AND GENTS' FURNISHING.

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
MER GOODS!
ot Fail to Please You.
S! ALL KINDS!
BEGIN THIS WEEK—
AL CUT PRICE SALE
in All Departments. Special Drives in
and Children's Suits
CH BROS.,
HITEHALL STREET.

E, CEMENTS, ETC.

IVEN AWAY!

ND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from t entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIA- our order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be first of next April, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a little boy will unsea, the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds ngs immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the

SCIPLE SONS.

LE SONS,
ments. Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,
ROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.
mney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick,
and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair,
and, Best Grate and Smith Coals.
R MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

ARANTEE COMPANY.

TY VS. OPINION.

rranty of the Land Title Warranty
sit Company of Atlanta.
ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

it paid by John Smith, the Land Title Warranty and Safe itle to the following described real estate to be examined, and by WARRANTS said title to said John Smith and all persons mentioned under him by descent, by will, or under the in- his certificate of warranty may be transferred with the assent loss or damage not exceeding FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS eason of defects of the title of himself to the estate, mortgage annexed, or because of Liens or encumbrances charging the the defects, objections, liens or encumbrances enumerated annexed and hereby incorporated in this contract, the loss ner provided in the annexed conditions, and not otherwise.

AVE THEIR TITLES WARRANTED.

WAY SUPPLIES.

de, it will pay you to write us for full particulars.
LEY & CO.,
Hand Railway Equipment,
STREET, NEW YORK.
Terms on Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities, a plete Assortment of
OCK AND REFRIGERATOR CARS
MBINATION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

UCATIONAL.

Female Institute
ON, VIRGINIA.

ST SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE UNION. All Depart- best. Gas light. Situation beautiful. Climate splendid. dvantages in one greatly reduced charge. Board, Washing, c., for Scholastic year, from September to June, $260. For WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia.

Acme Whiskies!

JOS. THOMPSON,
GRIFFIN, GA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.
Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.
Schlitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 3 dozen each.
Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.
Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or currency by express prepaid. 8p dtf

A RARE CHANCE

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING such that he wishes to give up business, offers the stock, tools and good will of his

Book Bindery For Sale.

Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected stock of tools in the south—everything that is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.
R. J. MAYNARD,
Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Pure Ice, in square blocks, shipped on short notice Guarantee Good Weight and Perfect Satisfaction. Send for Prices. Atlanta City Brewing Co., Atlanta, Georgia. july 10 daily 1mo

Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company--Notice to Policy Holders and Creditors.

A. P. BUSH, ASSIGNEE, (4458 VS. THE MOBILE and Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, et als.) In the above entitled cause, it is ordered by the honorable chancery court, lately holden at Mobile, Alabama, that all creditors of said insurance company, who have not heretofore filed them, shall file their claims, or a statement thereof, with the register of said court at Mobile, on or before August 15th, 1887, or they will be forever debarred from participating in the trust fund in the hands of the assignee.
JOSEPH HODGSON,
Register in Chancery.
june30-3t

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1887.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES.

JOHN KEELY'S

GRAND

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

STILL IN PROGRESS.

ANOTHER WEEK

OF

BARGAINS.

STARTLING ATTRACTIONS IN DESIRABLE GOODS

Ruthless Reductions Made in the Price of All Summer Goods

TO

CLEAR THEM OUT

FIRST COME

WASH DRESS FABRICS!

86 pieces of 6c. Spring Calicoes 3½c. a yard!
126 pieces Superb Style Prints 5c—worth 8c.
4,800 yards PRINTED LAWNS (not remnants), 2⅞c, selling everywhere at 5c.
200 pieces Standard GINGHAMS 6c. a yard—worth 10c.

SATEENS!

10,000 YARDS GENUINE FRENCH SATEENS!

10c. a Yard! Reduced from 25c. to Close!

—LAST WEEK'S SALE OF—

WHITE GOODS

Was Unprecedented. But I am determined that the residue of this beautiful stock shall Go.

—FOR INSTANCE:—

8,000 yards beautiful white Victoria Lawns, 5c yard, worth 8c.
114 pieces beautiful white checked Linen de' Dacca, 10c yard, worth 12c.
Beautiful white "Russel Cord" Lawns, 9c yard, worth 17c.
126 pieces new white crinkled India Linens, the finest grade ever carried in this stock, 10c yard, worth 20c.
93 pieces beautiful open work Lawns, 10c yard, worth 20c.
Red and blue checks upon white ground, fine Lawns 9c, worth 15c.

Too Many Persian Lawns in Stock!

ONLY ONE WAY TO DISPOSE OF THEM.

They will be Literally Slaughtered!

They Embrace the Finest Grades Imported!

35c Persian Lawns, reduced to 16c, to close them out.
40c Persian Lawns, reduced to 22c, to close them out.
50c Persian Lawns, reduced to 25c, to close them out.
60c Persian Lawns, reduced to 27½c, to close them out.

NOW, LADIES,

This is the first time in the Dry Goods history of Atlanta that this class of goods has been thrown upon the

BARGAIN COUNTERS

And I assure you that they will never be put back into stock again. They must go!
Also, 100 pieces book-fold, good grade, 12½c. Checked Nainsooks reduced to 8c to close out!
37 pieces lovely checked India Linens, reduced from 30c yard to 16½c, in order to close them out!
It is intended that $5,000 worth of White Goods shall be sold here this week!
You never have had, and perhaps never will have such an opportunity!

PARASOLS!

The Parasol stock was reduced by sales last week

FULLY ONE HALF

This is the Result of Reduced Prices.

Still another "Cut" has been made in the prices of Parasols, under the determination not to carry a single Parasol over to next season.

Remember they are all

FINE PARASOLS!

The value of a Parasol has nothing to do here now with its price.

THEY WILL BE SOLD!

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!

Are undergoing a clearing out process at the time

Every piece of Lace in this house has been reduced in price.
It will be found that the reductions made are very important, the prices being "Cut to the Quick" in every case.
$8,000 worth of beautiful Hamburg and Swiss Edgings and Insertions. Will be sold at less prices than ever before!

HOSIERY!

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS IN THIS STOCK.

If you wish Ladies' black or solid colored Cotton Hose at from 10c to $1.00 a pair!
If you wish Misses' black or solid colored Cotton Hose at from 10c to 75c a pair!
If you wish Gents' Socks in black, or any style or color, size or quality!
Then come here for them! You will be delighted with the "Bargains" offered!

NOTICE!

150 dozen of the finest grade Misses' Ribbed Balbriggan Hose, imported. A Job Lot on "Bargain Counter,"

15 cents A PAIR, WORTH 50 cents.

This will Doubtless Sound Exaggerative, but it is simply a fact.

GLOVES!

Some very Startling Bargains will be found upon the "Bargain Counters" this week in the way of Gloves, Mitts, etc.

WHILST SHOPPING ON GLOVES

It will pay you well to stop in and examine these at

JOHN KEELY'S.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

J. M. HIGH

Is Still Unloading His Colossal Stock

Startling Revelations.

The Rocky Bottom is Reached

Prices named now that were never before dreamed of---People who have their eyes opened and know a good thing when they see it, should at once avail themselves of the advantages now offered by this the Greatest Clearance Sale of the Season.

Three cases white checked Nainsocks, lovely goods at 5 cents yard.
10,000 yards white Persian Lawns, sheer and very fine, in short ends, 8 to 12 yards, at 7½ cents yard.
One lot plaid India Linen, now at 10 cents yard.
White Irish Linen Lawns that were 20 cents, now 12½.
White and colored mulls, regular price 25 cents, going at 12½ cents.
One lot remnants scrim, in white, ecru and figured, at 5 cents a yard.
Nottingham curtain nets at 15 cents yard.
Taped edge curtain nets, 35 cent grade, at 20 cents.
Very fine curtain nets that were 65 cents now 35 cents.
Only eight of those fine French Marseilles Quilts, with beautiful colored centers, worth the world over $5, now at $3.50.
$3.50 white Marseilles Quilts now at $2.
$2.00 white Quilts going at $1.50.
Celebrated Duchess White Quilts cheap at $1.75, now $1.
One lot checked all linen towels at 5 cents.
100 dozen towels, huck and oatmeal, extra size, now at 10 cents.
One lot Turkish bath towels, large size, at 10 cents.
Cream satin damask towels, fine grade, large size, at 20 cents.
Assorted lot fine towels, were 35 cents, 40 cent and 45 cents, now at 25 cents.
One lot Turkey red fringed napkins at 25 cents dozen.
65 dozen bleached satin damask napkins, were $1.50, reduced to $1 dozen.
One lot Turky red table damask, worth 35 cents, now at 25.
One lot elegant patterns, wide Turkey red damask, solids, and red and white, mixed, were 60, 65 and 70 cents, now 50 cents.
One lot white all linen loom damasks at 25 cents yard.
One lot cream damask, colored borders, were 50 cents, now 35 cents.
One lot full bleached satin damask, was 70 cents, now at 45 cents.
100 pieces very fine damasks at a big discount to close.
One lot Men's half hose, full regular, were 20 cents, now 12½ cents.
All my fine French, English and German half hose, that were 33, 35 and 40 cents, now at 25 cents a pair.
For the Wheelmen, 36 inch Ribbed Bicycle Hose, at 50 cents a pair.
Job lots Men's fine Suspenders, were 35, 40 and 50 cents, now 15, 20 and 25 cents.
Job lots Men's fine Scarfs, at 10, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents.
The Celebrated Patent Challenge Jeans Drawers, best made. Sole agency. At 50 cents a pair.
Men's and Ladies Fine Gauze Shirts, now 25 cents.
All my $1.00 and $1.25 Ladies' and Men's Vests and [illegible], reduced to 50 cents.
Unlaundried Shirts, pure linen bosoms, fully reinforced [illegible]
New Fall Dress Goods opened every day this week.
Gent's Fine Unlaundried Shirts, New York Mills Muslin and Fine Linen Bosoms, all improvements, hand cut, at 50 cents each.
Ten Cases New Fall Hosiery, just opened.
One lot Raw Silk Table Covers, at $2.00 to $3.00 each.
Job lot Misses' Ribbed 11-4 Lisle Hose, full regular, 25 cents pair.
Job lot Misses' Lisle Hose, at 12½ cents a pair.
900 Pairs Misses' Full Regular Ingrain Hose, in seal, navy, black and wine, regular 35 cent grade, at 20 cents a pair.
One lot very fine Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, reduced from 50 to 30 cents a pair.
One lot Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, double heels and toes, a drive at 15 cents a pair.
One lot Ladies' Hose, 10 cent grade, at 6¼ cents.
One lot Men's Socks, at 6¼ cents.
One lot Children's Socks, worth 25 cents from auction, at 6¼ cents a pair.
One lot raven black, 40 gauge, Ingrain Hose, the only goods that will not dye the feet, at 35 cents a pair.
One lot Ladies' Pin Striped Hose, medium and dark grounds, Schapper best, cheap at 60 cents, clearance price at 35 cents.
High's Great Dollar Shirts, now at 65 cents.
New Fall Black Dress Goods, just opened.
25 pieces 42-inch Imperial Black all Wool Serge, cheap at 85 cents. Now 60 cents yard.
One lot very Fine all Wool Cashmeres, at 49 cents.
One lot Fine Black Cashmeres worth 90 cents, at 60 ceuts yard.
125 Fine Drap DeEte Finish Cashmere at 85 cents yard.
60 pieces New Colored all Wool Serges, will be 85 cents, now at 60 eents.
Two cases Scotch Bannockburn Cheviot at 49 cents yard.
One case Scotch Highland Checks, will be the correct thing for fall, at 65 cents.
The Best 25 cent corset in Atlanta
The Best 50 cent Corsect in Atlanta.
The Best 56 cent Corset in Atlanta.
The Best 75 cent Corset in Atlanta.
The largest Stock of Corsets in Atlanta.
Job lot of Jerseys at 50 cents.
Job Lot Jerseys at 75 cents.
Job Lot Jerseys at $1.00.
Ladies White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs worth 35 cents at 12½ cents.
Good Toilet Soap. Large cakes, at 50 cents dozen.
Boxes Toilet Soap—three cakes in box at 25 cents box.
10 cent White Castile Soaps at 5 cents.
12-inch bars "Ye Olden Time" Glycerine Soap at 25 cents each.
Skirt Extenders 5 cents set.
Leather Belts at 10 cents.
Pocket Books and Purses. Great job lot at 5 cents each.
100 Hair Pins for 5 cents.
500 yards Spool Cotton at 2½ cents spool.
Ladies Oxodized Lace Pins at 50 cents each.
Oxodized Cuff Buttons at 50 cents pair.
One lot Ladies New Style Long Russian Leather Purses, metal bound, cheap at 75 cents. High's price 35 cents.
Figured Etamines at 2½ cents a yard.
Summer Prints, good grades, at four cents a yard.
Striped Seersuckers at 5 cents a yard.
Best French Satteens, all that were 40, 50 and 60 cents, now at 25 cents a yard.
One lot French Satteens, light and dark styles, that were 25 cents, now at 12½ cents.
One lot Figured Nuns-Veiling at 15 cents a yard.
Cassimeres, neat styles, at 25 cents a yard.
One lot all Silk Surahs at 35 cents a yard.
One lot Fine Scotch Ginghams, nice styles, on Monday at 8⅓ cents.
One lot Crinkled Seersuckers at 5 cents a yard.
5,000 yards Muslins at 2½ cents a yard.
10,0000 yards Muslins at 3 cents a yard.
3,000 yards Muslins at 4 cents a yard.
The best and prettiest line 5 cent Muslins in Atlanta.
Entire Silk Stock at New York cost.
The Greatest Bargains ever offered, in good reliable black silks, this week.

NEW FALL GOODS

Constantly Being Received.

Friday, as Usual, is Bargain Day.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

J. M. HIGH,

46, 48 and 50 WHITEHALL Street.

SCHOOLS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, ATHENS, GA.
EXERCISES RESUMED SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.
MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI,
MISS C. SOSNOWSKI,
july 21 6 w Associate Principals.

Atlanta Female Institute and College of Music
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 7, 1887.
THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE respectively under the care of Mr. Constantin Sternberg and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars apply to
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE,
ATHENS, GA.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed September 7, 1887.
july3 2m M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG ladies, (near Baltimore). Eighty-four boarding pupils last session. Expenses $225 to $375 per year. A most desirable school for southern people. Apply early. Session opens September 13th. Rev. J. H. Turner, A. M., Principal, Lutherville, Md. 3mo

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TRINTY HALL A Boarding School for Boys, near LOUISVILLE, Ky. Next Session opens Sept. 21, 1887. Applications for admission must be supported by proper testimonials as to character. For catalogue address E. L. McCLELAND, Head Master, Box 37, Lousville, Ky.
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--Wesleyan Female College,--
MACON, GEORGIA.
THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS October 5th, 1887.
Location beautiful. Life Home-like. Education thorough. Health, Manners and Morals carefully guarded.
The best instruction in Literature, Music, Science and Art. Twenty experienced officers and teachers. Low rates. Apply for catalogue to
W. C. BASS, President,
or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
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North Carolina, Raleigh.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ESTABlished in 1842. For catalogue address the Rector, Rev. Bennett Smedes.
"The climate of Raleigh is one of the best in the world."—Bishop Lyman. 2m

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.
HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 50 WALton street, Atlanta, Ga.
Fall term begins September 14. Faculty able and experienced. Excellent advantages in Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture. The Music Department is a part of the Music School of Mr. Alfredo Barili. The Primary Department is under the charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of Primary and Kindergarten Instruction. For catalogue apply to Mrs. Baylor Stewart, Principal. 3m

SELECT SCHOOL
232 W. PEACHTREE STREET.
Eleventh Year Begins Monday, Sept. 5, 1887.
Offers superior facilities for instruction in grammar and high school studies. Regular and special courses thoroughly taught.
MISS JUNIA McKINLEY, Principal.

Southern Female College
COLLEGE OF LETTERS, SCIENCE AND ART FACULTY OF SEVENTEEN; scholarship high. Library, Reading Room, Museum, mounted telescope, apparatus, twenty-one pianos, complete appliances. Elocution and Fine Art attractions. In MUSIC the Misses Cox, directors, vocalist from Paris and Berlin, distinguished pianist, and ladies' orchestra. Board and tuition $207. School begins Sept. 28th.
MRS. I. F. COX, President,
5wks&wky-5t LaGrange, Ga.

Washington and Lee
UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.
INSTRUCTION IN THE USUAL ACADEMIC STUDIES and in the professional schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Tuition and fees, $75 for session of nine months, beginning Sept. 15th Catalogue free. Address
G. W. C. LEE, President.
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UNIVERSITY SCHOOL! PETERSBURG, VA.
The 23d Annual Session of this School for Boys begins the first Monday in October. Thorough preparations for University of Virginia, leading engineering school and United States Military and Naval academies; highly recommended by Faculty of University of Virginia; full staff of instructors; situation healthful. Early application advised, as number of boarders is strictly limited. For catalogue
Address W. GORDON M'CABE, Head Master.
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CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 14th. The Register for 1887 contains a list of the graduates for the past 62 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. CANDIDATES from a distance, or those living in distant states, by special examinations at their homes, or at such schools as they may be attending, may determine the question of admission without visiting Troy. For Register and full information, address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.
Name this paper. sat sun tue thu

THE SMILLIE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN, MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. F. S. Smillie and Miss B. H. Hanna, who will jointly instruct the classes in each department. Public school system closely followed and combined with all the advantages of a private school. Art, Elocution and Calisthenics, a part of the regular curriculum. Music Department under control of Mrs. S. J. Hanna.
Kindergarten in charge of Miss Laura B. Jones, of the New York Kindergarten, Normal.
Special attention given to manners and morals.
july3—sun wed td

"THE CEDARS."
A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Delightfully situated in lawn of 3 acres. New building. College Preparatory and Academic Courses. Miss EARLE, 1916 35th St., Washington, D. C.
sun,wed,fri

SCHOOLS.

HARWOOD SEMINARY,
MARIETTA, GA.
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 14th. FULL FACulty. Superior advantages. Location unsurpassed for health. Address
3su W. W. LEGARE, A. M., President.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
MUSIC, FINE ARTS, ORATORY,
Literature, English Branches, French, German, Italian, etc. LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World. 100 Instructors, 2186 Students last year. Board and Room with Steam Heat and Electric Light. Fall Term begins Sept. 8, 1887. Ill'd Calendar free. Address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, MASS.
Name this paper. june19—snu wed wky 6to o w

MERCER UNIVERSITY,
MACON, GA.
Full Faculty. Classical, Scientific and Theological courses. Location exceptionally healthy. Fiftieth session opens Sept. 28th; closes June 27th. For further infosmation apply to
A. J. BATTLE, President,
sun wed 6w or W. G. MANLY, Sec'y.

EPISCOPAL FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Winchester, Va.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 14th. Board, thorough Classical, English and Scientific course, $232. Music and Art of highest grade. Catalogue sent. A. Magill Smith, M. A., Principal. fri su we

WARDS Seminary for Young LADIES. A real Home for girls. Health and care first. Splendid teachers. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Ample room for exercise, with city advantages. A non-sectarian School, with best aids to religion. The tone and value of the School shown by its success. Lecures on many subjects. French spoken at tables. The dining room is the most elegant in the building. For catologue address at once, Dr. W. E. WARD, Nashville, Tenn. WARDS
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Vanderbilt University
offers in its department of Science, Literature and Arts, Law, Theology, Engineering, Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Medicine the highest educational advantages at a moderate cost. Address
WILS WILLIAMS, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.
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PANTOPS ACADEMY
NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
For Boys and Young Men. Send for Catalogue
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.
REV. EDGAR WOODS, Ph. D., Associate.
sun tue fri

Hollins Institute,
VIRGINIA.
THE 45TH SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 14TH of Septembep, 1887,
Instruction is given in Languages, Literature, Sciences, Music, Art, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Elocution, Calisthenics, &c., &c., under high standards, by instructors of culture, character and large experience. Young ladies who attend enjoy the advantages of salubrious climate, mineral waters and beautiful mountain scenery. The school is composed almost exclusively of boarding pupils, and is intended for only 150 young ladies. This Institute is finely equipped and employs over 25 officers and teachers.
Apply at Hollins P. O. Va., to
CHAS. H. COCKE,
Name this paper. Business Manager.
july—d1m thur sun tues

ARTISTS & PAINTERS'
MATERIALS.
Lubricating Oils, Colors, Varnishes
BRUSHES.
WINDOW GLASS, ETC.
A. P. TRIPOD,
45 Decatur Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

LUMBER. LUMBER.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish lumber of all descriptions, accurately sawed to fifty feet in length. Orders earnestly solicited. Promptness guaranteed. Mill on A., P. & L. railroad, thirteen miles from Americus, Ga.
J. W. BAILEY, Job, Sumter Co., Ga.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

Real Estate.

Beautiful elevated shaded lot on Bush street, near Third Baptist church, 60x100. $400.
On Decatur street, near in, a store with eight room dwelling attached, on large lot, rents well; a good investment. $3,000.
Four room house on lot 46x108, near Whitehall, on Mitchell street. Good business property.
Nicely improved farm of 37 acres, 5½ miles southwest of city, on good road, eight room house, good outhouses, well watered, good peach and apple orchards. A bargain. $2,000.
On Crew street, a 7 room house with five closets, piazza front and rear, wide hall, two room kitchen, coal and wood house, shade and fruit trees, $3,000.
One of the best farms on the Etowah, near Cartersville, strongest lands in Georgia. Some splendid timber, tenant's houses, barn, &c.
Two nice cottages of four and six rooms, on West Hunter. Large lots well improved, best of water, fruit, shades and gardens, good neighborhood. Will sell one or both at a great bargain. Splendid investment.
Large vacant lot on Boulevard, near Decatur street. Special bargain. $750.
Splendid brick residence of 12 rooms, on Capitol Avenue. All necessary outbuildings, on large lot. A delightful home. $12,000.
Seven room house, with outhouses, on Ivy, best water, gas, shade and neighborhood. $3,500.
Seven room house, 87x200, on Rawson street. Nice home. $3,000.
Beautiful eight room house, all outbuildings, seven acres. At Decatur. Can buy more land adjoining. $3,500.
Two large nice vacant lots and one improved place on Currier, near Peachtree street. These will be sold very low.
The property of the Georgia Chemical works on Georgia railroad, very low on reasonable terms.
For sale cheap, 16 acres on Marietta road. Beautiful woodland, near city limits. 22 acres on railroad near above, and 26 acres just back of it. Making three prettiest, best and cheapest tracts so near the city on the market.
The best property for manufacturing business and residence for sale in and near the city, is on our books, at bottom prices. When you want to make money consult us.
WEST & GOLDSMITH.

CHIPMAN PILLS.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR
SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.
Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by C. D. Jones, 26 Whitehall street.

TANSY PILLS!
Perfectly safe and always effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

Why You Feel

So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about two and a half minutes; and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all the other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it,

"The Life of the Body."

Is it any wonder, then, that if the blood be not pure and perfect in its constituents, you suffer so many indescribable symptoms?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands "head and shoulders" above every other **Alterative and Blood Medicine.** As proof, read these reliable testimonies:

G. C. Brock, of Lowell, Mass., says: "For the past 25 years I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In my opinion, the best remedial agencies for the cure of all the diseases arising from impurities of the blood are contained in this medicine."

Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth Ave., New York, says: "As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives perfect satisfaction."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla proves equally efficacious in all forms of Scrofula, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Humors, Lumbago, Catarrh, &c.; and is, therefore, the very best

Spring and Family Medicine

in use. "It beats all," says Mr. Cutler, of Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston, "how

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

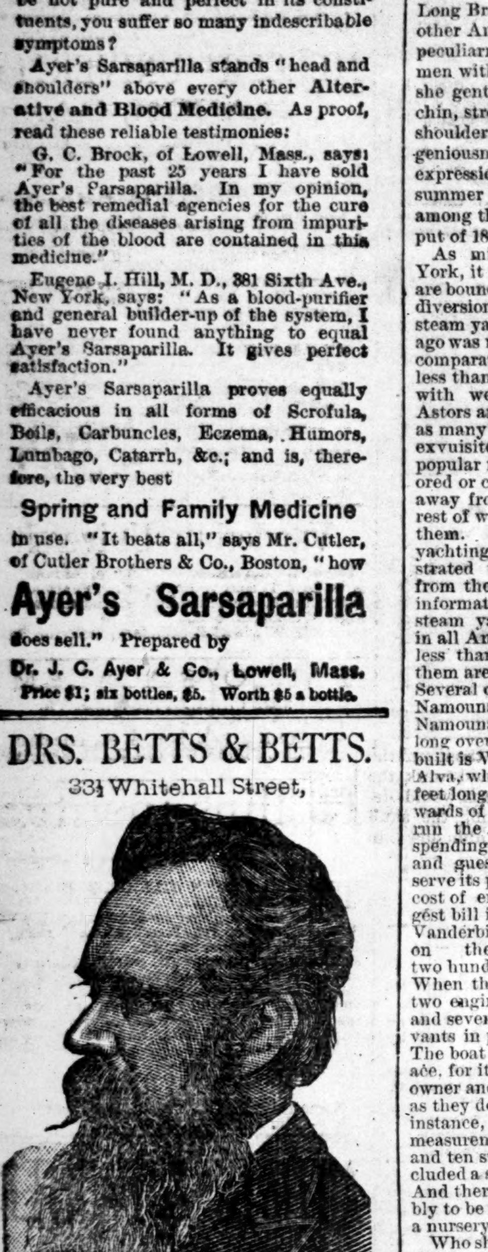
does sell." Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS.

33½ Whitehall Street,



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GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

The Yacht Craze Among the Wealthy.

SPLENDORS OF VANDERBILT'S "ALVA."

The Troubles of Shopping During the Heated Term—The Chattering Female Clerks—Neglectful Nurses, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special correspondence.]—As surely as the summer comes around there is annually developed a new hot weather girl. How she is generated is a mystery. But she is a palpable entity, and she always has some striking characteristic to distinguish her from the girl of preceding seasons. This time she is a caresser. This quality is quite innocent and maidenly, for her caresses are bestowed, so far as public practice goes, upon members of her own sex. I have seen her already at Saratoga, Newport, and Long Branch, and I hear that she is at every other American resort of any account. Her peculiarity lies in the coddling of girls and women with whom she is familiar. In a dialogue, she gently chucks the other one under the chin, strokes her hair, pulls her ear or pats her shoulder, doing it with a manner of sweet ingeniousness, as though it was an unconscious expression of an affectionate nature. Each summer has its new fashions in manners among the polite, and the caresser is the output of 1887.

As millionaires become plentier in New York, it is difficult to imagine how people who are bound to be singular and exclusive will find diversions sacred to themselves. Already steam yachting, the sport which a few years ago was restricted to half a dozen families, is comparatively common. That is to say, not less than fifty steam yachts are now afloat with wealthy New Yorkers on board. The Astors and the Vanderbilts set the fashion, and as many follow as are able. It is considered exquisitely desirable, not to go to one of the popular resorts, no matter how generally favored or costly they may be, but to sail clear away from society on a yacht, leaving the rest of wealth's world to discuss and envy them. The exclusive character of steam yachting cannot be more strikingly demonstrated than by culling one little item from the statistics on this branch of marine information. There are only seventy-five steam yachts over one hundred feet in length in all America. None of these boats make less than fifteen miles an hour, and most of them are capable of a trans-Atlantic trip. Several of them, like James Gordon Bennett's Namouna, have been around the world. The Namouna is two hundred and twenty-six feet long over all. The largest steam yacht yet built is William K. Vanderbilt's new boat, the Alva, which is two hundred and eighty-five feet long. It cost the owner of the Alva upwards of twelve hundred dollars a month to run the Alva on an ocean voyage without spending any money on provisions for himself and guests. As a fashionable thing cannot serve its purpose without being displayed, the cost of entertaining guests enters as the biggest bill in steam yachting. It is said that Vanderbilt on the Alva and Jay Gould on the Atalanta frequently spend two hundred dollars a day for their sport. When the Alva goes to sea she carries a pilot, two engineers, two firemen, a steward, a cook, and seven sailors. Besides these there are servants in proportion to the number of guests. The boat is not unjustly called a floating palace, for it is so arranged internally that the owner and his friends may live almost exactly as they do on shore. The dining saloon, for instance, is eighteen by thirty-one feet in measurement. There is a well-stocked library, and ten suites of rooms in each of which is included a sitting room, chamber and bath room. And there is besides a feature which is probably to be found on no other yacht in the world: a nursery for children and governesses.

Who shall depict the woes of shopping in this broiling weather. And there is lots of it to be done. Husband goes to the Adirondacks for a few weeks, the boys have their outing, you yourself must take the nurse and baby to the seaside, and for each and all of these expeditions a job of buying must be done. The stores are simply suffocating. The girls behind the counters are so occupied in discussing their last night's adventures or the coming evening's performances, that you get scant attention. A lady half dead with rushing about, buying, matching, ordering and so on, came out last into one of our big emporiums and asked for oriental lace.

"Further along," answered Miss Fresh, without looking up. "And I told Henry I would not think of such a thing, and sez he to me—"

"Oriental lace, if you please," to second girl.

"Narrer er wide (the idea of him thinking so—he kept on chaffing and kinder hinting) that's all the narrer we got." (I bet a dollar I get a letter to the house tonight. Say Jinny, what be you going to wear to the Coterie? I'm going to put lace sleeves). No, we hain't got it that width."

"I bought some here lately, and you had a great quantity. If you will spend time to look you may find it; otherwise I shall see if the proprietor will get me more."

"Well, I never. Jinny, have we got any lace that width?"

"No; you needn't to look, (Hurrying aside. But the letter that he looked for never came."

My poor friend staggered off and lurched up against the hosiery counter. An animated conversation was here going on between four of the clerkesses and a cash girl.

"Have you this style of gentlemen's hose in a number 10?"

"You can look an' see; they're all on the counter," and the girl turns away humming: "But the letter that he looked for never came." How many pairs? Four? Four times 32 is $1.28. Cash! Cash! (But the letter that he looked for never came.) Cash! (Say, Em, what's for me tonight?) Cash!!! (What keep yer?) There, $1.28 out of $5. (But the letter that he looked for never came.")

However, if these are the discomforts of buying at this season, the bargains are delightful to the female heart. There was never a summer when so much could be got for so little.

A genuine adventure in July was enjoyed by a lady whom I know. It proved that the babies of enormous wealth could tell strange stories if they could talk. My friend went in pursuit of a cook. She had chased this animal to a lair in east Sixteenth street where, in a towering rear tenement house dwelt uncounted families. She had passed through a paved court, in which a dripping hydrant had formed a hideous pool, and about the slimy edges played dirty miserable children, grimy, unkept little hoodlums; but in the arms of one of the biggest and filthiest, a girl of a dozen years, was a sickly child of as many months that attracted her attention. It was an angel, fair little creature, and the pale gold hair shone in that dismal court, so carefully had it been kept. The tiny fingers that lay listlessly on a grimy old rag of a petticoat, were unsullied, and altogether the baby was an exotic among weeds. The lady wondered as she picked her way through the offensive place and climbed the stairs to a murky little room on the fourth floor. The hunted cook had gone to see a place, so her sister said. As the visitor stood talking of the cook's probably return, she saw on a bed a magnificent cashmere embroidered cloak, a little cap of rich lace and a pile of lawn and flannel baby petticoats. The incongruity of this outfit with the squalid room struck her as forcibly as the pale flower of a child in the court yard below.

"She's shure to be home by foive, mum," said the sister, and the lady agreed to return at that hour.

Going out she asked the child nurse in the yard who the baby was that she carried.

"It's me little brother—fwat are ye giving me?" returned the hoodlum, and the lady fled, frightened at the impudent remarks of the gang. Nevertheless at five she ventured to return, and as she went up stairs she overtook a much dressed and very much flushed young woman bearing the blonde baby on her hip. The poor thing's face was smeared with dirt, and its little hands bore evidence it had been creeping on the green and reeking bricks of the courtyard. Into the cook's sister's room bounced the girl, and, while the lady talked to the prospective servant, the child was hastily cleaned and put into the rich clothes that still covered the bed. In the shadow of the inner apartment, this operation was performed, while scraps of conversation about the presence of Tim Kelly and Andy McGee at Jones's woods informed the lady that the nurse girl had been to a picnic.

My friend hurried away, and, getting into her coupe, bade the driver never lose sight of the girl and a baby when they should come out. In a few minutes the chase began, up avenue A to Twenty-third street, behind a cross town car to Madison avenue in the rear of a stage till the girl climbed out at Thirty-seventh street and ran along a couple of blocks to a stately mansion and disappeared into the basement. The excited lady went up the steps, and, when her summons was answered by a portly butler, she asked to see the mistress at once. The wife and mother soon heard the story. It was a fine situation when that nurse girl was called up and asked about her afternoon. She had been in Central park all the time—let her tell it—had had the baby in the donkey carts, and watching the scups, and then rode down in the Broadway cars. No words could express the thanks bestowed on the informer. But for the discovery they were going to take the faithless creatures to Europe. Time and time again when this delicate child was supposed to be taking the air of the parks, it had been stripped of its fine clothes, in order to keep them fresh, dressed in dirty thin rags instead of warm flannels, and left to contract disease in the fetid court yard of a sickening tenement building.

An old gentleman said that it was strange how women escaped being bald headed, while a large proportion of men hadn't a hair between them and the sky, after the clock of time had struck fifty. I have made a hair standing discovery. There are as many bald women as men. The only known remedy for a bald man is a wig, and the best ever constructed is a glaring fraud when you get back of the ears, or close to the forehead. The only substitute for your own dear lost hair, that can trick your friends, and almost persuade yourself is the toupee, which is gummed on the bald-pate and brushed in with such fringe as kind Providence has left. These arrangements must always rest on a man's mind like an undiscovered murder. Then most always be a harrowing apprehension that the sticky stuff will relax its grip on the scalp, or the lining of your hat will adhere to that treacherous little mat and some little act of gallantry will go for you bald-headed.

One night in a theater a gentleman with nice dark curls clustered on his temples, and gently touching his shirt collar, was taken with a sneeze as he looked at a pretty girl sitting in a draught.

"Who-is-she-ee?" sneezed the man in an interrogative way.

As he did so a little dark wave of hair lifted, and, as he threw his head back the toupee, so carefully plastered, sailed through the air and fell on a lady's lap. On the man's head was a bare, round spot as big as a tea cup, and the little gobs of shoemakers' wax that had lately held the levanting toupee in among his true hairs. The lady (who shall tell what a bond of sympathy lay under her hat brim) tenderly raised the deserter on a fan and thrust it over her shoulder. Not all the serpentine locks on the head of Medusa over curdled the beholder's blood as that little piece of wig did the poor man's. When he looked on the fan and saw what he supposed was on his head, he pocketed it and fled, an utterly wretched, heart-broken creature.

But I started in to tell of my discovery. Emma and I wanted to make a gold dog out of the little black spaniel. We went rowling through some funny places in Sixth avenue for bleaching fluid. We found a pair of rooms on a second floor given over to the sale of what was called the "defiance front." The woman in attendance said they defied detection, and were so called, but Em thought they made you look war-like, and acted in a chip on the shoulder invitation to fight. I represented that I had a bald aunt in the country, and made myself so pleasant that the woman laughed and let us into the secret of the trade at once.

"How I'd like to be an assistant here a little while," said I.

"You may if you like," was the reply; "my girl is off picnicing somewhere. I'd like a little help this afternoon."

Em and I took off our hats and pinned big blue checked aprons over our good dresses. In came a lady known in New York society, whose personal appearance has been noticeable many years on account of her lovely snow white hair. The woman took her behind a curtain, and I grabbed a handful of hairpins and followed right in. She removed a helit rope colored mass of lace and flowers that went into that lovely hair beautifully. She unhooked a mysterious rubber cord. She took out invisible hair pins, and oh! Moses and the bullrushes in which you were found, there was a transformation scene from her nose to the bump of revelation away off on the back of her head. She was an unbroken coast of scalp. Not a hair dashed up to show where once the locks rolled in. I believe I showed the astonishment I felt, for the wigmaker said: "You aren't well, Mary Ann; I guess these hot days is too much for you." So I went out to Em and got a little air.

The next customer was a raw boned creature with tremendous soltaires for ear rings and a profusion of curled black hair filling the front of her peek-a-boo hat. Em stood up to wait on her.

"Let me see the defiance front," said she.

Em began to look for a hand-glass, when I grabbed a box of that the woman indicated. I picked out a lovely snarl of auburn tinge.

"That's not a match for my hair," said the customer.

"No," replied I, blandly, "but it would suit your fair skin so well that you might touch up your own hair with our great auriferous aurora fluid till it did match."

The lady smirked and said, "Dear me," and "Dreadful suz," and finally, "I'm a good mind to try that front on."

I seized her parasol and fan, whisked her behind the curtain, and said: "Lay off your hat," and begin to comb up the auburn piece, too shop-keepy for anything. We took off the jet embankment of hat, we unloosed the breastwork of hair. Great Scott! another gleaming scalp lay beneath, with just a few lonesome hairs crossing it, like railway tracks lay down through an arid desert of sand.

"Your hair is pretty thin on top," said I, desiring to flatter her.

"Yes," said she; "I wear these false pieces through the summer to rest my parting."

"You're ill again, Mary Ann," said the proprietress, coming in. "I'll tend to this lady."

And she sold to her the auburn front, gave the 165 hairs that belonged to the costume their first bath in ariferous aurora, sold her two bottles of the fluid to go on with, and a switch to twist in when her own hair got the right shade.

CLARA BELLE.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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That Defy all Other Remedies Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Loathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaley, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT the new Blood Purifier, internally.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since March with a Skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
Broad Brook, Conn.

SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured.

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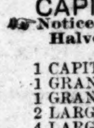

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20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 PRIZES OF	500	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	300	30,000
200 PRIZES OF	200	40,000
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NO CURE. NO PAY.

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A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be REDUCED TO SIX pounds and four ounces of Roasted meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 37½ per cent. of the total weight, it shows the enormous LOSS OF FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE JUICE.

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A. P. BUSH, ASSIGNEE, (4458 VS. THE MOBILE and Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, et als.) In the above entitled cause, it is ordered by the honorable chancery court, lately holden at Mobile, Alabama, that all creditors of said insurance company, who have not heretofore filed them, shall file their claims, or a statement thereof, with the register of said court at Mobile, on or before August 15th, 1887, or they will be forever debarred from participating in the trust fund in the hands of the assignee.

JOSEPH HODGSON,
June26t Register in Chancery.

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Office over Atlanta National Bank, No. 15½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta National Bank.

H. C. JOHNSON. I. H. JOHNSON.
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A. R. WRIGHT. MAX MEYERHARDT. SEABORN WRIGHT.
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Collections a specialty. dh6t

W. H. LAMAR J. G. ZACHRY.
LAMAR & ZACHRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Washington, D. C. Refer by permission to A. H. Colquitt, U. S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. S.; N. J. Hammond, M. C.; C. F. Crisp, M. C.; T. M. Norwood, M. C.; J. C. Clements, M. C.; Geo. T. Barnes, M. C.; H. R. Harris, M. C.; Seaborn Reese, M. C.; A. D. Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.; H. G. Turner, M. C.

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Office 75½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Residence Talmadge House.
Office hours—11 a. m. to 3 p. m. jan5 1y

HAMS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AND BREAKFAST BACON.

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY will pay the highest market price for clean, sound Cotton Seed.

The Company will have mills in operation at the following points in time to crush this season's crop of seed, viz.:

Savannah, Georgia.
Columbia, South Carolina.
Atlanta, Georgia.
Montgomery, Alabama.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Memphis, Tennessee.
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Houston, Texas.

For sale of Seed, or with reference to Seed agencies address SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY at any of the above points, or C. FITZSIMMONS, Traveling Agent for the CAROLINAS and GEORGIA, with headquarters at ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.

july 3-d&w 3m

SECOND-HAND

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

3 36-in. Kitson Lappers; 36 36-in. Franklin Foundry Cards; 36 30-in. Whitin Cards; 1 36-in. Hardy four flat top grinder; 1 30-in. Lowell Doubler; 4 Whitin Railway heads; 3 Heads 1st. Drawing 2 to 1, 12 deliveries, 4 Heads 2d Drawing 2 to 1, 16 deliveries; 3 City Machine Company Slubbers; 1 Mason Slubber; 9 fly frames; 53 warp frames; 4 Fales & Jenks; 1 60-spindle Carpenter-reel; 4 spoolers; 4 Hopedale Warpers; 5728 Mule spindles; 75 15-in. Drawing cans; 400 9-in. Drawing cans; also lot of warp quills, bobbins, spools, warper beams, etc.

All of the above machinery is now in Woonsocket Company's Mills, recently purchased by us and must be sold immediately, as the rooms now occupied by it are wanted for other purposes.

Full particulars and description of machinery sent on application to WOONSOCKETT ELECTRIC MACHINE AND POWER CO., Woonsocket, R. I. 2w

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots Shoes, Leather, Guns Pistols, and Cartridges; also, such Domestic Wines as Blackberry, Elderberry, Port, Sherry, dry and sweet Catawba, Scuppernong, Angelica, Claret and other wines. Some very rare and old wines for medical purposes.

Also on hand and to arrive in a few days 1,000 POUNDS OF TURNIPSEED, the growth of 1887—such as White and Yellow Ruta Bagas, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Chow Navit, Long French, German Sweet, Cow Horn, Hanover, Norfolk and other varieties, to all of which he invites his old and new friends to come and examine and prices satisfaction guaranteed. PETER LYNCH.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Pure Ice, in square blocks, shipped on short notice. Guarantee Good Weight and Perfect Satisfaction. Send for Prices. Atlanta City Brewing Co., Atlanta, Georgia. july 10 daily 1mo

Cholera Morbus
Cramps
Colic
Diarrhoea
Summer Complaints
Dysentery.

All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUTY—TO THE SUPERIOR Court of said county: The petition of J. W. English, A. B. Connolly, John T. Cooper, W. T. Goldsmith, W. H. Brotherton, W. M. Crim, J. F. Buchanan, E. F. Couch, J. C. Carlisle, W. P. Manley, J. L. Mercer, and J. C. Joyner, respectfully shows, that they, and their successors and associates, desire to be incorporated under the name of "The Policemen's Mutual Aid Society." The object of said incorporation is benevolent and charitable work among sick and disabled policemen of the city of Atlanta, who are members of said society.

The particular business, is the collection of monthly dues from the members, the reception of such donations as may be voluntarily made by others interested, which shall be expended according to the constitution and by-laws of the society, upon such of its members as may be sick or disabled.

They desire to be incorporated for the period of twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.

The capital shall consist of the monthly dues from the members, and the donations made as above stated.

The business to begin upon the payment of the first monthly dues by the members which shall be fixed by the constitution and by-laws.

To the above end, they desire the power to receive donations, both of real and personal property, and to hold title to property, both real and personal, and to convey the same, if necessary; to make a constitution and by-lays, and to have all powers and rights, and do all things, as are common to corporations of like character and necessary to the objects of said society.

The place of business of said corporation to be the city of Atlanta, in said county and state.

Petitioners pray the passing of an order granting their petition, and incorporating them and their associates and successors, as above set forth.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office May 31st, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A correct copy as appears of record in this office. July 1 8 15 22 29 fri july31

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
IMPORTER OF
Wraps and Costumes.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
63 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TO CARPENTERS!

Brick and Stone Contractors!

CARPENTERS, BRICK AND STONE CONTRACTORS will please present to me within the next 30 days, at my office, in Waynesboro, Ga., sealed proposals for building a wooden jail for the county of Burke; also for building a brick and stone jail.

Plans and specifications can be had by personal application at my office. This July 9th, 1887.

JOHN J. JONES,
Ch. Com. Roads and Revenues Burke Co. Ga.
july12 3w d&w.

Proposals for Construction of Public Buildings.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 2 PETERS ST., WEST END,
ATLANTA, GA., June 27th, 1887.

Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 5th, 1887, central time, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of all attending bidders, for the construction on the U. S. military reservation, near Atlanta, Ga., of the following described public buildings, viz:

Four (4) double sets of officers' quarters.
Two (2) double sets of N. C. O. quarters.
One (1) stable.
One (1) quartermaster's store house.
One (1) oil house.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or parts thereof, and to waive defects.

Blank proposals, plans and specifications and instructions as to bdding, terms of contract, payment, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Construction of Public Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. W. JACOBS,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.
June28,29,30&july31&aug3,4.

LADIES,
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES.

THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by druggist, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Pleasant to Taste,
Prompt in Action,
Always Reliable.

It soon brings into healthy play
The Torpid Liver day by day,
And Regulates the System through,
From crown of head to sole of shoe.
It cures the Piles, it opens pores,
Lost appetite it soon restores.
Wise families throughout the land,
Keep TARRANT'S SELTZER near at hand.
mon wed fri sun wky

$30,000.00!

THIRTY YEARS.

City of Americus, Ga., 6 per ct. Water-Works Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THIRTY THOUSAND dollars City of Americus Waterworks Bonds, bearing date January 1st, 1887, payable one-fifteenth every two years from date at National Park Bank, New York, or City of Americus. Interest payable January 1st every year at National Park Bank or office of clerk and treasurer of city of Americus. Denomination $500 six per cent. coupons attached. Only bonds ever issued by the city, accrued interest reserved.

JNO. B. FELDER, Mayor,
P. H. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
Americus, Ga., July 12, 1887. jul20-2w

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN M. SLATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
20½ Peachtree Street,
Healy Building. Atlanta, Ga.
jly12 ly

ROBERT HARRISON. JAMES H. GILBERT.
HARRISON & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Gate City Bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55. Telephone 750.
Commissioner for New York and Notary Public.

PORTER KING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
27½ Whitehall street.
Prompt and diligent attention to all business.

LEWIS W. THOMAS,
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Cholera Morbus
Cramps
Colic
Diarrhoea
Summer Complaints
Dysentery
All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.
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And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office May 31st, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A correct copy as appears of record in this office.
july 1 8 15 22 29 fri july31

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
IMPORTER OF
Wraps and Costumes.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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Brick and Stone Contractors!

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Ch. Com. Roads and Revenues Burke Co. Ga.
july12 3w d&w.

Proposals for Construction of Public Buildings.

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One (1) quartermaster's store house.
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june28,29 30&july31&aug3,4.

LADIES,
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES.

THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—4 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by [illegible] e, druggist, 26 Whitehall st.: Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Pleasant to Taste,
Prompt in Action,
Always Reliable.

It soon brings into healthy play
The Torpid Liver day by day,
And Regulates the System through,
From crown of head to sole of shoe.
It cures the Piles, it opens pores,
Lost appetite it soon restores.
Wise families throughout the land,
Keep TARRANT'S SELTZER near at hand.
mon wed fri sun wky

$30.000.00!

THIRTY YEARS.

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JNO. B. FELDER, Mayor,
P. H. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
Americus, Ga., July 12, 1887. jul20-2w

ARP AT THE MINES.

He Visits His Boys and Tells of Their Work.

FOLDING DOORS AND THE PORTIERRE.

How Mrs. Arp and the Children Have Things Their Own Way—Bill Sees a Remarkable Serpent Killed at the Mines.

Two of the boys are mining down below Cave Spring, and I ran down to see them and camp out and rough it awhile. I didn't know them at first, for they looked like red mulattoes and had worked off their shirt sleeves, but in due time they went to Snake pond and cleaned up and I recognized them as chips of the old block. There is something honest in hard work—something that provokes your respect, and it cheers up and comforts a man if he is getting good pay for it. It did me good to see those dirty boys shoveling back the dusty ore from the middle of the cars to the ends and breathing the red oxide and sweating under a sun that was nearly 100 in the shade. The prospect of a good reward kept them cheerful and they had many a joke and many a yarn to tell. They are now getting out near two thousand tons a month and shipping it to Chattanooga, and other points, and it pays. They have built a narrow gauge railroad a mile long to the mines and have train cars that hold two tons each and it is big fun, even to a patriarch, to ride down for they run by gravity and make the trip in four minutes. A mule pulls them back, but they will have a baby locomotive soon. This iron business is a mighty big thing. Here are forty men at work—all white men—some from the mountains and some from Alabama, and some are farmers from the naborhood, who have laid by their crops and are now making their dollar a day and boarding at home. Some put in their ox teams and make more. These hardy men make no fuss about the weather. They have no thermometer and read no papers about sun-stroke, but just work on and exchange their homespun wit. A great big whiskered tar-heel saw me circulating around with the "boss" and was heard to say "who is that old gray coon gwine around with his ombrell and store close?" "Why he's the daddy of the boss," said another. "I lowd he wer the daddy of sumthin' around here," said the tar-heel, "from the way he totes hisself." An ox team was close by and he said to the driver, "Jim, I say Jim, thars a fly a suckin' of your off steer. He's a gettin' blood now and you can catch him and pull his eyes out—they are right onder his wings." The drivers of these ox teams sometimes get together and play a regular tune with their whips and they sound very like the rattle of musketry in battle.

The oldest inhabitant was perusing the premises and looking at the ancient marks on the naboring trees. Father Bigelow they say was here before the Indians were and picked out his lots before they were surveyed and what he don't own is a mistake. He got all the timber lands, but as iron was worth nothing then he let it alone and now sees his mistake. I knew him forty years ago and conscientiously, I can say, I see no change in form or feature. He was old and wrinkled then and is just the same now and can walk round more forty acre lots in a day than any man in the country. A man told me confidentially that Father Bigelow hid himself in the ark unbeknown to Noah, and when she landed on Ararat, he slipped out the first man and stuck a stake down and claimed the mountain by right of discovery, and made Noah pay him wharfage. Many of these forty men have families dependent on their labor, and I was thinking how much a single furnace is worth to a community. Here are fifty dollars a day expended in the support of not less than one hundred people, including the women and children, and yet all their labor does not furnish half enough ore for a single furnace. A furnace of 100 tons uses 200 tons of ore each day. Then there is the limestone and coal and sand and all the labor at the furnace, and so it is a safe estimate that one furnace gives food and clothing to at least five hundred people. These people exchange their wages with the merchants and so a large community are profited. A ton of iron that costs fifteen dollars to make it, pays fourteen dollars for labor. 100 tons a day expends fourteen hundred dollars a day for labor. That is over forty thousand dollars a month or half a million a year. There is no business in the world that pays so much for labor in proportion to the prime cost of the material. A merchant flour mill is a good thing in a community, but it does not pay ten per cent of its products of labor—merchandise does not pay ten. Law and medicine pay nothing. While they are absolutely essential in a community, yet a single wagon or carriage factory will do more to sustain a community than a score of lawyers and doctors. An iron furnace at Cartersville would give new life to the town, and there is no reason why this business should not prosper as well here as at Anniston or Cedartown. We want a man of nerve like Mr. Noble or Mr. West. Where can we find him? Now you may boast of the temperate climate of Atlanta during the late hot wave, but it is a fact that in this delightful region we would not have known it was so awfully hot if THE CONSTITUTION had not informed us. My thermometer did not show the mercury above 92, while it was 100 in Atlanta and 104 in Macon, and still higher in other places. I never stopped work in these hot days. I had a fence to build and a front gate to renew and lots of dirt to dig and remove, and I got wet every day—wringing wet—and not from rain either, and one day a doctor came by and smiled and went off and said that I was working for a sunstroke or a spell of fever, but I wasent. I feel all the better for work when the work adds value or comfort or beauty to the homestead. I had rather work on a hot day than play cards or baseball or read a sensational novel. I is fortunate for me that I love work, for I'll always have a plenty of it to do as long as Mrs. Arp lives and her children are nearly as bad. Right now they are waiting for me to make some octagon steps to put their flowers on, and if there is any more troublesome job I don't know it. It takes mathematics and science and lots of work to make these hexagons and octagons. They saw one some where and so I've got to fix it. I ordered a single door from the parlor to the new dining room, and while I was gone they juggled with the carpenter and made him put large double doors with some whinnadeddles all around and a fine mortised lock with gilded knobs, and of course I surrendered. The carpenter found out the very first day who was running this domestic machinery and he acted accordin'. Not long after these double doors were finished there was a small, long box come from New York by express. If quilting frames had not been abolished I would have thought they were in the box, and so when it was sent up with the charges all prepaid I was told that it was a "portiere"—and had cost me nothing but was a present from one of the boys. I stood off at a respectful distance and watched them open it for I had never seen a portiere and had some dignified curiosity. It proved to be some contraptions for that double door, and after they had it all fixed up and suspended to the long rod with silver hooks and parted in the middle with silver chains, it did look mighty pretty. They said it was made of shekneel or some such material and was all the style now. I notice that when we have company to dine or take tea and the company is on the piazza, they are taken through the portiere every time, though it is nearer through the hall. When the big doors are open and the portiere drawn gracefully aside they say it presents a beautiful vista to look clear through the dining room window. They alluded to the vista several times, but I have been unable to find it. An old dilapidated kitchen that we don't use is in sight from that window, and that is all the vista I see. Women have an eye for the beautiful, and I reverence their taste, but sometimes it takes me a week to discover the esthetic, and fall into raptures over it. I tell my wife that it will not do for us to have anything very fine until the grand children are all grown, for this must be a free and easy house for them to have a good time and do as they please. "The glory of an old man is his children's children," Solomon saith, and it is our pleasure to have them come and be happy. Our fried chicken and ginger cake is a heap better than they get at home, and our home is a bomb proof against whipping, though I have to make a show of getting awful mad ometimes. I bought a cotton rope yesterday to halter the milk cow and laid it down in the back hall, and when I came back again the little chaps had untwisted it and had a rope apiece to play "hoss" with. One of them got a little hurt and cried longer than was suitable to the occasion, and I got tired of it and said: "I will give you a nickel to hush." He looked at me tearfully and said: "Grandpa, won't you give me a dime?"

I frolicked with the boys at the mines for two days and eat their humble grub, which was biscuit made with flour and soda about half and half, and coffee without milk and scrambled eggs. Eggs have to be scrambled now you know. We had a nail keg and a box to sit on, and the boys gave up their old hard, dirty bed to me and slept on some corn sacks, but they are happy, and so its all right. I rode down on the tram car so fast it made my head swim, and rode up so slow it would have made me sleepy if there hadn't been some dynamite and two kegs of powder on the floor. I had rather have walked, but was ashamed to be so cowardly. I saw the powder and the dynamite all put in a thirteen foot hole and then we went off to a respectful distance and saw the upheaving, and just as we started to the scene a big, long black snake with a yellow head took after us and it took us all to kill him, for he was game to the last. I have heard of such things but I never saw a black snake show fight and attack folks before. It is a snaky country around Snake pond, and I have a mortal dread of snakes—so I took the morning train and departed, those coasts having had a good rest and jolly time with the miners.

BILL ARP.

A HISTORIC ISLAND.

The Place Where Aaron Burr Tricked Poor Blennerhassett.

From the Baltimore Home Journal.

History that has recorded the romances and intrigues of Blennerhassett Island will soon have to devote another page to the disappearance of the celebrated isle itself. For many years the sandy soil has been succumbing slowly, but surely, to the waters, and every successive rise in the Ohio has reduced the size of the plot more and more; but very lately it has met with its worst disaster. Running south into about the centre the river has cut a channel which has now caused an immense washout almost directly in the middle of the island. An immense excavation has thus been created, and there are signs of similar holes appearing in other parts of the farm. One of the three grangers residing there is trying hard to sell his property. He is about frightened off. Steamboat captains tell their passengers of the fate with which other islands have met, and in pointing out the sites of lost land, predict the entire swallowing up of Blennerhassett's before many years have passed away. Only the other day a vessel steaming toward Pittsburg caught on the branches of a tree, which had been undermined at the edge of the island, and had a hard tussle to get away uninjured. As if prophetic of its doom, the crops of the island are poorer this year than ever before; and it has always been regarded as the most valuable agricultural property in West Virginia.

Perhaps no spot along the Ohio has such an interesting history as Blennerhassett's Island. Its lore is that of the nation itself. It was here that Aaron Burr's treachery was practically checked, and the triump of that event is mellowed by the sadness of the fall of poor old man Blennerhassett—the dupe of Burr. Over a century ago this gentleman settled on the island, building himself a delightful residence, and ever afterward dispensing most elegant hospitality. Harman Blennerhassett was born in 1769 in England. He was bred to the law in Ireland, but sold his estate in that country for more than $100,000, and came to the United States. After remaining in New York a short time he emigrated to the west and took up the island, which is just a few miles south of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Here it was that Aaron Burr interested him in his scheme for seizing Mexico, where, in case of success, Burr was to be emperor. Theodosia Alston, Burr's daughter, was to be empress. Blennerhassett was to receive the title of duke and appointment as ambassador to England. Blennerhassett expended large sums in fitting out an expedition, and, though discouraged when he learned of Burr's real designs, the intriguer had such influence with Blennerhassett's wife that the old man still adhered to him. After becoming thoroughly interested in Burr's visionary enterprise, Blennerhassett took him over to the town of Marietta, O., for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the voyage.

At the counting house of Dudley, Woodbridge & Co., he left a memorandum of such provisions as he wanted. They included pork, flour, whisky, bacon and kiln-dried meal. They also made a contract with this firm for the building of fifteen boats. They were to be on the Schenectady model, such as were then used on the Mohawk river. Only eleven of the boats were completed. These were built on the Muskingum river about seven miles above Marietta, and were to be delivered on the 9th of December, 1806. At that date further work was interrupted by the militia, who, discovering Burr's plans, took possession of the boats. The days following were lively times on Blennerhassett's island, Burr and Blennerhassett both having to go heavily armed to protect themselves against suspicious citizens. When later on they both fled to Cincinnati and the south, Mrs. Blennerhassett showed her loyalty to her husband by sending her trustworthy servant, Peter Taylor, after the old gentleman to bring him back.

Blennerhassett was arrested in 1807 and held for trial as a traitor, but Burr's acquittal set all suspected people free. His beautiful island and home had been sacrificed to creditors, and he went to Natchez a bankrupt. He undertook a cotton plantation, but the war with England ruined commerce and he then removed to Montreal, where he practiced law. In 1822 he went to Ireland, but here he failed to secure certain property and continued to fail in every project he undertook. In the last years of his life he was supported by his sister, who had left a small estate to his wife and children. Blennerhassett had married the daughter of Governor Agnew, of the isle of Man.

Three Ghosts at Play.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

Mr. B. W. Fussell's house was visited by a ghost on Sunday night last. He has three young men boarding with him, going to school, and on Sunday night last the boys, while off in their room, were visited by a ghost. They say when it opened the door they thought it was Mrs. Fussell, but John says he was lying across the bed and it made for him, and he says he saw at once it would not do for Mrs. Fussell, so they gave the room up to the ghost, making so much racket as to cause Mr. Fussell to come out of his room, asking what was the matter. John screamed out there was something in there trembling like a leaf. Billy, by this time, was lying on the outside of the fence flat of his back, and he says the first he knew he was there in that fix, and about this time out came the ghost, and away went the boys down the road to Mr. C. C. Fletcher's and the ghost after them, but they soon left it. They finally discovered that the ghost was Raiford Fussell, with Mrs. Fussell's dress on. Raiford says when he caught up with them they put him more in the mind of a lizard in the hot sunshine than anything else, their sides worked so.

This Is a Great Country.

From the New York Telegram.

John H. Craig, who passed north through Albany Thursday morning on a single railroad ticket, bound for Waterbury, Vt., is reported to weigh eight hundred and fourteen pounds and claims to be the fattest man in the world. That is seventy-five pounds more than the famous Daniel Lambert weighed, who was the fattest Englishman that ever lived. Lambert died seventy-eight years ago this week. His coffin was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide and two feet four inches deep, and was made square on account of the size of his legs. Part of the wall of the room in which he died was taken down to admit it. It was interred in St. Martin's churchyard in Stamford, Lincolnshire, by digging an inclined plane into the grave and wheeling it down upon two axletrees.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
The Best Restorer.
Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is an invaluable nerve tonic, and the best restorer when the energies flag, and the spirits droop."

The Statue on the Sands.

By Wallace P. Reed.

For The Constitution.

When Captain Brace, of the British gunboat Vengeance, sighted Thunder Island in the South seas he felt like falling on his knees in prayer.

The supply of water on the vessel was about exhausted, and the men were half sick.

Thunder Island was an unexplored bit of land, and the captain did not know whether it was barren or fertile; inhabited by savages or a desolate waste.

He found a tolerably decent harbor, and late one summer afternoon ran the Vengeance into it.

Being a prudent commander the captain sent out a number of marines to examine the island. In the course of an hour they returned with a favorable report.

"It is the loveliest spot in the world," said Lieutenant Hay. "It is well timbered, with running streams, and no end of wild fruits and vegetables."

"It is inhabited," said the captain thoughtfully.

"Yes," replied the other, "and that is the worst of it. We saw several savages at a distance. They appeared to be scouts thrown out to observe our movements. When we approached them they retreated up a narrow pathway leading over that range of hills. With our small force I decided not to pursue them. But how did you find out that the island was inhabited.

"Look!" said the captain.

The lieutenant turned his eyes in the direction indicated.

On the sandy beach, mounted upon a massive granite pedestal, stood a colossal figure of hideous aspect.

The two officers quietly walked to the spot and closely scrutinized the idol, for that was what the statue appeared to be.

"It is a work of art," said the captain. "You see that it is made of brass, iron and lead. Now, the people who constructed this thing must have had some kind of civilization. They knew how to utilize the metals, and they had some knowledge of sculpture. They must have been superior to the average South Sea islander."

"What a mouth!" exclaimed the lieutenant. "A man could run his head into it."

"I have a theory," remarked the captain. "This was once a much larger island, and a portion of it has been submerged in some convulsion of nature. Perhaps the statue once stood at the gateway of some temple which is now buried under the sea. A city may have gone down in the wreck. The history of the lost Atlantis may have been repeated here."

"Well, I don't know, and I don't care," answered the lieutenant. "The savages we saw were armed with bows and arrows, and I am satisfied that we can hold our own against them if they attempt to give us trouble. We ought to stay here a week or two for the health of the men, and then you know the Vengeance needs repairs."

That night the marines camped on the beach, and nothing occurred to disturb them.

The next day the ship's stores were unloaded and stacked on the shore where they could have the advantage of both sun and air. An exploring party attempted to cross the hills west of the camp, but without success. There was but one road, a rocky defile, and it seemed to be swarming with brown savages, all armed, and ready for a fight.

"We are not here to make war," said Captain Brace, "and if the inhabitants leave us unmolested on this side of the hills we ought to be satisfied. There may be something worth seeing in the interior, but we are not called upon to go there."

When night came pickets were posted, and a sentinel was stationed on the beach near the big statue to guard the stores.

In the morning a horrible discovery was made.

The sentinel was found dead at the base of the great brazen idol!

His skull had been crushed by a blow from some heavy weapon, and he had evidently died instantly and without a groan.

The provisions and supplies guarded by him remained intact. The assassin was no robber, but who was he, and what was his motive, and how did he get there?

The pickets were positive that no one had passed them, and it was out of the question to suppose that a strange boat had landed on the beach.

Captain Brace gave the unfortunate marine a decent burial, and then the men were set to work repairing the ship and collecting a supply of fruits, vegetables and water.

The pickets were increased that night, and each man was instructed to be vigilant. A fearless, wide-awake fellow was stationed to guard the provisions, and with these precautions the camp went to sleep feeling pretty secure.

As soon as it was light enough to see the captain was up and about. He lost no time in going down to the beach. He felt uneasy about the sentinel.

The statue towered up in grim majesty, and it seemed to the captain that its features had a ferocious look. But where was the sentinel?

Half dazed, and with a sinking heart, Brace walked around to the other side of the idol.

The marine was lying face downward. One look told the story. The dead man's head had been shattered by a terrible blow!

"I'll take the watch tonight," said the captain.

During the entire day horror and consternation pervaded the camp. The men were willing to face death, but they were superstitious, and the mystery of these murders turned the boldest into a coward.

The savages beyond the hills continued their policy of inactivity. They could be seen watching the invaders, but they showed no disposition to act on the offensive.

At the close of the day bluff Captain Brace, with a cocked revolver in his hand, walked slowly up and down his chosen beat. Scarcely a hundred yards away lay the sleeping camp. Beyond was the line of pickets.

The captain took his stand directly in front of the statue, and glanced about in every direction.

Midnight came, but there was no sign of an enemy's presence, no indication of danger.

Brace found himself studying the monster idol. Even by the starlight he could see that it was of marvelous and perfect workmanship. The right hand of the statue was stretched forth towards the sea.

"That means something," said the captain to himself, "but what? The history of this strange god or demon belongs to a past age, and there is no way of getting at it."

He placed one hand upon the pedestal, and helped himself up.

"A good place to sit," he said "and by Jove those poor fellows who were killed must have been sitting here. Their bodies were found down there in the same spot. Yes, I see how it was. They were taking a rest when death came upon them."

Then his face turned pale, as the thought struck him that perhaps he was risking his life on the pedestal.

"I will get off," he muttered, "and walk my beat with my eyes wide open."

He jumped down on the sand.

Swish!

The sound came just as the captain jumped, and a rush of air struck him on the cheek.

"My God!" he cried, "what can it be.

He looked up and for a moment doubted the evidence of his senses. If his eyes were not playing him false the gigantic arm of the statue was quivering in its socket!

Brace was a hard-headed sailor with no nonsense about him. When his momentary surprise was over he commenced talking to himself.

"That arm moved," he said; "no doubt about that. I heard its swoop through the air, and I saw it quiver after it resumed its usual position. If I had remained on the pedestal the blow would have smashed my head."

He gave a start of astonishment and approached the pedestal.

The place where he had been sitting was hollowed out in the granite, leaving just room for a man to sit comfortably.

"Aha!" he ejaculated, "I have an idea. That arm did not move without human aid. There is somebody inside of the statue!"

He gave a low whistle, and one of the pickets responded by coming to him.

"Didn't you tell me," asked the captain, "about finding something that looked like a tunnel over there in the ravine?"

"Yes, captain," was the reply, "when I was out scouting yesterday I found the mouth of a long cave or tunnel leading in the direction of our camp. I was afraid to explore it, and I had other work."

"Go and wake up half a dozen men," ordered the captain, "and proceed at once to the mouth of that tunnel. If any living thing comes out, capture it or kill it."

The marine departed to carry out his instructions, and the captain remained at his post. He kept his eyes upon the statue, but nothing occurred to attract his attention.

The sun was just peeping over the hills when the marines who had been sent to guard the tunnel returned. They brought with them a prisoner, a little dwarf whose savage countenance glared upon his captors with fiendish malignity.

"I will talk to him," said the Captain, after he had been informed that the prisoner had been caught as he emerged from the tunnel, "I know the lingo of most of the South Sea islanders, and perhaps I can make him understand me."

The dwarf was not inclined to talk, but when one of the marines prodded him with a bayonet he spoke out.

He was a priest, he said. For ages and ages the holy men of his line had been accustomed to spend their nights in prayer inside of their big brazen god. Only the priests knew that it was hollow, and they alone knew that the tunnel led to it. The superstitious fear of the natives kept them away from the locality, and it was only on sacrificial occasions that they visited the statue. Then the victims were bound hand and foot and placed in the seat prepared for them on the pedestal. The priest inside would work the machinery, and the monstrous arm would descend with resistless force crushing the skull of the unfortunate, and hurling him down to the sands below.

The misshapen wretch grinned as he made these revelations.

"But why did you kill my men," asked Brace, "and why did you try to kill me?"

The priest showed his teeth, filed down to a fine point, and stained with some kind of lustrous blacking.

"They were strangers, and they sat in the sacrificial seat. Was not this enough? I saw them through the open mouth of Katako, and I pulled the lever, and Katako's heavy arm fell and crushed his enemies like so many flies."

"Kill him!" shouted a marine, "kill the black devil!"

"I am the last of the holy priesthood," said the dwarf calmly. "If my time has come, it is well. This was once a mighty land, but the ocean has nearly swallowed it up. White men have profaned our soil and touched Katako with their unholy hands. It is time for me to die."

He folded his arms and relapsed into gloomy silence.

It was Brace's intention to have the savage shot; but while the matter was under discussion, the prisoner with a quick movement drew a small dagger from his mantle and stabbed himself to the heart.

The body was thrown into the sea, and all hands went to work with a will to get the Vengeance ready for her departure.

Before the ship left the harbor a twelve pounder was aimed at the statue. A light puff of smoke, a tremendous clatter of old iron, and brass, and the great statue of Katako rattled down on the sands, in a thousand fragments!

Hair Albums.

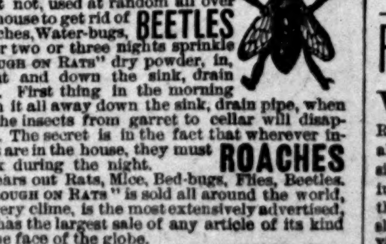
From the New York Telegram.

The latest craze among the ladies is a "hair-album"—gentlemen's hair. Young men are besought for a lock of hair, and the request is such a flattering one that they are only too happy to comply when the right damsels apply. The contribution is tied with a blue ribbon and goes into the "hair-album" along with the hair of a crowd of other fellows. Over it will be written the name age, color of eyes, date of receiving the memento, and general remarks as to personal appearance, etc., which may or may not be complimentary, as the album is never to be seen by any other than feminine eyes. The young ladies are as proud of their trophies as an Indian warrior is of the scalp he takes.

A New Craze.

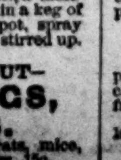
From the Cleveland Press.

The craze for making "rag rugs" is fast assuming the proportions to which the "crazy quilt" fever had risen. To see the vast army of sweet young fashionables daintily joining bright, pretty rags together to be woven into a soft mat for home adornment is almost enough to befuddle the brain of many an observer and set them to wondering whether this is really the nineteenth century, or a step backward into the primitive days when the country was new and maidens fair were wont to "weave the warp and weave the woof." It is one of the few "crazes" which the dear girls adopt that will bring commendation from their elders and from that portion of the masculine fraternity who are apt to scoff at all ideas and fancies which the effeminate world adopt.



This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special 'ROUGH'NESS.'

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of BEETLES, Roaches, Water-bugs.



For two or three nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. ROACHES
Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles.
"ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

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For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agr. size.

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Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c.

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Grand View Hotel.

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The Hotel is furnished with solid walnut, with hair, cotton and moss mattresses and with the improved bed springs; and, knowing what it takes to please our guests,

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GOOD BEDS,
ATTENTIVE SERVANTS,
THE FINEST WATER,
AND THE PUREST AIR.

If all this will make you happy, ask your conductor to just put you off at the Grand View. The trains stop at the Grand View; let off and take on passengers.
With our thanks for the many years patronage in the past gone by days, we hope by our untiring efforts to please, will share a good portion of the travel in the days to come.

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If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Rules of the R. R. Commission.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM Circular No. 82, recently adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia, which comprises all the Revised Tariffs, Classification of the commission applicable to all the companies doing business in Georgia. It also contains the law establishing the Commission, as well extra asctafrom the Code, showing shippers and patrons their rights. A revised

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A Graphic Account of Six Months in the Woods—Strange Adventures With People—The Final Escape.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

It has long been the desire of the Gazette to get from Mr. Charles E. Irvin, who accompanied General Toombs, a detailed account of his recollections of the escape of the general from the southern states after the armies had surrendered and the confederacy had ceased to exist. It will be remembered by all who know anything of General Toombs's escape that Mr. Irvin was with him almost all the while from the time General Toombs left his home in this place till six months later when he took passage on the steamer at New Orleans bound for Cuba. A detailed account of adventures have never before appeared in print.

Meeting Mr. Irvin a day or two since and finding him somewhat at leisure, he very kindly consented to grant us our desire and give us an account of his many adventures covering the period General Toombs was in the southern states after the surrender.

Lee had surrendered, Johnson had surrendered and a few federal soldiers had passed through this place. Affairs had quieted down to the point where it was thought that no man would be molested who was not in arms against the United States government. General Toombs was at his home with no fear of being arrested. But on the 11th of May, a month and two days after Lee had surrendered, General Wilde, with thirty or forty United States troops, a good many of them being negroes, arrived here on the train from Macon. It was about 2 o'clock p. m., and the troops were marched directly from the depot to General Toombs's residence. General Toombs saw them as they were entering the front gate, and coming out of his office, which was in the basement, into the front yard, he passed through a side gate into the lot, got a horse and rode off through the back way to the woods. The troops were met by the ladies of the house, and were deluded with the idea that the general was at home, so as to give him time to gain distance. The troops surrounded the house and began searching for him. After a thorough search they were so much enraged to know they had been foiled and had lost their prey they made violent threats to burn the house. They told Mrs. Toombs they would give her till a certain hour to tell where he was or the house would be burned to the ground. She told them they might burn it but she would never tell. The officer in command told the neighbors he would give them time to move the furniture and everything out, which was done as quickly as possible, the house being cleared of everything in it even to the window sash. It thus presented a deserted appearance that was most uncommon for such an elegant and hospitable old southern home. The troops had been blustering around terribly up to this time, trying to extort the hiding place of the one man they were hunting for; but when everything was ready for the torch to be applied the officer and his men began to weaken, and it was plain to be seen that they had no idea of burning the house.

The yankees then instituted a research as best they could among a people where every man, woman and child, white and black, was loyal to the confederacy and true to their beloved Toombs. Late in the evening, Charley Irvin, just twenty-one years old, got on his own horse and went out in search of General Toombs. He went to Captain John T. Wingfield's and Sheriff James Dyson's, knowing that Toombs would go to one or the other places, he asked that instructions be sent in by the general that night. At two o'clock that night, Mr. John C. Dyson came in town, waked Mr. Irvin and told him the general said bring his old war horse Alice and meet him at 7 next morning at Niche Chenaults, seventeen miles from town. Irvin left immediately and arrived on time. Here General Toombs backed his old mare Alice and rode her through all his journeyings till he reached the Chattahoochee river. Most of the travelling through this part of the country, where everybody knew Toombs, was done at night, as he did not want foes nor friends, except a few, to know he was in the country. Chenault piloted them to Broad river, and crossing over they made themselves known to Mr. John Thompson, who showed them great courtesy and kindness. Toombs's objective point was the home of Mr. Alex LeSueur, on Harris island, a very much secluded spot in the Savannah river. LeSueur met Toombs very cordially, saying: "Yes, we have always differed in politics, but I am your friend now to the extent of my ability." Here Irvin turned and came back to this place by himself, to bring Mrs. Toombs tidings of her husband, and to attend to other matters. Mr. Irvin made one or two trips between Harris island and Washington, traveling principally at night and coming into town through the woods. Few people in this place knew anything of his movement.

A very laughable incident occurred on one of these trips. Mr. Irvin was riding in a buggy with Mr. Boge Tate, of Elbert county, and they were being followed by a squad of yankees and negroes on horseback. Mr. Tate spied one of his negroes on one of his horses, and, jumping out of the back of the buggy, he ran at him and yelled: "You infernal black scoundrel, get off that horse, or I'll kill you." The negro was so frightened that he forgot all about his freedom, and tumbling off the horse, he took to the woods as fast as he could go. One of the yankees then rode up and said: "Look here, old fellow, what do you mean?" Tate replied that "the d——d nigger belonged to him, and the horse did, too, and the nigger shouldn't be riding him without his permission." This display of authority was too great for the yankee, and he left Tate in possession of the horse.

At another time Irvin was arrested at Long-street in Elbert county by a squad of yankee soldiers. This was the only time he was ever asked for his parole. He produced the one he had received at Appomattox, which guaranteed him his side arms.

These fellows demanded his pistol and he refused to give it up, referring to the terms of his parole, and appealing to higher authority. The officers then consented that he should keep his pistol, but a blustering private kicked up a row about it. Irvin asked the officer to let the private step out with him and they would settle the matter, but the officer refused and sent Irvin on.

After Toombs had remained on Harris island a week or ten days, Mr. Asbury Tate came and informed him that a negro had told the yankees that President Davis was hiding there. He left the place immediately and the next day a squad of federal soldiers arrived there. Although Mr. Davis was captured on the 10th of May, it was not known for some time off in places not accessible by telegraph. Toombs and Irvin left Harris island for Elberton, stopping at Major Luther Martin's, near the town. The general was traveling incognito, having on a common checked suit, sack coat and slouch hat. At Martin's, as well as at the many elegant old southern homes where they stopped, they were treated in royal style. Never from the time they left Wilkes county till they took the train at Evergreen, Ala., six months after, did they stop at a house where Toombs did not know the people, though the people did not always know them. General Toombs would often tell his host and hostess more about their ancestors and relations than they knew themselves. But never, where they were known nor where they were unknown, would the people receive any pay for entertaining them, so great was the hospitality of the old south.

ASSUMING NAME OF MAJOR MARTIN.

General Toombs and Major Luther Martin had long been warm friends, and Martin treated him like a brother and kept him at his house as long as he would stay. Martin had been paroled at the surrender and he gave Toombs his parole, and from that time on Toombs went by the name of Major Martin. Everybody in Elbert county knew General Toombs, and they traveled altogether at night, staying at some friend's house during the day, or perhaps several days. They staid awhile at Colonel Oliver's, and on leaving one night about dark, a negro went out and opened the gate for them. As they passed through the negro said: "Good-by, Mas Robert." Toombs appeared not to notice him, but he said to Irvin, "what must I do if I can't disguise myself." Irvin went back and talked to the negro, and if he ever told it no trouble came of it. Toombs wore green goggles, which attracted so much attention, Irvin induced him to throw them away. Irvin made several trips to Washington from Elbert county, and Captain Jas. R. Anthony and Robert DuBose, also went over from this place, carrying messages from Mrs. Toombs. Toombs and Irvin stopped several times at Major Henry P. Mattox's, where they received the greatest kindness. Toombs was very particular about whom he made himself known to. He knew all the people were his friends, but he was afraid of the indiscretion of some of them. He did not stay long in Elbert, but struck out for the mountain wilds about Tallulah falls. This was the latter part of May. They first went to Major Prather's near the falls and were made very much at home. Toombs and his companion also spent a good deal of time at Major Rembert's, a relative of the former, this being his summer home. Knox's was a kind of out post where the identity of the general was known. Here was where Irvin often went for information from the outside world. It was at this place where Mr. John Ficklen, of Washington, who was carrying a message to Toombs, was taken up as a detective by the friends of Toombs. They came very near taking him out and shooting him.

EFFORT TO GET OUT THROUGH SAVANNAH.

It was while Toombs was staying at Major Rembert's that he sent Irvin to Savannah with letters to friends there. He thought then of getting out of the country that way. Irvin passed through Washington, seeing Mrs. Toombs, and went on to Savannah by rail and stage. On the route he met with Mr. James Weems and traveled with him till they reached Savannah. Irvin was perfectly mum about his mission and Weems knew nothing of it. A few minutes after they arrived and while on the way to the hotel Irvin was arrested by a yankee soldier. He at once concluded that a telegram had preceded him and his mission had been brought to a fruitless close. Turning to Weems who was very quick to take in the situation, Irvin said to him, "Jim, let me pay you that five dollars I borrowed from you," and handed over the Toombs letter, preparatory to being searched. Weems had no idea what they were, but he readily perceived they were important papers and he concealed them. Irvin was carried before the provost marshal, and was greatly relieved to know that he had been arrested simply because of the brass buttons he was wearing. He was ordered to cut the buttons off, and for resenting the insulting language of the officer was ordered off to jail. Irvin with bitter irony and sarcasm, told the officer that it took a very brave man with a company of men and muskets at his back to insult a prisoner. This was what called forth the order to carry him off to jail. He was kept there for an hour or two, when a soldier came with an order to release him if he had cooled down. He then went to the hotel. Finding Weems next morning he got back the letters he had given him and started out to look for Toombs's friend to whom the were addressed. He ascertained that the man was in New York, and Irwin came immediately back. He got back to the general in the mountains as quickly as possible.

TOOMBS AND BROWN.

Up this time these two prominent Georgians had been warm friends, but Irvin carried Toombs a copy of Brown's address to the people of Georgia, which engendered so much its bitterness against the author, and from that time on he hated Brown with a bitter hatred. An Augusta paper also showed that Mr. Moss, the editor, and a protege of Toombs's had also gone over with Brown. The news greatly depressed Toombs, and he took to his bed on account of it.

DEER HUNTING.

During their stay in the mountains the general and Mr. Irvin with their host and friends would go deer hunting and fishing, and would visit the falls. There were plenty of deer killed and they had venison all the while, but it took the mountaineers to bring down the game. The two low countrymen never killed a deer, although one came near running over the general one day; he took a buck ague and couldn't shoot.

AN EFFORT TO GET OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

Irvin made several trips back to Washington from the neighborhood of Tallulah falls. Everything was put in readiness for an attempt to get out of the country. During the latter part of June the two came down from the mountains and passed along through Elbert, Wilkes and Oglethorpe counties. One morning when it was nearly day, Irvin asked Toombs where he wanted to go; he replied to Martin's. Irvin felt a premonition that the yankees would be there and they ought to go to Henry P. Mattox's. Toombs said no, he would go to Martin's but Irvin insisted on going to Mattox's and finally the general consented, and they turned their horses in the road and went to Mattox's. They stayed there through the day then went to Mr. DuBose Hill's in Oglethorpe county. At 2 o'clock that night Irvin had mounted to ride into Washington with a message to Mrs. Toombs, saying that her long absent husband would come into Washington to see her the following night. Mr. Clark Mattox, of Elbert, rode up and seeing Irvin said the yankees had been to Martin's that day and were scouring the country for Toombs. This interfered with the general's plans, and he turned his face southward. Irvin came on to this place with instructions to follow Toombs down to Old Town. Irvin was to inquire of Mr. Gus Bell, Mr. David Dickson, Judge Linton Stephens or Mr. Gonder. A day or two passed and Irvin arrived at Old Town. Mr. Gus Bell knew nothing, and he went then to Sparta to see Judge Stephens. Both men took Irvin for a detective and it was with great difficulty that he could make himself known. Judge Stephens knew the Irvin family and asked the names and ages of every member. The Judge had not seen the general. Irvin rode hundreds of miles back and forth over the country. He finally got to David Dickson's and asked about Major Martin who was riding a gray mare. Dickson was suspicious and said he knew nothing of him. Irvin asked for directions to Gonder's, and Dickson told him there was no such man in that part of the country. Irvin was completely non-plussed. Dickson invited him to get down and stay with him. After awhile Dickson concluded that Irvin was the right man and he directed him to Mr. Gonder's, telling him that Major Martin was there. Mr. Gonder was absent, and Mrs. Gonder was sure Irvin was a detective who was on the track of Toombs. She vehemently protested that Martin had not been there. Irvin dismounted and went in any way. After remaining some time he was able to prove that he was a friend. She then told him that Major Martin and Mr. Gonder were over at Colonel Jack Smith's, and there Irvin found Toombs. They remained there several days and all went fishing on the Oconee river.

Colonel Smith put them across the river, and they went on, hoping to reach the Florida coast and get out of the country that way. They went on and stopped at Mr. Joseph Dee's, in Wilkinson county. Mr. Dee told them he was right in Sherman's track and had very little left, but what he had they were welcome to. They went in and took supper, but did not make themselves known, though General Toombs knew them. Then traveling was done during the day. That night after all had retired, Miss Dee went to her brother and said: "Joe Dee, are you a fool? That man is General Toombs." She said she had heard him make a speech at Toombsboro seventeen years before, and had not seen him since. Very early next morning Mr. Dee come into General Toombs's room and related what his sister had said, and he was overjoyed to know he had the great Georgian in his house. A negro man on the place also recognized him, he having heard him make the speech at Toombsboro.

Mr. Dee told General Toombs the negro was very trusty and he piloted him and Irvin through the country for a day or two. They went to Mr. Hughes' in Twiggs county, where they stayed for some time. Mr. Hughes knew the general and showed him every possible attention.

Mr. Irvin says that the elegance of the homes at which they stopped and the whole-souled hospitality of the people left sweet memories that will never be forgotten.

FOILED AND TURNED BACK.

Leaving Toombs at Mr. Hughes's, Irvin made his way to Macon to see General Gustavus Smith and Colonel DeGraffenreid, two distingnished confederate officers. They sent Toombs word that the yankees had men at every ferry on the Ocmulgee river looking for him and it would not do for him to attempt to cross. They urged him to go back to the mountains by all means and stay there till affairs had quieted down. In the meanwhile, the report was industriously circulated that Toombs had escaped to Cuba. While in Macon, Mr. Irvin encountered Mr. Gabriel Toombs at the Brown house. Mr. Toombs was very greatly surprised to see him, having thought his brother and Irvin were out of the country.

Irvin went back to Toombs, and, relating what Smith and DeGraffenreid said, they concluded to go back to the mountains. While at Colonel Hughes's a wounded confederate soldier came up and said he recognized Toombs as he passed along the road on old Alice, and telling him that a certain doctor had recognized and threatened to betray him. The soldier said he would fix the doctor if Toombs thought he would have any trouble from him, but nothing ever came of it. A servant remarked to Mrs. Hughes that Major Martin "was either President Davis or just as great a man."

ON THE BACK TRACK.

Toombs and Irvin then started for Tallulah falls, going back leisurely over about the same route they had come. Once more in the mountains they hunted, fished and passed the time as best they could.

At one time they made a trip over into South Carolina, stopping one night with a brother of Governor Joseph Brown, who knew them and treated them very kindly. They also stopped one night with the father of Judge Bleckley, but were not recognized. Irvin spent a good deal of his time on the road between Tallulah falls and Washington carrying messages between General and Mrs. Toombs. The general was at Colonel Rembort's nearly all the while.

STARTING FOR THE COAST AGAIN.

On October 1st the two men left Rembert's for New Orleans, going to the Ocmulgee river, over nearly the same route they had traveled twice before. By appointment General Toombs met a number of his friends at a spring near Sparta and took dinner with them. Here Richard was himself again, and the fugitive was the lordly Robert Toombs once more. Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Colonel Edge Bird, and Mr. W. W. Simpson were among the gentlemen present. The yankees were on the lookout, but had no idea of the whereabouts of Toombs. He and his companion reach Mr. Gonde's at or two. They made from twenty to thirty miles per day and got along without any trouble. Crossed the Ocmulgee river into Houston county and stopped at a Mr. Brown's, a very elegant gentleman. Toombs got Brown to look for an ambulance for him to travel in, as he wanted to change from the saddle. While Brown was away a younger brother came in and recognized Irvin. Said he was in Washington the day Irvin left with Toombs's horse, and with the general sitting right there, young Brown said: "By the way, whatever became of him? Irvin said he had gotten to Cuba some time ago." The ambulance could not be procured.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

Toombs and Irwin rode into Tazewell, a little place in Marion county, before they were aware of it. There were about a dozen yankee soldiers stationed there and the situation looked squally. Irwin told Toombs not to notice anything and he would do the looking. They rode right up among the people and without stopping casually bowed and passed on. The yankees got out in the middle of the road and watched them as far as they could be seen but did not follow.

The fugitives went on and stopped at Dr. Raines's, near the Chattahoochee river. Here they were known. The general went to his plantation not far distant and instructed his overseer to get an ambulance and meet him on the other side of the river. He and Irvin crossed in a bateau, leaving their horses on the other side. The general used to tell with much feeling of old Alice neighing for him as she saw him on the other side of the river.

They went on then to Evergreen, Ala., some distance below Montgomery and took the train for Mobile. At Tensas station they took a steamer and went into Mobile by water. On the steamer were a great many yankee soldiers who were nosing around and inquiring about everybody. Mr. Irvin says this was the only time he saw General Toombs at all excited. He knew there was no escaping from the boat, But they were not molested. They went to the Battle house and registered as Mayor Luther Martin and Charles Edgar, N. C. Toombs avoided the dining room and had his breakfast sent to his room next morning. After breakfast Mr. Irvin hunted up Miss Augusta Evans, the authoress, and informed her that General Toombs was in the city. She urged that he come to her father's and make his house his home. He came and remained there several days. Soon after he arrived General Joe Wheeler called on Miss Evans and told her he was almost certain he had seen General Toombs on the train the day before, but Miss Evans never apprised him of the fact that Toombs was then in the house. Both men had recognized Wheeler on train.

General Toombs remained a week or more at Mr. Evans and Mr. Irvin went over to New Orleans to confer with General Beauregard and Colonel Marshall J. Smith. A passport to Cuba was obtained from the Spanish consul and Irvin returned to Mobile. Both men then went to New Orleans by steamer. They thought a detective was aboard and Irvin was about to push him over into the water when he found it was Colonel Fulton, now living in McDuffie county, Ga. He tendered his services to General Toombs.

Toombs and Irvin spent several days at Colonel Marshall J. Smith's home in New Orleans, waiting for the steamer to sail. While there a man inquired about Toombs and several Washington, Ga., men whom he knew right in the presence of the general. The 4th of November, 1865, Robert Toombs bid farewell to his native shore for a long time, perhaps forever, he knew not which. The man who had held the nation as it were by the power of his intellect, was now a fugitive in the world.

It was a rainy day, and he was taken to the steamer in a close carriage. Irvin had a new suit of clothes in his stateroom, and he went in and cast off his old checked suit. Up to this time he had been very discreet, and after the general had donned his good clothes he walked the deck like the man he was. With all of Irvin's remonstance, he could not keep him from exposing himself, but fortune always favored him and he was not detected. Irvin bade him farewell, and saw the vessel steam down the river en route for Cuba. Mrs. Toombs joined her husband in Havana, and they sailed from there to Europe.

Seeds That Germinate Quickly.

The human system is a fruitful soil, and among seeds that germinate most rapidly in it are those of rheumatism and neuralgia. A slight cold, brought on by sitting in a draught wet feet or damp clothes, will develop either of those abominable painful maladies with unpleasant rapidity. The proper preventive of this agonizing vegetation is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which nullifies a tendency to either of the maladies named, and soothes the aches which they cause. Nor is it less effective as a remedy for rheumatism than as its preventive, a fact as amply attested as any other relating to its curative properties. Mariners, miners, frontiersmen, and others, have ever found it a faithful preservative of health in unfavorable regions, and a benign remedy for malarial disorders, and stomach, liver and bowel complaints. It is a fine promoter of appetite and a capital tonic.

A Stem-Winder.

From the Jewelers' Weekly

Stiggins was passing a watchmaker's establishment, and looking into the window he noticed a very pretty girl at the counter.

"Ha!" he soliloquized, "I'll go in and take a look at her under some pretext or other."

He entered, and was waited on by the young lady's father.

"What can I do for you?"

"I want to get a key for my watch," he stammered, feasting his eyes on the young lady.

"Let me see your watch," said the watchmaker.

As if in a dream he took out his watch. The watchmaker examined it, and said, with surprise: "Why, your watch is a stem-winder!"

Stiggins doesn't remember how he got out, but he does remember that the young lady smiled audibly at his discomfiture.

Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

THIEVES OF MONTANA.

Rodents That Infest the Territory.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE GOPHER.

A Profitable Industry in Hunting the Squirrels Down—The Territorial Treasury Likely to Be Depleted.

From the New York Times.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., July 12.—A new industry has sprung up in Montana during the past twelve months, and from present indications the sport (for it is neither more nor less than frolic and fun) promises to eclipse in profit the wolf, coyote and sheep industry of former years. To be sure there are plenty of sheep stealers still about, among which should be classed wolves, prairie coyotes, mountain lions, grizzly and silver tip bears. The latter beasts are carnivorous, ferocious and exceedingly dangerous in this latitude, never hesitating to attack when opportunity offers and, as a rule, seldom coming out second best in a fight except when opposed to breech-loaders. We have also the brown, black and cinnamon bears, but these latter animals are never carnivorous from choice, preferring the berries and tender shrubs of the mountain foot hills to beef, lamb, veal, mutton or any other kind of meat.

All last winter and in former winters cowboys with lots of spare time on their hands found it profitable as well as frolicsome and interesting, to snare, poison or capture coyotes and wolves for the bounty offered by the territory for the scalps of said animals, not to speak of the additional profit obtainable afterward from furriers as the price of the skins. Two young men made last winter in one night $133 apiece by trapping and poisoning wolves and coyotes. They went at it in a wholesale manner, spreading a string of poison that stretched out over the country some thirty miles, but unfortunately a portion of it was covered up by an inopportune snow storm which resulted in considerable loss, or rather a diminishing of the prospective profits.

Referring to gophers or prairie ground-squirrels, we have them here in Montana perhaps in greater numbers than elsewhere in the United States. It is a well known fact that they are prolific breeders, bringing forth generally eight, nine and ten at a litter, and sometimes as high as a dozen. A Crow Indian told me that gophers breed twice a year instead of once. A pair will produce from fifteen to twenty young ones in the course of a year, which accounts for the vast numbers of them scattered all over the country. They have been inhabitants of this northern belt for years; long before white people ever thought of transforming the great American desert into a stockman's paradise; but it is only of late, with the settling up of the country by ranchers and farmers that the destructive little pests have made themselves particularly annoying. Now the territory comes forward with an offer for the scalps of prairie dogs and gophers, and although not much for each head (ten cents in the former case and five cents in the latter) yet so numerous are the little rodents in Montana, and so easily captured are they, that even the Indians, with an eye to business and lucre are engaging in pursuit, besides numerous white hunters and cowboys out of employment, who thus find an easy way of gaining a livelihood.

To those who are not familiar with the animal the gopher or ground squirrel is a most interesting subject of study. The gophers we have here in Montana are about nine inches long, have a tail 3 to 3½ inches in length, and the little rascals are so fat and plump that any member of the family is apt to turn the scales at a pound. The color varies from a chestnut to a reddish brown, fading away beneath the belly to a sort of ashen gray, while the tips of the feet are a soft, velvety white. They were a great annoyance to farmers and agriculturalists of that state, eating the roots of trees, shrubs and grasses and filling the country with runaways, which radiated from the home nest like spokes from the hub. They have always been a great annoyance to the writer when in camp. So sure as a piece of toilet soap happened to be left anywhere within reach some prowling, sneaking, thieving gopher was just as sure to scent it out and carry off the plunder.

They run away with towels, shoe blacking, anything at all possible for them to handle, and should one miss any of the above named articles while in camp, don't charge the much-abused aborigine with the theft (although the Lord knows that they need soap bad enough, but go thou to the gopher's hole and find your missing property without the least bit of uncertainty. Their runways are curious constructions and well worthy of investigation. One would naturally suppose the entrance to be where the big pile of dirt is; that the gopher, after excavating, hauled all the earth out at the entrance and left it there in a pile, but not so. The sharp-witted creature first digs a hole in the ground, leaving the dirt at the mouth or entrance until his subterranean channel is long enough, then he stops up the mouth of the burrow so nicely with dirt that he can hardly find it afterward himself. An inexperienced traveler coming along and seeing these mounds would, upon finding no hole or cavity near by, come to the conclusion that they were ant hills. The gopher, after extending his tunnel the desired length, takes a shoot upward and paws his way to the surface, thus completing his new house without leaving a bushel or so of dirt around his front door.

From the main entrance of their domicile, the rodents throw out laterals in every direction, abandoning one and taking up another or lengthening out an old one as fast as the food supply of roots is exhausted. These laterals are not runaways, but simply supply veins for the family larder.

Since the gopher hunt was inaugurated in this territory early in the spring the supply has been far in advance of the demand. In fact, it may be said that the territorial authorities were a little taken aback at the startling amount of skins which have been and are still being brought in to be purchased. April 25 last, was a field day in this respect, as the bounty warrants issued from the territorial auditor's office, for nothing but gopher skins, aggregated something over $300. It might be truly said that the officials on that day devoutly wished the little ground squirrel had gone into his hole and pulled his hole in after him in order to escape the persistent and indomitable perseverence of the bounty seeker. May 7th 999 squirrels were received at Helena, and a few days before 3,000 gopher pelts were brought into Bozeman for punching. May 29th was the banner day, however, as no less than 10,491 gopher skins were certified to as the yield of one day, the officials at Helena being kept busy at work during office hours doing nothing else except making out certificates of capture and slaughter.

A glance at Treasurer Preuitt's report for the two months ending May 31st, 1887, shows the enormous number of 200,000 ground squirrels captured, slaughtered and certified to.

The scene of the greatest activity seems to be the beautiful and fertile valley of the Gallatin, although Fergus county is begining to be heard from, the friable soil of that section being a particular favorite with the little burrowers. Phosphorous and strychnine seem to be the most successful poisons to catch the animals, although oil of rhodium, made up into good sized pills of flour paste, does the business quite effectually, although it may result in the killing of some of the barnyard population, such as ducks, geese, chickens, dogs and possibly horses and cows, yet the yield is bound to be so great in one night that the territorial bounty would amply compensate for the attendant losses, and then, after all, the object is accomplished in getting rid of the gopher in twenty-four hours:

"The receipt I give makes a clean sweep, killing everything that touches it, and leaving the gophers dead on the ground where they take their first meal. Take a small quantity of strychnine, pulverize it and mix with same half a pint of grease fried out of the best breakfast bacon. Put this mixture into five or six quarts of corn, and stir until every grain is thoroughly greased over. Strew these savory kernels three or four feet apart around the entire field on the edge of the ploughing. The gopher, who, as a rule, burrows in the unbroken sod near by, smells the bacon, and not only comes to the feast himself but invites all of his neighbors and acquaintances. The farmer can bag the coveted tails and interview the territorial treasurer to advantage later on." He goes on farther stating the following as a result of his experiment: "The festive crow, too, came along as usual to assist the gopher, and sat down at the same table. We saw several of them pick up a grain of corn and in an instant they would reel and stagger, then rise and fly twenty or thirty feet in the air and drop backward to the earth as though they had been shot."

To own the truth, the gopher has positively created a boom all over Montana. The supply is simply inexhaustible, and if the war of extermination is to be carried on to the bitter end, it is likely the territorial treasury will peter out before the nuisances are gotten rid of. The prairies and mountain foothills are covered with their runways, and in some cases the mountains themselves, as far up as the perpetual snow line, are covered with the little gophers, who seem to thrive and prosper like everybody else in this glorious climate. The boys have lots of fun capturing them. With sling-shots, bows and arrows, cross-bows, clubs and guns they peg away at the business, making a handsome sum each day in addition to the fun and sport they have.

On July 7 the territorial auditor and treasurer made their quarterly reports to Governor Leslie. The paragraph concerning bounties on wild animals since April 1 shows the sum of $22,000 having been paid out for bears, wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, ground squirrels, and the like; $20,000 of this sum has been paid for gophers alone, which will show to some extent the magnitude of the industry; the ratio of increase promises to continue, and at this rate the estimate for the annual territorial expenses, $136,000, promises to exhaust at least one-half of the appropriation. Probably the most successful way to hunt gophers is to follow up or down stream with a bucket and club.

Knowing the manner in which the runways are constructed, that the bore is small in diameter, not of excessive length, and accommodatingly sopped up at the other end by the gopher themselves, a bucket of water is generally sufficient to clean out each hole. Pour the water into the aperture, stand by with the club, and calmly await results. Don't get excited, but bear your soul in patience; and when the half drowned rodent pokes his nose out for air hit him on the head with a club and score 5 cents clean profit for the job.

How He Squelched Her.

Harper's Magazine for August.

There lived near Alexandria, in Virginia, an old colored man and woman whom their acquaintances called Daddy and Mammy Williams. He had had educational advantages, and could read in a fashion peculiarly his own; but his wife, although lacking as regards erudition, possessed great force of character, which she often displayed in a manner that was very irritating to her husband. When she became particularly fractious Daddy would take the Bible, and open to that chapter in Revelation beginning: "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven, a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under feet," etc. With impressive solemnity he would read as follows: "An' dere 'peared a great wonder in heben, a woman!" Slowly closing the book he would gaze sternly at his now subdued wife, for the passage never failed to produce the desired effect.

A Guide for the Afflicted.

The following letter will show the way to health to many a down-hearted man and woman:

MORAVIA, CAYUGA CO., N. Y., January 15, 1887.—I have been afflicted for some years with liver complaint, accompanied with dyspepsia and prolonged constipation. I was almost in despair, when I commenced using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took a course of them for a week—five or six Pills every night. I found myself very much better, but to make everything all sure, continued to take one Pill a night for over a month. I am now in a very fair state of health, and I know I shall continue so as long as I take one BRANDRETH'S PILL a night. H. S. R. MATHER.

Regularly in the Field.

From the Philadelphia News.

The Ohio democratic convention fired the first gun for 1888. The shot was well aimed and has hit its mark. This fact cannot be denied or disproved. The situation is clear. Cleveland is to be the candidate and he has a strong army on his side.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

The Bluegrass Country.

John H. Jones, Tuttle, Ky., writes: I have been selling medicine for seventeen years, I pronounce Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial the best I ever sold. It gives joy to every mother.

Defying the Maine Liquor Law.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 29.—Mike Burns, whose imported liquors on sale here were seized by order of the governor several weeks ago, placed eight cases of these liquors in his shop at noon today and sold several before night, not being molested by the authorities. Mr. Burns does not think that the governor can justly order another seizure after stating in an interview this week he should await a decision from the court before seizing more liquor He proposes to continue the business, and has 175 cases in the custom house at Portland, which he intends to sell.

Ten drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent Malaria and Summer Diseases, Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world renowned ANGOSTURA manufactured only by Dr. I. G. B. Siegert, Sons.

What a Babylon Lacks.

From a London Letter.

One of the first discoveries you make will be that it is difficult to get a glass of good water. In fact, the scarcity of water in London is apt to suggest the thought that the place would be a fruitful ground for a temperance reformer. The Londoner uses water for washing and cooking, but rarely for drinking, unless it occupies the same tumbler with a few fingers of whisky. For the biggest city of the world the water supply is exceedingly primitive.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Title.

From the Nashville American.

There is going to be trouble down in Georgia between the decent people and a gang of Mormon missionaries. These collectors of spare ribs ought to be run out of civilization at the front end of a pitchfork.

Do you have occasional attacks of biliousness, with bitter taste, offensive breath, headache, dizziness? Hood's Sarsaparilla contains the best known anti-bilious remedies. Try it now.

The Preacher's Pay.

From the Duluth Paragrapher.

We notice by an Iowa exchange that a minister down there has just "rendered" a fine sermon. That's probably the way he gets his fat salary.

Never-Failing Safety and Success.—Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process o teething. 25c. a bottle.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO

BENSON'S

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

CAPCINE

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PLASTER

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

PROFESSIONAL.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle Aged Men.

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Published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., WM. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician, to whom all orders should be addressed. wky sun top col n r m

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IF YOU DON'T WANT to be ANNOYED by Constant BREAKING OF CHIMNEYS.

BEST CHIMNEY MADE. For Sale Everywhere.

FROM MT. HOLYOKE SEMINARY. We use nearly (300) three hundred lights every evening, and since using the celebrated PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS my experience and judgment is that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen for them than fifty cents a dozen for any other Chimney we have ever used. L. H. PORTER, Steward.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Our entire stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods must be closed out to make room for the rapidly increasing demands of our

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Bargains in first-class goods can be secured.

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Four Beautiful Homes on "PARK PLACE."

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Office 75½ Peachtree street; Residence No. 1B altimore Block.

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Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

mar13—dly E O D wky

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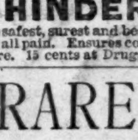
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM



the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING such that he wishes to give up business, offers the stock, tools and good will of his

Book Bindery For Sale

Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected stock of tools in the south—everything that is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.

R. J. MAYNARD, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE,

AT GRIFFIN, GA.

ON SOUTH HILL STREET,

A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements; 4-acre lot, graded, and lawn in grass; gas, cold and hot water in every room; fountain in front of house; fine barn and servant houses; new wind mill; good water; house well furnished, and will be sold with or without furniture, and will be sold at a bargain. Write or call on

J. H. KEITH, Griffin, Ga.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

JACOBS' PHARMACY Agent, ATLANTA, GA.

jan—d&wkyly

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President Bell, of the Farmers and Mechanics' bank, with whom the Columbian has kept in account for several years, state that checks of the latter were dishonored because they had no money to their credit, and furthermore, had no securities on deposit, as was claimed by the Columbian's officers. Mr. Bell said that the securities referred to consisted of checks and drafts on outside banks, and that the Farmers and Mechanics would not accept them except for collection, and if they proved good the money would be paid, but nothing would be advanced. It is understood, from reliable sources, that the chief cause of the failure were heavy advances made on drafts of the Ives-Staynor party, of New York, and advances made on consignments of merchandise shipped from South America and other points, which were not taken up by consignees, thus leaving the bank in a crippled condition. It is doubtful if anything definite can be learned before a thorough examination has been made and this will consume considerable time. The failure caused some excitement in the city, although among financial men it was not much of a surprise.

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Heavy Failure in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, July 30.—Tabler, Crudup & Co., railroad contractors of this city, D. G. Creedup & Co., ore contractors of Inman, Tenn., and the Tabler-Crudup Coal and Coke company, of Daisy, Tenn., three firms represented by J. H. Tabler and D. G. Crudup, of this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors, to W. E. Baskett and I. H. Wing. Their liabilities are about $100,000 and their assets are said to exceed $250,000. The cause of the assignment was the pressing demand of some of their creditors. Assignees express the opinion that creditors will be paid in full.

The liabilities of the various Tabler & Crudup Cos. are $75,000: also a bonded indebtedness of $50,000. About $30,000 is due to banks and merchants in Chattanooga and the balance to merchants in Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and New York. The failure will not affect any other business interests about here.

Nashville's New Bank.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—A handsome building on North College street is being remodelled and refitted, and within the next three months it will contain the latest addition to Nashville's banking institutions, which has been in process of formation for some time past, but has not yet been formally organized. It is understood that Messrs. J. N. Brooks, Charles J. Duncan, James Yarbrough, and others are the leading spirits in the enterprise. The capital stock of $50,000 has already been subscribed.

Kershaw & Co's Condition.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The long looked for statement of the affairs of the defunct wheat clique house of C. J. Kershaw & Co., was given to the public today and shows that the liabilities aggregate $1,800,000; gross assets, $1,760,000, including $1,500,000 due from Wiltshire, Eckert & Co., and other Cincinnati parties. This leaves assets outside of Cinncinnati parties of only $260,000.

THE THIEVES SURROUNDED.

A Couple of Desperadoes Who Will Probably be Lynched.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 30.—A mob of citizens from Craig, Mo., have a couple of horse thieves surrounded in the forest in Iowa, sixteen miles from Nebraska City. The mob had the thieves surrounded near Craig yesterday, and a battle ensued in which one of the mob was killed. The thieves then broke away, but were pursued and again surrounded at their present rendezvous.

The mob is thoroughly aroused and there is no doubt but that the thieves will be promptly lynched when taken. A mob of twenty men left Hamburg, Iowa, late this afternoon to assist in the capture, and Nebraska City has just sent a delegation of determined men bent on bloody work. There is little doubt that the thieves will be taken and dealt with summarily before morning.

An Editor Overcome by Heat.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Ed. Locke, city editor of the Chronicle-Telegraph, was overcome by heat this morning while at work at his desk. A doctor was sent for and everything possible done. His condition is extremely critical.

Death of Vicar General Decharry.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the death at Natitoches yesterday, of Rev. H. H. Decharry, vicar general of that diocese.

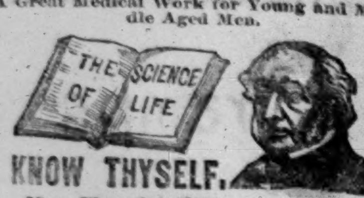
Prostrated by the Heat.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Thirty-one cases of heat prostration today, and four deaths.

PROFESSIONAL.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle Aged Men.



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The firm of Gould & Henry Powers, brokers, settled the claims of H. S. Nicholas on account of difference in a transaction in Lake Shore, but the claims of holders of puts and calls have not been settled. Mr. Powers did not appear at the office of his brokers at all today, and although it is admitted that he is embarrassed, his friends claim that he will settle with every one in full.

Heavy Failure in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, July 30.—Tabler, Crudup & Co., railroad contractors of this city, D. G. Creedup & Co., ore contractors of Inman, Tenn., and the Tabler-Crudup Coal and Coke company, of Daisy, Tenn., three firms represented by J. H. Tabler and D. G. Crudup, of this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors, to W. E. Baskett and I. H. Wing. Their liabilities are about $100,000 and their assets are said to exceed $250,000. The cause of the assignment was the pressing demand of some of their creditors. Assignees express the opinion that creditors will be paid in full.

The liabilities of the various Tabler & Crudup Cos. are $75,000: also a bonded indebtedness of $50,000. About $30,000 is due to banks and merchants in Chattanooga and the balance to merchants in Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and New York. The failure will not affect any other business interests about here.

Nashville's New Bank.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—A handsome building on North College street is being remodelled and refitted, and within the next three months it will contain the latest addition to Nashville's banking institutions, which has been in process of formation for some time past, but has not yet been formally organized. It is understood that Messrs. J. N. Brooks, Charles J. Duncan, James Yarbrough, and others are the leading spirits in the enterprise. The capital stock of $50,000 has already been subscribed.

Kershaw & Co's Condition.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The long looked for statement of the affairs of the defunct wheat clique house of C. J. Kershaw & Co., was given to the public today and shows that the liabilities aggregate $1,800,000; gross assets, $1,760,000, including $1,500,000 due from Wiltshire, Eckert & Co., and other Cincinnati parties. This leaves assets outside of Cinncinnati parties of only $260,000.

THE THIEVES SURROUNDED.

A Couple of Desperadoes Who Will Probably be Lynched.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 30.—A mob of citizens from Craig, Mo., have a couple of horse thieves surrounded in the forest in Iowa, sixteen miles from Nebraska City. The mob had the thieves surrounded near Craig yesterday, and a battle ensued in which one of the mob was killed. The thieves then broke away, but were pursued and again surrounded at their present rendezvous.

The mob is thoroughly aroused and there is no doubt but that the thieves will be promptly lynched when taken. A mob of twenty men left Hamburg, Iowa, late this afternoon to assist in the capture, and Nebraska City has just sent a delegation of determined men bent on bloody work. There is little doubt that the thieves will be taken and dealt with summarily before morning.

An Editor Overcome by Heat.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Ed. Locke, city editor of the Chronicle-Telegraph, was overcome by heat this morning while at work at his desk. A doctor was sent for and everything possible done. His condition is extremely critical.

Death of Vicar General Decharry.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the death at Natitoches yesterday, of Rev. H. H. Decharry, vicar general of that diocese.

Prostrated by the Heat.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Thirty-one cases of heat prostration today, and four deaths.

STILL POURING IN.

The President Receives More Invitations—He Answers One From Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The president has written the following letter in reply to the invitation to visit St. Paul and Minneapolis:

Hon. A. R. McGill, governor of Minnesota, R. A. Smith, mayor of St. Paul; and A. A. Ames, mayor of Minneapolis—Dear Sirs: I thank you for cordiality and heartiness manifested in your dispatch, and promise to consider your invitation with an earnest desire to accept, but may I suggest that no delegation be sent here during this trying weather to emphasize your wishes. I will determine the question speedily, and, I hope, to your satisfaction. Yours, etc.,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 30.—A most enthusiastic meeting of citizens of this place was held here tonight for the purpose of inviting President Cleveland and his wife to visit this city as they pass, in October next, from Atlanta to St. Louis. Patriotic addresses were made by Hon. William Richardson, Hon. W. W. Garth, and Rev. J. W. Newman. It was unanimously carried that the president and his wife be invited to pay this city a visit. Committee of invitation: Hon. Ed. J. Mastin, mayor; Professor J. D. Anderson, General J. H. Moore and W. K. P. Wilson.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 30.—[Special.]—Members of the Stock exchange today decided to invite President Cleveland to visit this city when he comes south in October. A mass meeting will be held Monday, a formal invitation prepared and a committee appointed to wait on our president and present the invitation.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Board of trade and transportation, at a special meeting today, appointed a committee, composed equally of democrats and republicans, to co-operate with a similar committee from the chamber of commerce in inviting President Cleveland to take Cincinnati in his route when he visits the west.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special]—There was a meeting of citizens at noon to take the necessary steps towards extending an invitation to President Cleveland to visit Nashville. Owing to the extreme heat the crowd was hardly as large as had been expected, yet there was an enthusiasm which showed earnestness in the matter. A committee of fifty was appointed to extend the invitation to the president. Judge James D. Porter, will, in person, transmit the invitation to the president.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—At a meeting of the exposition society held this morning it was resolved that the chamber of commerce, the councils of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and the grain and flour exchange be requested to extend to the president, on behalf of the citizens of these cities an invitation to rest here on his contemplated visit westward, and spend such time as the arrangement of his trip will allow, promising him a united and hearty welcome.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—Probably one hundred prominent citizens have been spoken to today about inviting president Cleveland to visit Savannah when he goes to Atlanta in the fall. Every one entered heartily into the plan. "Bring him by all means if we can," was every reply. Mayor Lester said that it had been contemplated, and he thought the board of aldermen would join in an invitation. Members of the board of trade and the cotton exchange took to the idea at once, and favored extending the invitation at an early date. The military men desire to have the president come here and will certainly go in enthusiastically to bring him here.

LOCOMOTIVES RAMPANT.

A Bad Accident on the Concord Railroad Yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H. July 30.—A frightful accident occurred on the Hooksett branch of the Concord railroad this forenoon. An accommodation passenger train was reported nine minutes late, and coming via Suncock branch. The mixed train from Pittsfield was on time, and started south from Suncock to Hooksett, to connect with the forenoon train to Pittsfield.

The train was on the siding a short distance this side of Hooksett, when the passenger train, by reason of a misplaced switch, ran upon the siding and crashed into the locomotive of the mixed train. Both locomotives were badly wrecked, as were the baggage and mail car of the passenger train, and many freight cars on the mixed train.

The engineer and firemen of both trains had time to jump and escape serious injury. George A. Wrench, express messenger, and Frank Barney, brakeman on the mixed train, were instantly killed and others injured. The relief train was sent from this city with surgeons to attend the injured. A gang of men also dispatched to clear the wreck and remove obstructions from the track. Pecuniary damage will be heavy. This is the first serious accident that has happened on the Concord road for many years. A later report places the total number killed at four.

Only two passengers were hurt and they but slightly. The express messenger was killed instantly. Brakeman Barney died soon after being taken out of the wreck. He was able to say that the switch was left open by his companion, a brakeman, who is slightly hurt.

ACCIDENT TO A PLEASURE PARTY.

A Yacht Capsizes and Two Men Drown in the River.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—A party of twelve, consisting of prominent public and business men, started down the Delaware river on the sloop yacht Minerva at noon today, on a pleasure trip, the objective points being Newport, R. I., and New London, Conn. The party had provisions for two weeks on board, and intended stopping at Cape May, Atlantic City, New York and other points. When off the lower part of the city a squall came up suddenly and capsized the yacht. A number of tugs and small boats immediately went to the assistance of the party and succeeded in picking up all but two, whose bodies have not yet been recovered. The unfortunate men were Thomas Kennedy, member of the firm of Cambridge & Co., brass founders, and Thomas White, a colored cook. The yacht immediately sunk, but was subsequently raised and towed to shallow water.

BRIDGE WORKS BURN.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Chicago and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, July 30.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Wells & French company's bridge and car building works, near corner of Blue Island avenue and Wood street, and before the flames were extinguished a loss of $150,000 had been caused. The fire started in the saw mill of the works. Sixty men working in the blacksmith shop adjoining made their exit from the building barely in time to save their lives. So rapidly did the flames spread, that within fifteen minntes from the time the blaze started the entire works, composed of two planing mills, machine shop, saw mill, bridge shop, storehouse and shaving mill were on fire. Cause of the fire unknown.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—An east bound passenger train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad last evening broke an axle of the tender while running at full speed, just west of Cochran, Ind., about thirty miles from here. A postal car was demolished and Clerk Robert F. Bauer was killed. Charles Wechering, of this city, who was walking beside the track, was also killed. Every car left the track except the president's car, in which was President Barnard. No passengers were badly hurt, though all of them were shaken up.

Killed by the Fall of an Elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—A small elevator in the Bremen tanning works, in which seven girls and one man were crowded, fell forty feet last night. Alex. M. Farror, president of the company had his skull fractured, and Annie Moran, a girl of eighteen, in the employ of the company, was mangled in a terrible manner. Both will die. Several of the other unfortunates are in a critical condition.

Another Crossing Accident.

LAKEVIEW, Mich., July 30.—This morning a train from the east struck a wagon containing Miss Hattie Shaver, Miss Hattie Reynolds, Miss Lottie Shaver and Fred Hatch and Charles Wilbeck and killed the two ladies. Little Lottie cannot live. The men were not seriously hurt. The scene of the accident shows parts of human beings strewn along the track, making a horrible sight.

A Train Runs in a Washout.

PLANT CITY, Fla., July 30.—A South Florida railroad mixed train ran into a washout near here today, wrecking the engine and three cars, and killing Fireman Abrams, and seriously injuring Engineer Clarke.

DIED IN PRISON.

Close of a Sad and Remarkable Career.

THE SLAYER OF AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE

Dies in the Jeffersonville, Ind., Penitentiary After Twenty-one Years of Imprisonment, Aged Seventy Years.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 30.—[Special.] Ignatius Buchanan, a once noted southern politician, died this morning at Jeffersonville penitentiary. He was seventy years of age, and had served twenty-one years behind the bars of that institution.

Buchanan was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1817. His father was a wealthy man, and he received a classical education at Greenwood college.

At an early age he took an active part in politics, and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas to the presidency. In the midst of the fierce debate which took place on that memorable occasion, Buchanan made a speech which was considered a brilliant effort. During the war he served with distinction in the confederate army, and was one of Longstreet's bravest men.

In 1863 he left the service on account of physical disability, and came to Louisville with his young and beautiful wife, who, by the way, was a daughter of Senator Richards. He purchased the Riverside hotel, which he managed for one year, and was very successful. In 1864 Grant Guyer, a wealthy young sporting man, came to board with Buchanan. He was very handsome, of pleasing address, and a great favorite with the ladies, and spent his money freely.

The young man was particularly attentive to the beautiful Mrs. Buchanan, and she was not averse to his advances. They took long drives, went to theaters together, and were almost constantly in each other's society. Buchanan loved his wife so devotedly that he hardly seemed to realize what was going on under his very eyes, and when they eloped together the blow fell with crushing force.

Hastily selling all his property, Buchanan sent his children to friends in the south and started in pursuit of the guilty pair. He followed them to Sacramento City, and found that they had left for Canada. He then turned his course toward the British possessions, and arrived there only to learn that they had just left for New Orleans. In the Crescent city he was informed that they had left that day for Mexico.

Still the vengeful husband was not discouraged, and continued the search with unwavering zeal. At last on January 14, 1866, he came upon them in a room at Indianapolis, where they were stopping as man and wife. When the wronged husband entered the apartment the wretched woman and her paramour cowered beneath his fierce glance. In a cold, pitiless voice he told them their last moment had come, and drawing a long glittering knife he told them tauntingly that he proposed to cut them to pieces.

Guyer sprang through the second story window and escaped, but the woman was powerless to move, and falling upon her knees begged her husband to spare her for the sake of their children. Her entreaties fell upon deaf ears, and the knife blade was plunged into her heart. The now frienzied husband hacked her body to pieces and placed the bloody fragments in a cooking stove. He afterward walked cooly down stairs, after washing his blood-stained hands in a basin, and began drinking heavily. In an hour he was maudlin drunk, and while in this condition he told the police of his awful crime, and seemed to gloat over its atrocity.

When he was tried in March some of the jury thought him to be insane, and for this reason he was not hanged, but went up for life. He arrived at the Jeffersonville penitentiary at noon, March 29, 1866, and at the time of his death had served over twenty-one years. During all that time the authorities considered him mildly insane, and he was allowed the fredom of the yard without doing manual labor. To record his many eccentric doings would require volumes. He spent most of his time in training a goat, which he called "Julia," after a favorite daughter.

He read all of the daily papers, and was probably one of the best posted men politically in the country. Henry Watterson sent him the Courier-Journal every day, and the New Orleans Picayune came regularly to his address. He refused positively to attend religious services, but despised criminals and crimes. Although it was against the rules, he managed to have a good supply of whisky on hand and was nearly always drunk.

About two weeks ago he was taken ill of typhoid fever, and his decline was rapid. Almost as the breath left him he murmured "Julia" in a husky whisper, and then was dead. He had a son living in Birmingham, Ala., who was immediately notified of his father's death by Warden Patton. His remains will probably be taken to South Carolina for interment.

SUING THE MORMONS.

Asking for a Receiver for all Property Belonging to the Church.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 30.—George S. Peters, United States attorney for this territory, today filed a suit against the trustees and managers of the Mormon church, under the Edmunds-Tucker law in behalf of the United States, to disincorporate said church and wind up its business. The petition asks the appointment of a receiver and that all books, papers, etc., belonging to the church be turned over to him, together with all deeds, notes and property of every description. The court sets September 15th for the hearing of the petition, and ordered subpœna issued to all parties in interest to attend on that day when all objections to granting the prayer of the petition will be heard.

A Lawyer Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Chas. H. Reed, one of the lawyers who defended Guiteau, attempted suicide this morning by jumping into the North river from a ferry boat, but was rescued by a police officer and taken to the Chambers street hospital. The paddle-wheel of the boat struck Reed on the head.

Mr. Reed was arraigned at the tombs police court. He said he was drunk when he jumped into the river, and did not know what he was doing. He was committed to the care of the commissioners of charities and correction to be examined as to his sanity.

Politics in the Jury Room.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Nothwithstanding the pointed charge of Judge Woods to the jury in the tally sheet conspiracy cases that body came into court late this afternoon and reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The jurymen are understood to have been divided on party lines, republicans favoring and democrats opposing the conviction.

Sentence for Selling Votes.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 30.—Thomas C. Evans, of Nanticoke, a delegate to the republican county convention last fall, was today sentenced by Judge Woodward to pay $100 fine, the cost of prosecution and thirty days in jail for attempting to sell the votes of seventy delegates at ten dollars a piece to Arnold Bertels, one of the candid ates for sheriff.

Robbery of Stage Coaches.

SAN ANTONIO, July 30.—A report has reached here that the outgoing and incoming stages between San Marcos and Dripping springs, were robbed last night. Considerable booty is said to have been obtained from rifling the mails and registered packages, but no particulars are at hand.

Will Not Be Taken Alive.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—A sheriff posse left here for Walden's ridge to scour the mountain for the purpose of capturing John Pickett, who deliberately shot his wife and who is hiding in the underbush. Pickett has sworn never to be taken alive. He is a desperate character.

Key West's Scourge.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 30.—Five new cases of yellow fever since yesterday have been reported by the board of health, and two deaths.

THE "BOODLERS" SURPRISED.

One of Their Number to Give in Evidence for the Prosecution.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Nothing that has happened in connection with the "boodle" cases caused such a sensation as the announcement of George C. Klehm, president of the board of county commissioners, that he wished to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty. After the examination of N. C. Michael, late yesterday afternoon, the state presented a lot of documentary evidence and announced to the court that the prosecution had closed.

States Attorney Grinnell had just finished this announcement, when George C. Klehm addressed the judge, as noted above. The effect on his co-defendants was remarkable. They seemed the picture of consternation and hardly knew how to take it. The judge after explaining the law to Klehm accepted the plea, but on the request of States Attorney Grinnell, sentence was deferred.

Court has been adjourned until next Monday morning, when a further sensation is expected. It is a no less feature than President George C. Klehm in the character of a witness for the state, and a volume of reliable corroborative testimony is expected. State Attorney Grinnell in announcing the closing of the state's case said that they did it with the understanding that counsel for the defense would consent to the introduction of any supplement ary testimony they might wish to introduce—but had not then at hand, or had forgotten—as the first business next Monday morning. Counsel for the defense consented to this arrangement, which had no sooner been arrived at than Klehm advanced to the bar of the court and formally entered his plea of guilty. Then it was that new light broke on the situation and it became apparent to all that the "further testimony" not at hand—but certainly not forgotten—would be furnished from the commanding position of the witness stand in court next Monday morning by the chairman of commissioners and ex-officio member of all the committees, George C. Klehm.

A special dispatch from Toronto asserts that information has been received to the effect that McGarigle made a successful passage of Mackinaw straits Thursday evening, and is heading for Goderich, Southampton or Wiarton railroad points on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. The dispatch says Chicago authorities claim to have a clear case of forgery against him and will secure his extradition States Attorney Grinnell disclaims any knowledge of such a charge.

A NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.

A Scheme That Will Benefit Southern Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad had an interview yesterday with the managers of the important railroad lines leading south from Washington and concluded negotiations for one of the most important railway traffic arrangements ever entered into by the Pennsylvania railroad. The arrangements embrace the formation of three through southern lines in order to overcome the expense and delays by numerous transfers incident to the shipment of freight from cities and interior points in the south destined to points north reached by the Pennsylvania railroad system. There were present at the interview John Robinson, president of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad; H. Walters, general manager of the Atlantic Coast Line; E. B. Thomas, general manager of the Richmond and Danville railroad; Sol Haas, traffic manager of the Virginia Midland railroad, and John I. Wilson, general freight and traffic agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. Three through freight lines are arranged to cover all important southern territory reached by roads out of Washington and will run as follows: One line to run via Virginia Midland railroad and Richmond and Danville railroad; 2nd to run via Atlantic Coast Line, and 3rd via Wilmington, Norfolk, Richmond and Portsmouth. Each of the companies at interest will furnish its quota of cars and the lines as established will provide all rail connection which will undoubtedly have great influence in promoting the business interests of the south. Vice-President Thomson has already directed that the cars to be provided by the Pennsylvania railroad shall be assigned to this service, and it is the intention of all parties interested to proceed at once and get these through lines in operation at the earliest date possible.

ASKING FOR BREAD.

Thousands of People Starving to Death—Appeal for Aid.

BOSTON, July 30.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions received a cablegram from the treasurer of the famine relief fund today, at Constantinople, saying five thousand people at Adana have nothing to eat, and the number increasing. Other towns ask help. Adana is the center of the Cicilian plain, ordinarily so fertile, but this year absolutely barren on account of drouth. A little over $4,000 has already been contributed in this country for the relief of the starving people. Further contributions are greatly needed and may be forwarded to Langdon S. Ward, 1 Somerset street, Boston. Gifts can be sent by telegraph so that in three days they will buy bread.

BLIND TOM.

Judge Bond Orders That He Be Delivered to Mrs. Bethune.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Judge Bond, setting in the United States district court, today decided that Thomas Wiggins, known all over the world as "Blind Tom," the pianist, shall be delivered on or before August 16th, into the custody of Mrs. Eliza Bethune, who represents Charity Wiggins, the mother of Blind Tom, and that James N. Bethune, who has had charge of him, shall, at the same time pay over to Mrs. Bethune the sum of $7,000 for past services. The case has been in the courts for several years and has attracted considerable attention from the fact that Tom has been held as chattel by the Bethune's ever since his musical genius made him valuable. Suit was brought in the interest of his mother to regain possession of him.

Chancellor Allison Decides.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—Chancellor Allison has refused to dissolve the injunction in the case of J.F. Demoville et al, against R. D. Marshall, sheriff, and overruled the demurrer of the sheriff. In his opinion, which is lengthy, the chancellor held that the motion to dissolve should be granted because the state, which was more deeply interested, was not seeking a dissolution, and because the answer was sworn to only on information and belief, and it appearing from the nature of the allegations of the answer that they could have no other knowledge except information and belief. The demurrer filed by the sheriff raises the question as to the constitutionality of the relief bill. This the chancellor overruled, holding that the act was not as claimed class legislation, but operated alike on all druggist of the state who came under its provisions.

Trouble in a Rolling Mill.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 30.—Employes of the rolling mills of Brown, Bonnett & Co., Mahoning Valley Iron company, and Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., refused tonight to resume work on Monday because of the refusal of mill owners to enforce a section of the new by-laws, the Amalgamated association forbidding the holding of more than one job by a workman in the mill. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated association, is trying to effect a settlement of the trouble.

Peace On the Piers.

NEW YORK, July 30.—About 200 of the longshoremen, who were out on strike at the National line pier, returned to work this morning at the old rates. The only concessions Superintendent Andrew made was to discharge the colored non-union men he had employed. All the strikers will be taken back as fast as vacancies occur. No further effort will now be made by the longshoremen of other steamship lines to enforce their demand for an increase of wages for night work.

Can One State Own Land in Another?

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—The state of Georgia, owners of the Western and Atlantic railroad, owns a million dollars' worth of real estate in this city. A prominent railroad attorney has given an opinion that Georgia cannot own real estate in Tennessee without the action of the legislatures of both states, and a special act of congress. He says that if such a thing were allowable, any state in the union might extend its boundary lines ab libitum. The Georgia legislature is trying to sell the road and its belongings. Great interest is felt over the opinion given.

THE BEAR'S GROWL

Against the Fight on His Securities.

GERMANY'S REVENGE ON RUSSIA.

The Attempt to Persuade France to Ally with Russia Against Germany—The Boulanger-Ferry Duel—Other Foreign News.

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BERLIN, July 30.—Instead of the Russian government ceasing war on German commerce, as promised by Ambassador Schouvaloff, fresh measures paralyzing trading relations are either impending or already in operation under Schouvaloffs' assurances the crusade against Russian stocks ceased. During the week Russian securities have been neither bought nor sold, but the anti-Russian feeling again excited by a fresh display of hostility on the part of the St. Petersburg government will not now be allayed until some practical check is given to the systematic persecution of Germans by Russia. Not only have the interests of the financial community been threatened, but the government has also sustained an affront in the reception of communications sent to St. Petersburg aiming at friendlier relations.

General Von Schweinitz, acting under instructions from Prince Bismarck, made overtures to Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, suggesting a modification or delay in the operation of the ukase affecting foreigners holding land in Russia. Giers, after a ministerial council, replied that the law upon which the imperial ukase was based could not be modified, nor its operation delayed. At the same time negotiations, the object of which was to obtain special exception in the cases of Princes Radzinill and Hohenlohe and other German dignitaries, who are land owners in western Russia, met with a curt rejection. The same ministerial council drew up instructions which were sent to the heads of all state departments to report what foreigners were carrying on work within the empire, whether as owners or employes, and what was their nationality. The design of these instructions became known in Berlin yesterday, with the appointment of a commission, the sole purpose of which is to extirpate German trades and German people in the Baltic and western provinces.

The St. Petersburg cabinet has thus succeeded in affronting and offending highly-placed dignitaries and the whole German commercial world. Russian officialism shows a similar spirit to that of the ministry, an instance of which is the revival of a frontier law which had long since lapsed, under which persons crossing the frontier are not permitted to carry German coinage of a denomination less than nine thalers, or gold money. All travelers holding Prussian landrath passports are obliged to show Russian frontier commissaries what coinage they possess, and are not allowed to take into Russia anything less than thaler pieces. If the intention of the Russian government be to further exasperate Germany and compel her to adopt more active retaliatory measures, it has been fully accomplished, and measures which the reichback had under consideration, to prevent German investments in Russian paper, and which were dropped under the promise of the restoration of harmonious relations, are again under discussion, and it is expected that the result will be the exclusion of new Russian loans from the German market. Means will be taken by the Reichsbank in conjunction with great financial houses for the gradual elimination of Russian securities, while the government will prepare retaliatory fiscal measures which will be presented at the opening of the reichstag.

There is no whisper now of the czar meeting Emperor William. The former will go to Copenhagen on August 19th without touching at a German port.

The Deutscher Tagblatt says it has information that Boulanger is concerned in an intrigue with a Russian ambassador who is now staying at Royat, near Boulanger's residence, and that the Russian government, being convinced that Boulanger will return to power, is urging him on to take concerted action with Russia against Germany. The Tagblatt predicts an early state of anarchy in France and the establishment of a reign of terror when it is certain, says the paper, that the gap in the Vosges will play the role of a safety valve, for which emergency Germany must be ready.

The latest advices from Alsace-Lorraine prove that the gap will be well watched during the coming maneuvers of French troops. Special flying columns detached from Strasburg, Mulhause and Colmar garrisons, will watch the Vosges, and detachments will camp along the frontier at a distance of 400 metres from the French line, while posts will be stationed at the extreme limits of the line. These movements are more training events than necessary precautions for the present.

Advices from Riga state that the nihilist Sergeijen, who escaped from Siberia, and two others named Bogdamar and Redelin, were surprised in a house in a forest while making dynamite bombs. The fugitives resisted the gendarmes and a fight ensued, in which Bogdamar and Redelin were killed and Sergeijen mortally wounded.

Michael Davitt Speaks.

LONDON, July 30.—An anti-coercion meeting was held at Manchester today. Michael Davitt made a speech, in the course of which he said he feared the deceased of the government would not be delayed long enough to allow digging of the grave wide and deep enough to bury it.

The parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, caused by the retirement of Thomas Blake (home ruler) has resulted in Samuelson, liberal candidate, defeating Wyndham conservative—vote 4,286 to 2,736. In the last election the district was carried by Blake over Lucas (liberal unionist) by a majority of 1,407, the total vote being 6,237. The liberals now carry it by a majority of 1,550 in a total vote of 7,022, the liberals increasing their poll 464 votes, the conservatives increasing theirs 321. A prominent politician pointing to the election says: "It shows that the liberal unionists are returning to their allegiance."

The Boulanger-Ferry Duel.

PARIS, July 30.—General Boulanger's seconds have had an interview with ex-Premier Ferry, and has formally presented the general's challenge to fight a duel. M. Ferry referred the seconds to two gentlemen friends of his, who he said were willing to act for him. Some friends of M. Ferry are now urging him to fight Boulanger.

M. Ferry's seconds are Deputies Raynal and Cassimir, Perier. They had a conference with Boulanger's seconds after an interview between the latter and M. Ferry.

Deputy Laner, who recently stated that 84 generals had invited General Boulanger to hold a coup d'etat in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, now asserts that M. Delafosse, deputy for LaManche, made similar overtures to General Boulanger.

Row at a French Meeting.

PARIS, July 30.—Six thousand persons attended a meeting held today to protest against the rejection of the Metropolitan railway scheme by the chamber of deputies. Lockroy, formerly minister of commerce, presided. The attempt of revolutionary orators to obtain a hearing at the meeting led to a free fight and stampede, and the revolutionists were left in possession of the hall.

The Italian Ministry Resign.

ROME, July 30.—Owing to the death of Signor Depretis, prime minister, the other members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations. Signor Crispi, minister of the interior in Depretis's government, will form a new cabinet, which will be composed of the members of the present ministry.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is a statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve decrease	$ 366,350
Loans increase	45,000
Specie decrease	1,385,700
Legal tenders increase	372,900
Deposits decrease	2,58[illegible]
Circulation decrease	1[illegible],300

The banks now hold $8,130,975 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Story of the Seizure of American Fishing Boats.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 30.—The steamer Worcester, from Charlottetown for Boston, via Halifax, arrived here today with the men who were on board the Gloucester schooners, Argonaut, Colonel J. H. French, seized at Souris. There are fourteen of them. In giving additional details of the facts connected with the seizure of their boats, the men showed that too much importance was attached to the report that the Souris customs collector refused to allow them to return home on an American vessel. The American consul's request on their behalf seems to have been to allow the men to ship on United States vessels that were short of hands, through illness or otherwise. This makes the matter appear in a different light, and shows that the application was not for permission for the men to return home on fishing vessels as mariners in distress, but to permit them to proceed on a fishing voyage from a Canadian port. This privilege has all along been denied to Americans, no vessels being allowed to ship crews at ports in the provinces.

In answer to questions more immediately concerning the seizures, the men stated substantially as follows:

There were seven or eight sail of fishermen off Lows at the time, nearly half of them being provincial vessels. The yankees, so far as could be observed, were every one outside the limit, while many of the Canadians were fishing close in shore. The French and Argonaut set one seine each, about eleven o'clock in the morning, at a distance of at least four miles from the shore, but the tide carried the seine boats inward without the circumstances being noticed by the fishermen. The captains on the schooners were both on the boats, when, about two o'clock, the cruiser, Critic, Captain McLean, hove in sight. French's boat was the first seized, then that belonging to the Argonaut.

THE POLICEMAN'S WORK.

Two of the Force Charged With Assault—A Negro and a Side of Meat.

Bruce Harris and Joe Green, two members of the police department, were arraigned in Justice Landrum's court yesterday upon warrants charging them with assault and battery.

The complainant was Nora McLendon, a quadroon.

The woman lives on Irwin street near the Air-Line shops. Her mother lives with her, and near by resides her sister. Several days ago the women became involved in a quarrel which annoyed the neighbors. A call was made for police, and Officers Harris and Green went out and made the arrests. When the cases were called in police court the women were fined.

McLendon became very indignant because of the arrest and trial, and in order to have revenge, swore out warrants charging the officers with assault and battery. The courtroom was crowded when the case was called, and the evidence was given in by a number of witnesses. It failed to convince the court of the officers' guilt, and they were discharged.

All for a Side of Meat

Henry Wilson, a negro man succeeded in entering Simmons & Drummond's basement yesterday afternoon without being seen, and securing a side of meat started to leave. He was not so successful in getting out and was turned over to Officer Hamilton, by whom he was conducted to the city prison, where he was locked up. Wilson was put down on the books for larceny.

He Was Not Tried.

Joe Lee, the negro who went to Birmingham to get away from Judge Anderson's ruling on prohibition and came back and was arrested Friday, was not tried yesterday. He will be tried tomorrow.

WHO CAN BALANCE IT?

The Question Which is Agitating the Kimball House Boarders.

The favorite amusement of the Kimball house boarders just at present is, in its harrowing effects upon its devotees. about as fatal as the 13, 15, 14 puzzle of blessed memory.

The implements used are knives and forks and the dining room is the scene of the exhibitions of skill.

The puzzle is a balancing feat. The knife is placed on the table with its sharp edge up, Then the attemp, is made to balance the fork, with the prongs pointing downward.

It is said by persons who have made a study of the subject that nobody has ever been able to perform the feat, although almost every person in the house has attempted it.

Located in Birmingham.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 30.—[Special.]—The prudential committee on the removal of Howard college, after a heated discussion up to 12 o'clock last night, decided on Birmingham as the site.

BASEBALL.

Record of Games Played Throughout the Country Yesterday.

AT BALTIMORE.

Louisville	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	7
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3

Base Hits—Baltimore 11; Louisville 12. Errors—Baltimore 3; Louisville 5.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	8
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4

Base Hits—Brooklyn 23; Cleveland 8. Errors—Brooklyn 9; Cleveland 3.

AT STATEN ISLAND.

Metropolitan	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Base Hits—Metropolitans 13; Cincinnati 14. Errors—Metropolitans 8; Cincinnati 6.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	8
New York	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7

Base Hits—Detroit 8; New York 12. Errors. Detroit 5; New York 6. Batteries—Twitchell and Gansell, Keef and O'Rourke.

AT CHICAGO.

Boston	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Base Hits—Boston 9; Chicago 13. Errors, Boston 0; Chicago 6. Batteries—Radbourne and Kelly, Clarkson and Daly.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	3	10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Base Hits—Pittsburg 14; Philadelphia 5. Errors, Pittsburg 2; Philadelphia 1. Batteries—Galvin and Miller; Dilven and Clements.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	6

Base hits—Athletic 8; St. Louis 10. Errors, Athletic 1; St. Louis 5.

AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston	1	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	10
Memphis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Base hits—Charleston 2; Memphis 8. Errors—Charleston 0; Memphis 1. Batteries—Smith and Childs, Black and McKeogh.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	10
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4

Base Hits—Indianapolis 19; Washington 11. Errors, Indianapolis 1; Washington 3. Batteries—Healy and Hackett, Shaw and Dealy.

Exciting Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 30.—First race, spinaway stakes for fillies, two years old, five furlongs, Los Angeles won, Blithesome second, Cokena third. Time 1:02¼.

Second race, ¾ of a mile, Lewis Clarke won, Chestnut Gelding by Cates by second, and Erebus third. Time, 1:15½.

Third race, merchants stakes, mile and five furlongs, Dunbaine and Elkwood were the only starters. This was one of the most exciting races that ever took place on Saratoga track. The horses were lapped or running head and head the entire distance, and they passed under the wire on exactly even terms, making a dead heat in 2:54¼.

Godfrey, the rider of Dunboine, made complaint to the judges of a foul, but Baylock, Elkwood's jockey, denied the charge, and a dead heat was officially announced.

Fourth race, mile and seventy yards, Biggonet won, Orvid second, and Buffalo third. Time 1:45.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, Irish Pat won, Unique second, Strathspey third. Time 1:52.

The dead heat for the merchant's stakes, between Dunbaine and Elkwood, was run off at the close of the last race. West rode Elkwood in the place of Baylock. Elkwood won easily by ten lengths. Time 2:52¾.

Monmouth Park Races.

NEW YORK, July 30.—First Race, 1¼ miles, Saxony won, Preciosa second, Barnum third. Time, 1:59¼.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, Fitz James won, Now Or Never second, Fordham third. Time, 2:16½.

Third race, 1¼ miles, Laggard won by six lengths, Hanover second, Bradford third. Time, 2:14½.

Fourth race, 1¾ miles, Linden won, Barnum second, Argo third. Time, 2:25½.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, Mona won, Milton second, Nailer third. Time, 1:04.

Sixth race, 1 mile, Suitor won, Easter Sunday second, Grenadier third. Time, 1:45½.

Seventh race, steeplechase, full course, Pickett won, Harborough, second, Hardyman, third. Time, 5:05.

THE RAINS CONTINUE.

Columbus Swimming About and the Trains Stopped.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE ESTIMATED.

Harmony Grove Watches the Rain—Sparta Washed Out—Fort Gaines Wet—Rain at Other Points.

MACON, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The sun set almost fair this evening, but the red river is still dashing along at a forty mile rate tonight. Out of eight brick yards, Anderson's on the side of the big mound alone escaped. Each of the others lost thousands in kilns just ready to begin burning. W. G. Solomon sent a negro man to get two mules out of the swamps, and the boat capsized and the man had a hard struggle for life, but finally saved the stock. One of them turned and went back after he had been driven out, and the negro had to make a second trip. A horse driven by W. H. Virgin and W. H. Collins was mired on the mile track at the park, and it was with difficulty he was extricated. Mayor Price then had the gates to the enclosure nailed up to keep people off the track. Gentlemen who know, think that the loss along the Ocmulgee river will foot up a round million.

Animals of all sorts have been driven from the jungles to the high knolls for refuge. A number of deer are known to be huddled together on a small island in the river near Colonel Wimberly's Twiggs county plantation.

The river is now from six to eight inches higher than ever before and is reported rising.

Augusta Under the Water.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of yesterday did not cease until this morning. The rainfall amounted to about five and one-half feet. The river has been rapidly rising since 12 o'clock yesterday, when it registered six feet at the bridge, and tonight at 9 o'clock the register at the bridge says thirty-three feet, eight inches, and the water is still rising at the rate of two inches an hour. All the country adjacent to the river above and below Augusta is completely inundated; the river measures from one to ten miles across.

The country which is flooded has always been noted for excellence and amount of corn raised thereon. This is all ruined, together with a great amount of cotton and other products. The loss from the crops alone will now greatly exceed one million dollars, but this will not be nearly all the loss, for the river is higher than for years, and one-third of Augusta is completely under water. In the upper part of the city all that thickly inhabited section between Broad street and the river, above Tenth street, is covered with water from one to ten feet deep.

McCoy's Riverside mills are surrounded by water ten feet deep, and the people from all that neighborhood above mentioned have removed from their houses. In many cases water rose so rapidly that it entered the first story of the houses before the inhabitants were aware of its rapid rise, and it was necessary to remove them in boats. All Broad street above Twelfth is also flooded, and all of the southern portion of the city south of Fenwick and above Washington is flooded from backwater in the third level of the canal. The Globe cotton mills in that section are surrounded by five feet of water, and it has just flooded the Enterprise factory yard. Everyone of the mammoth cotton factories, flouring mills, foundries, etc., bordering on the canal, have been compelled to shut down on account of the back water on their wheels.

The water tonight has even flooded south commons, down as far as Jesse Thompson's planing mills, and it is feared the whole city will be flooded before morning, for there has been no abatement in the rise. At 9:30 tonight the water has come into Broad street just above the Planter's hotel, and the worst is feared. The merchants are already moving their goods on shelves and into the second stories of their stores. It is feared many goods stored away in the cellars will be ruined.

AT MIDNIGHT.

At midnight your correspondent made a tour of the city to ascertain the amount of damage, etc., from the freshet. The water is from one to five feet deep in Broad street above the Planter's hotel. All stores on the north side already are covered with water some inches deep, and proprietors and clerks are busily engaged removing goods on the counters and in second stories. On Jones street, near the upper market, the water is six feet deep, and on Reynolds it is within a foot of the lights in the street lamps, about nine feet at the upper market. I secured a boat and was rowed through the flooded district. The people are removing from their houses as rapidly as boats can be secured. In many instances they have had to pole themselves to higher places on rafts hastily constructed of logs. At a number of houses I visited batteaux were paddled into the halls to remove occupants who were standing on chairs and beds. In a half dozen places near the river bank the water is nearly up to the second story. In the upper part of the city there are at least four hundred houses made uninhabitable by water, and in some places all of the family have removed to the second story, having no other place to sleep.

The water at 12 o'clock was running into No. 3's engine house, and preparations were being made to remove the engines and horses. The upper barracks is surrounded by water, which policemen had to wade through up to knees in order to reach their beats. They are now standing on boxes, fire plugs, etc., to remain on their beats.

A large portion of Dublin, in the extreme southern portion of the city, is now under water and in two or three cases the people have removed from their houses, the water being over the first floor. Many sewers have bursted and now the water is as far down as Jackson street, south of Greene. Even Greene street is flooded down to Cumming, and the water is all over the south commons. The eastern portion of the city is now the only part that water has not flooded and if it continues to rise much longer the entire city will be under water.

In two stores up near Enterprise factory the water is over the counters and everything is ruined.

The loss here already reaches many hundred thousand dollars in the city alone and the worst is feared.

At 1 o'clock the river registers thirty-four feet six inches and continues to rise at the rate of two inches per hour. If this keeps up until daybreak the city will be entirely inundated. It was reported here late tonight that the Langley dam had washed away, but owing to the lateness of the hour the report could not be verified.

A telephone message has just been sent in from the canal locks, seven miles above the city, stating they were in great danger and that the river was still rapidly rising. Thousands of people are in the streets watching the progress of the river and merchants have all prepared themselues to remove their goods at once if necessary.

The Oconee Higher Than Ever.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The Oconee river is at the highest point ever known here before. It rose rapidly last night and this morning was ten feet higher than the high water mark of the great freshet of last year. A house that has never been touched before was washed away this morning. The Georgia railroad bridge at this place is swept entirely away. The wagon bridge over the Oconee, and a railroad trestle of Tobler's creek, are both nearly all washed away. The houses in the low lands, stock, fences and timber is carried away. The Georgia road passenger train, due here yesterday at 4:20, is caught between two washouts, and can move in neither direction. Three benches were washed from under the Central road bridge over Little river and travel is suspended on that line. Reports say that all the bridges over Little river in Putnam county are gone. Colonel Humber's fine grist mill, together with several other mills on that stream are washed away. Farmers along the tremendous scope of country now covered by water are ruined, and depression is painted upon the faces of the unfortunate victims. An estimate of the loss in Baldwin county alone is impossible, but the best judges think that two hundred thousand is not a wild estimate. The wires are all down; there are no trains; very little business and no CONSTITUTION to tell of the floods over Georgia.

The Freshet at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—It has been raining here at intervals all day, and the river is rising again. The Eagle and Phenix mills have not been able to resume operations. Trains are running over all the roads except the Georgia Midland, but under considerable difficulties. No train went out over the Georgia Midland this afternoon. Two bents washed out of the Cooper creek trestle on the Southwestern railroad last night, and the passengers have to transfer there. Innumerable bridges have been washed away on the wagon roads. The bottoms on the Chattahoochee river south of this city are all overflowed. Thousands of acres of corn and cotton are under water, and it is impossible at this time to even estimate the damage. Even the highland crops have been badly damaged by the wind and washing rains. There is no iudication at present of clearing weather.

The Damage Around Opelika.

OPELIKA, Ala., July 30.—[Special.]—Reports are coming in slowly as to the damage done crops by the recent rains in this immediate section. Corn is almost a total loss, while cotton has suffered greatly. Bottom lands have been inundated, and great damage done to the soil. The injury to cotton is not so great as it is to corn, but at this time it is impossible to tell the full extent until further reports come in.

Every railroad has suffered more or less. The damage to the Western railroad is the greatest of those suffering from washouts. All of the wreck has not yet been cleared away, but transfers are being regularly made. The Columbus and Western has eleven washouts between this city and Goodwater, and all communication is cut off. The passenger train on the Columbus and Western is still in the ditch and all travel is temporarily suspended. The East Alabama train went out first trip this afternoon, and will reach Lafayette in safety, unless breaks have occurred from this morning's heavy rains.

There were heavy rains last night and this morning, and the clouds are very threatening at this time. The damage to crops in Lee county will amount to fully twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Bottoms Overspread.

EUFAULA, Ala., July 30.—[Special.]—It is still drizzling with indications of more rain. The river rose seven inches in four hours this morning and is a way out of its banks. The land in the bottoms is all overflowed for miles up and down, and the crops are total ruins. Before the rain and storms set in the crops in this section were never more promising, but now there is no computing the amount of damage sustained on both bottom and upland. The overflow is too general to enumerate the sufferers. Let one illustrate many. Colonel Eli S. Shorter, on his place three miles up the river, has twenty acres of corn and forty-five acres of cotton completely submerged. The cotton, which was a few days ago speculatively purchased on the basis of a bale and a quarter to the acre, would not bring fifty cents an acre today, which is the situation of the overflowed district here. The river is too high to allow the passage of boats under the bridges.

Cannot Pass Under the Bridge.

FORT GAINES, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—Heavy rains have prevailed here and some strong wind, not amounting to a storm, and no material damage has been done. The Chattahoochee river at this point has risen thirty-two feet and is still rising. Boats cannot pass under the bridge.

The Heaviest in Ten Years.

ATHENS, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The rain fall for the past three days has been ten and three one-hundreths, being the heaviest rain fall, in the same time, for the past ten years.

High Shoals and Trimble's bridge, across the Appalache, has been washed away. Sandy creek bridge, in Clarke, is about to go. One end is floating. The farmers report their bottom corn from five to six feet under water, and cotton badly damaged. The fine prospects of a week ago have been seriously blighted, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been swept away in this section. The streets of Athens have been seriously washed up. Cellars are full of water and roofs are leaking everywhere. The Georgia fast train did not connect at Union Point, and no Augusta mail until this afternoon.

For Forty-Eight Hours.

SPARTA, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—We have no mail since yesterday morning, owing to washouts on the road. The recent rains have done great damage to the low ground crops, and to the bridges in different parts of our county. Some roads are made impassable. The rain fell here for forty-eight hours without intermission, except for a few minutes at a time.

The Torrents in Harmony Grove.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The rain began to fall here in torrents on Wednesday night and has continued unceasingly ever since. The water courses are all much swollen now and the roads almost impassable. No mails have reached here today from Jefferson or Carnesville on account of high waters. Reports are coming in from the adjacent country that several mill dams have been washed away by the present freshet. The rainstorm has been accompanied by a severe east wind, which has done considerable damage to crops.

The Rainfall in Thomson.

THOMSON, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The rainfall here on yesterday evening, from three o'clock till five, was twelve inches. It rained almost incessantly from three o'clock yesterday evening till five o'clock this morning. The following mill-dams in this county were broken: Mr. B. A. Willingham's, M. W. Willingham's, and Noel Humphrey's, and Thomas E. Watson's fish-pond was broken. No doubt other serious damage was done by the rain, not yet reported.

The Flint Rises.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The rainfall throughout this section the past week, has been almost unprecedented, but having come slow very little damage has resulted beyond the damage to crops, which, if the rain continues, must be greatly injured. A rise of eight feet in Flint river is reported, and the trains on A., P. and L. railroad find it unsafe to cross over on the temporary bridge which spans it.

POLK COUNTY'S RESOURCES.

Capitalists Looking Over the Ground and Investing.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—A party of several gentlemen from Birmingham, representing large capitalists, are in town for the purpose of deciding on the exact location for the erection of an iron furnace here; also for some other enterprises, among them an ice factory.

These gentlemen were here a few weeks ago, and were then so impressed with the wonderful resources of Polk county and her superior facilities for iron and steel making that they have had an expert on the ground since, and have now come back to buy and stay.

Another party from Pittsburg, Penn, succeeded in closing a trade yesterday for the "Rud ore bank" at a price satisfactory to all concerned. However, since the purchase others declare their readiness to pay much more for the same property.

It is the intention of the purchasers of this property to build a railroad into their plant and mine this exceptionally fine ore on a very large scale.

There May be a Lynching.

CALHOUN, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—A serious cutting occurred here tonight. Jim Brownlow, a white man, well-known, was fatally cut by Abe Phillips, a negro, who heretofore has borne a good character. Both were said to have been drinking and the whole affair probably was the result of whisky. The town is greatly excited and several are hunting for the negro, who has so far succeeded in eluding all pursuers. If caught, there may be a lynching.

Deaths in Terrell.

DAWSON, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Ruggles, wife of Mr. L. Ruggles, died at her home in this city at 7 o'clock yesterday evening of heart disease.

Mrs. Harriet G. Sears died at her residence in this city at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, after a severe illness of several weeks. She was 62 years of age.

AUSTIN'S FLOGGING.

An Occurrence of Which More Will be Heard.

MALTREATED MAN TELLS HIS STORY.

He Claims to Have Been Defrauded Out of Money When He Became the Victim of a Conspiracy.

MACON, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—J. W. Austin, the man beaten at Forsyth, and driven away yesterday, has arrived in the city and is detained at the city hall. He is in a bad condition, and to a reporter told the following pitiful story:

"In Webster county, in January, 1867, I was married to Sallie Newell, and six children were the result of that issue. The late John Cotton, of Monroe county, who left a valuable estate, willed my wife a tenth interest in the same. Certain parties, whom I entrusted to secure the money (and he mentioned the names of several prominent people of Monroe county) received the same, amounting to about $2,000, and I have been able to collect only about $100. When I dared to go to Forsyth and assert my rights, these men banded together and trumped up some false charges and cast me into prison, offering, however, to liberate me if I would sign certain papers. This I refused to do, and after so long a time they turned me out. On Thursday, Sheriff King came to my house and threw all my things into the street. My children and I slept on the grass in front of the house for two nights. On Friday I was errested on the charge of failing to support my children, and the ordinary appointed J. W. Bush, guardian for my little girl, and Sheriff King as the guardian for my little boy. After court was over I was approached by a dozen men who told me I must leave town by five o'clock, p. m. This I refused to do, when they set upon me, pulled down my pants and whipped me severely with both a cowhide and a fence paling until I was nearly dead. In an almost exhausted condition, I was thrown into the up passenger train at 7 o'clock last night. The crowd would have hung me, but my boys cried and begged so piteously for my life. They gave one of my boys $25 to pay our expenses. At Griffin I got out of the up train and took the down train for Macon, where I am all bruised and bleeding, without friends or money. They trumped up the charge that I had wronged my little twelve-year old girl; and the Lord knows I am innocent."

Of course your correspondent knows nothing of his guilt or innocence. The story is given as he told it.

THEY MAKE UP.

Rucker Couldn't Harbor Malice, and Thomas Didn't Mean It.

ATHENS, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The Banner-Watchman tomorrow morning will print the following card:

I desire to disclaim any intention to reflect upon the honesty of purpose or good faith of Judge Thomas in the interview of July 28th. I have no right to inquire into his purpose and no desire to attribute to him unworthy motives.

T. W. RUCKER.

If in the course of the contest over the Northeastern railroad, about which so much has been said in the public prints, if I have said anything in reference to Mr. Rucker which has been construed into a personal attack or reflection upon him, I hereby disclaim any such intention.

W. B. THOMAS.

THE BETTERMENTS AGAIN.

From the Montgomery, Ga., Monitor.

We have yet to see or hear advanced, by those who are making such a fuss about the state's paying the lessees of the State road for the "betterments" which they have added to the road, any just reason why it should not be done.

From the Warrenton, Ga., Clipper.

We lay down as fundamental principle that if the state of Georgia honestly owes Joe Brown or any other man a single dollar, she ought to and will pay it. Because he is already rich is no reason why the state should refuse to pay an honest debt, provided she owes it. Let the legislature appoint a commission of spotless men to look into this matter and report what they think is the excess of rolling stock, and then let the state pay the lessees that amount, but by no means let the state get the matter into the courts, for if it must go there let the state be on the defensive and not have to take an offensive attitude.

From the Jonesboro, Ga., News.

While the lessees have no remedy at law or by the terms of their contract whereby they can claim pay for betterments, at the same time it looks as though equity would say that they should have some pay for the large sums of money the company has spent in improving the road, for it is well known to the people of Georgia that at the time of the lease the road was in a very bad condition and not paying the state, but since the present company has had control of the road, it has built up an immense business, and is in a fine condition and a valuable piece of property.

From the Madison, Ga., Madisonian.

In our opinion, Senator Brown states his question fairly and we do not question the equity of his calm. He is too good a lawyer to lay down a proposition merely for the sake of laying it down. Nor has he threatened the state as has been alleged. He only states thr terms of lease and raises the question of equitable betterments. He invites the legislature to settle the question in some way before the lease expires. He will be satisfied with a fair, legal, impartial and equitable settlement of the matter and urges the state to meet the lessees at once and settle the great question. Senator Brown does not wish, nor would he ask one dollar from the state that does not legally, equitably and justly belong to him.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

Suppose the road's business had decreased and the rolling stock and iron fixtures had depreciated in quality and in usefulness and valuation, would not the state have demanded compensation for this depreciation, or a restoration of property of a similar quality and valuation with that which they leased? But it is maintained that the lessees have made large sums out of the road, and have paid for these improvements out of the profits of the road. What of that? Did not they lease the road to make money, and was not the rental fixed by mutual agreement? Suppose the lessees had lost money, would the state have been generous enough to reimburse them? Nay, verily, they would have demanded the Shylock's pound of flesh. Right is right, wrong is wrong, and it would be robbery, and nothing short of it, to refuse to pay the lessees a reasonable sum for betterments, or to deny them the title to property to which the state has not the shadow of a claim, and which is not included in the original inventory. If the state's representatives failed to provide for such an emergency in drafting the original contract, it is the state's fault and the lessees are not to blame. Let the state, through its representatives, act honorably, no matter what the consequence is.

The Brady Bill a Bad Law.

From the Jonesboro, Ga., News.

The bill simply ruins the credit of the small farmer, and compels him, like all others, to pay cash for fertilizers. Under the law, as it now stands, a planter could buy guano, plant his crops and never do a lick of work, and as a matter of course the result would be worthless, and the plea of failure of consideration would hold good in the courts. Or, on the other hand, the ferlilizer might be all that could be asked for in the way of a fertilizer, but might prove worthless on account of the dryness of the season, and the seller could be sworn out of court. This is a bad law and opens up a prolific field for litigation.

Death from Sunstroke.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

A negro named Edmond Hill died very suddenly from sunstroke on Rev. Joseph Shanks' place, in this county, just at nightfall one day last week. The man had been plowing very hard all day and when it became too dark to work any longer he went to the well near the house to get some water, taking his mule with him. Judging from the water that had been taken from the freshly drawn bucket full Edmund must have drank nearly a galloon of the cool water. When found he was lying on the ground near the well in a senseless condition. Everything possible was done to restore him, but death followed in about an hour.

The dead man was about forty-five years old and always had been a very healthy man.

FRUIT IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

The Shipments of Peaches and Apples This Season.

From the Marshallville, Ga., Times.

The shipment of fruit from Marshallville so far this season approximates 20,000 packages, with a fair crop of August peaches yet on the trees.

The evaporating establishment here is running at its full capacity day and night. A market has been afforded by the establishment of this enterprise in our midst, for thousands of bushels of fruit that would have been otherwise lost to the producer.

More peaches have been shipped from Marshallville and Fort Valley alone this season than from all other points combined within the state.

Rumph & Moore received $672 net for a lot of one hundred bushels of peaches shipped to New York. Their shipments throughout the season brought very satisfactory returns.

The shipment of apples now begins. There will be from fifteen to twenty thousand bushels shipped from this point this fall. The opinion once prevailed that apples could not be succesfully grown in Georgia, but the Rumphs have exploded the idea, and now the acreage in this fruit is being increased every year.

In addition to his nursery Mr. Rumph is a large and successful grower of fruits of every kind grown in Georgia, and has more than five hundred acres covered with choice bearing trees. A few days ago a shipment of Elberta peaches—a variety propagated by himself—sold in New York for $22 per bushel net, which was more than twenty cents per peach.

Two Hawk Stories.

From the Wrightsville, Ga., Headlight.

Miss Vienna Carter, living six miles from town, while sweeping the yard last Saturday morning, was surprised to see a large hawk dash down into the inclosure, in a few feet of her, and pounce upon a chicken. Miss C. was equal to the emergency, and as his hawkship arose to carry off his prey, she ran to the biddy's rescue and "downed" the hawk with the broom she held in her hand, and with one or two more well-directed blows succeeded in killing the impudent bird outright. Brave girl—venturous hawk.

On Sunday morning following a like fou(w)l transaction took place on the premises of the Widow Outlaw, a few miles from town. Early on the morning in question a mammoth hawk, looking for something to gobble up, visited Mrs. O.'s yard and transported a large two-year old rooster. Seeking a jam of the fence not far away he anchored and commenced to enjoy his feast. A small girl discovered the huge bird and approached to see what he was devouring and to scare him away. But Mr. Hawk wouldn't scare worth a cent, but instead showed fight, which caused the girl to beat a hasty retreat. There being no male person on the premises, Mr. Joseph F. Brantley, a near neighbor, was sent for to bring his gun and dispatch the bird. He immediately went over, minus his gun, and sure enough found a huge hawk, complacently dining on the rooster. Mr. B. armed himself with a quilting frame and proceeded to annihilate the foul invader. He raised the quilting frame and brought it down with great power, but in descending the weapon struck the fence and snapped in two. At this the hawk ruffled up and made for Mr. Brantley who retreated a few steps and struck out again; the bird showed fight to the last, and his last flop was directed towards his enemy. The hawk measured 4 feet 2 inches from tip to tip of wings. We have hawks in Johnson county—we do.

Gold in Hall.

From the Gainesville, Ga., Eagle.

We have been informed by experienced miners that Hall county contains perhaps as much or more gold than any county in the state but there is comparatively very little of what is called free gold. It is mostly combined with sulphur, and can only be extracted by fire. If a cheap process could be discovered by which these obdurate ores, as they are termed, could be handled and the gold obtained, it would be a god-send to this country. Millions of tons, carrying from ten to twenty dollars of gold, are all about us, which could be mined profitably if there was a plant established here that would extract it cheaply. Considerable quantities have been shipped to Philadelphia and elsewhere that failed to prove profitable from the fact that the freights, when added to the expense of reduction, made the cost too great. Ores carrying from forty to one hundred dollars per ton paid, but any, much under that would not. Now if the freight could be saved, these low grade ores could be handled at a profit. There is no doubt that if a plant was established here or at some other point convenient to these refractory ores, vast amounts of gold could be obtained and large profits made. The time will come, we believe, when capitalists will take hold of the matter and find millions in it.

"Let It Go."

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

If the state can get eight million dollars for the Western and Atlantic railroad, we say let it go. This final disposition of it will about extinguish our debt and rid us of an elephant. Already the state appears as a monopolist, as a suppressor of private enterprise, in the mistaken idea that it should protect the road from competition. It denies the Marietta and North Georgia entrance into Atlanta because such a concession would diminish the road's revenues.

An Editor who Observed the Rain.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

The reservoirs of the heavens were opened several times last week and so abundantly poured out their accumulated waters upon the earth that the farmers are not complaining of dry weather any longer. The crops are growing fast and the farmers are in much better spirits than they were several weeks ago. This community boasts of several model farmers, and if it continues seasonable they will gather enough to feed man and beast until they have a chance to make more.

Bananas in Randolph.

From the Cuthbert, Ga.; Appeal.

In the yard of Mr. F. M. Allison, is a real curiosity to many of our people in the shape of a banana plant, blooming and forming a large bunch of the young fruit. It is viewed almost daily by those who have never roamed through the land of flowers. Mr. Allison has succeeded in successfully growing the fruit by keeping the parent stem in a hot house during the winter months.

Held by Old Hickory.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

Mr. D. L. Pitts has a small case made of tin, which was made for holding papers, that was presented to his father by "Old Hickory" Jackson in the year 1818. Mr. Pitts's father was a comrade of General Jackson, and was in the famous battle of Orleans, when General Packenham was defeated. This old relic of by-gone days is cherished by Mr. Pitts with much pride.

A Large Mortgage Sale.

HENRIETTA, Ga., July 30.—Curtis and Atkinson have made chattel mortgages, together with one deed, for $10,000 to the aggregate amount of $524,000. Thomas F. West has given queer public notice that he will, as trustee for the Henrietta National Bank, sell on the 9th day of August, thirty thousand head of cattle to secure a note of $20,000, and that sale will be subject to a chattel mortgage for $50,000 in favor of the Wootem Mortgage investment company of Kansas City, Mo.

SOME WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

Professor Frank Park has been elected superintendent of the public schools in the growing city of Sheffield, Ala. He is worthy and competent and one of the best teachers of his years in the south.

From the Covington, Ga., Enterprise.

Major L. B. Anderson, formerly of this county, but now of Atlanta, is a zealous member of the Salvation Army.

The report that Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Bartow, would move to Newton county is untrue. The doctor has a son who will probably attend Emory college, and if so, Mrs. Felton will perhaps spend some time in Oxford. The doctor says he expects to live and die in Bartow county.

From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.

We learn from a private letter to Mr. W. C. Huff, of our city, that Colonel J. G. W. Mills, of Red Clay, is in a critical condition from pyaemia, or blood poison. Some two weeks ago Colonel Mills used an acid to remove some warts from his right hand. Inflammation set in and despite all efforts to counteract its ravages, it progressed so rapidly that on Wednesday it was necessary to amputate a part of his hand and his physician now reports the probable loss of the entire arm and great danger of losing his life.

A CHAIN OF COUSINS.

Old Virginia Families Trace Their Kinship Back to Murat and the Little Corporal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the Washington Herald the "Lounger on the Avenue" says:

"The number of 'cousins' any Virginia, South Carolina, or Kentucky family 'that ever was anybody' has and claims kin with, has always been a matter of great astonishment in the north, where this charming 'cult' is not cherished. And these cousins 'down to the fortieth degree' are to be found everywhere. A charming lady, whom the writer has the happiness of knowing, said to me the other day: 'You would scarcely believe that Virginia and South Carolina families could be related by blood ties to so many people as they really are in England and France. Now here, holding up a late Parisian journal, is the announcement of the marriage of Princess Eugenie Murat, the great granddaughter of Marshal Murat, better known as the commander of the cavalry in the grande armee than as king of Naples, which he nevertheless was. Prince De Torella, is an Italian magnate. This bride, Princess Murat, has not less than one hundred Virginia and South Carolina cousins. Her grandmother was Miss Fraser, of Charleston, whose brother was the founder of the great commercial house that during the war was so famous as Fraser, Trenholm & Co. Both the sons of Marshal Murat married southern women. The eldest, Achille, came to America. His wife was Miss Bettie Willis, of Virginia, whose mother was the distant cousin of the Dandridges, the Harrisons, the Pages, the Careys, and many others whose names are historic. His brother, the second son—Murat's wife, you know, was Caroline, sister of the great Napoleon—married Miss Fraser, as I just now told you. So her granddaughter, who, though a princess, looks like any well-bred and well-nurtured Virginia girl, is the great grand niece of the first Napoleon. When John Y. Mason, of Virginia, was our minister to France, the ladies of the Murat household were his particular friends. I know he used to astonish some of the old French gentlemen about the court of the second empire by gravely explaining that these ladies were his cousins. The Empress Eugenie heard of it and was much interested in the fact that the grand-daughters of the ex-king of Naples, Napoleon's brother-in-law and greatest cavalry commander, were akin to a representative from the great republic. I think both the Carrington and Stone families of this city were connected with the Willises either by direct line or collaterally, and if I am right they too are akin to this young scion of kingly and imperial lineage on one side, and good old Virginia blood on the other. I thought this might be interesting to you and so I mentioned it."

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED

Jim Grier, of Terrell, says that a hawk, while flying along in the air, was struck and killed by lightning.

Houston county will be liberally represented at the annual convention of the Georgia Horticultural society, at Dalton next week.

On last Sunday Mr. Jack Taliaferro, of Plainville, Gordon county, was married to Miss Lucy Velvin, at the home of the latter, in Cedartown.

Company "K," Thirty-fourth Georgia, will hold its annual re-union on Wednesday, August 3d, at Salem church, Heard county, five miles northeast of Franklin. Rev. R. H. Jackson, and Colonel F. S. Loftin have been chosen orators.

The Mallory line steamer Rio Grande, has arrived off Brunswick from New York, with a full freight list. This is the first trip this steamer has made to that port, she having taken the place of the San Antonio. The Rio Grande is 320 feet long, 40 feet beam and has a carrying capacity of 2,566 tons.

The Southern Railroad and Steamship association will meet next Tuesday in Asheville. This is an adjourned meeting from Old Point Comfort meeting. The question of rate on cotton goods will be settled. There will be a representation present from roads west of the Ohio to take into consideration the establishment of a uniform rate to comply with the interstate law regulations.

Plans and specifications have been made, and bids are in for another elegant new hotel to be built on the McLendon stable lot in Thomasville. Mr. J. W. Masury, of New York, who is building himself a $30,000 home here, purchased this lot in the spring. Mr. Masury is a large capitalist and now has over $50,000 invested there. He is also a large stockholder in the Thomasville National bank.

The twelfth annual session of the Georgia State Horticultural society will be held at Dalton from the 4th to the 6th of August. Delegates will also excurt to the agricultural convention at Canton on August the 9th and 10th. Free railroad passes will be procured, and the express companies extend free transportation to all packages of fruits, vegetables and flowers intended for exhibition.

The Constitution and the Exposition.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has more "get-up-and-get" about it, and comes nearer working in season and out of season for any cause or enterprise that it champions than any other paper in the south. Through the efforts of that paper alone, it might be said, the success of the Piedmont exposition has assumed proportions completely overshadowing anything else of the kind ever gotten up in the state, and its success is assured. Of course THE CONSTITUTION is not furnishing all the money and doing all the work required to make the Piedmont exposition a success, but it has been the leading spirit from the start, and its able and persistent championship of the enterprise has inspired that confidence and drawn that measure of public attention to it so essential to success.

They Go Together.

From the Marshalville, Ga., Times.

Last Sunday's edition of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION contained forty pages. Think of it; forty pages to contain the reading matter and advertisements gathered for a single day. Some say that prohibition has killed Atlanta. Would that every city in our beloved state could die the same death. THE CONSTITUTION is a giant in all affairs that go to make Atlanta the leading city of the south, and Georgians cannot compliment Atlanta without honoring THE CONSTITUTION.

Nothing to Fear From a Sale.

From the Ellijay, Ga., Courier.

Senator Dean has introduced in the senate a bill to dispose of the State road by the sale. This, in our opinion, is the proper way to dispose of the state's property. We say sell the road, stop the interest on our debt and relieve our people of burdensome taxation. The road is valuable property and will command a high price. A number of companies are ready and anxious to scoop it up when offered for sale. The state can have nothing to fear from a sale.

Deer in Calhoun County.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

"Bragg," Dawson's well-known colored barber, went down to Pine island, in Calhoun county, last week, and killed two bucks. Deer are said to be plentiful in that locality, and several of our sportsmen are speaking of organizing a party and going in quest of them.

The Fifth Rib.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

Mr. Green Bateman, a well-known farmer and citizen of this county, whose wife died a month or two ago, was married again a few days ago to a Mrs. Price. This makes the fifth time that the old gentleman has been married

No Place for Monkeying.

From the Alta California.

About pure wine laws and other statutes to secure unsophisticated food, shall we take a lesson from the unspeakable Turk? When a man is caught selling adulterated things in Stamboul, his ears are nailed to the wall. It beats any other kind of stamp.

A Look Ahead.

From the Macon, Ga., News.

If THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION continues to grow, in twelve months from today a stout, strong negro will grunt and sweat and stagger as he shoulders a single copy.

What is Left.

From Puck.

The Reverend Dr. Edward McGlynn,
The Reverend Dr. McGlynn,
Reverend Dr. McGlynn,
Rev. Dr. McGlynn,
Doctor McGlynn,
Dr. McGlynn,
Mr. McGlynn,
McGlynn,
"Mac."

THE LYNCHING OF ROSS GRIFFETH.

A Card from One of the Representatives of Oglethorpe County.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29th, 1887.—Editors Constitution: Having been requested by both white and black people in my town, Lexington, Ga., to make a statement through your columns touching the lynching of Ross Griffeth in that place for assault with intent to rape and of the events preceding and succeeding it, I, with some reluctance, ask space to comply with that request.

No town in Georgia can boast a more peaceable citizenship, both white and black, than we. The utmost cordiality and confidence has always prevailed between the races. Both are my friends.

Griffeth's assault was most brutal and violent, and at the dead hour of night, and upon as pure and modest a lady as ever lived, yet as brave as Julius Caeser. After a desperate fight in which she was almost choked to death, she drove the fiend away. The town was then aroused and came to her rescue and from her description of wounds made on him, he was soon arrested, and when he saw the evidence was conclusive against him he confessed all, and in the indignation of the crowd he was severely whipped, and would have been hung then but for the appeals of our sheriff, Mr. Maxwell, as pure a man and as upright an officer as ever lived. He and a few others persuaded them to put Griffeth in jail and let the law take its course.

He was then put in jail and remained there until the next night, when he was taken out and lynched by a band of as calm and determined men as ever met. Before they did so they took evidence and satisfied themselves beyond a doubt about Griffeth's guilt. They then learned that the extent of his penalty was twenty years in the penitentiary. They then determined to execute him, believing that he deserved death, and went to the sheriff for the jail keys, and learned that he did not have them and he refused to tell them where they were. They then suspected they were in the iron safe in the clerk's office and forced his deputy, at the pistol's point, to open the safe, and there found the keys and made a rush for the jail, where they found Mr. Maxwell on the steps, declaring his purpose with pistol in hand, to defend the jail and prisoner. Public feeling was such that he could not command the posse comitatus. He was soon overpowered and carried away and kept under guard until the prisoner had been hanged on an old gallows near the town. Griffeth was left hanging until the next morning and then taken down and buried, and everybody seemed satisfied, both white and black, with his fate and the town settled down to its usual quiet until the next Friday night, when a negro went to Mr. Maxwell and others, and informed them that the negroes had held a meeting out in the country the night before, and had agreed to burn the town and kill most of the male inhabitants, and that they were to meet again one week after and perfect their plans of attack, if they could not do so sooner, and that several negroes from the town were in it. This aroused the whites, who thoroughly armed themselves and kept their own counsels and closely guarded their homes until the night of the reported meeting, when a large number of whites visited the place, and found there was no meeting. They then visited the reported leaders, and found most of them at home asleep, and knowing nothing about it.

They also learned that only two darkies, Pierce Evans and Nelson Callaway had made any violent or incendiary threats, and became satisfied their informant had lied and vilely slandered the negroes. Then for the first time, the negroes learned the true state of affairs, and what the arming of the whites meant.

The whites then retired to their homes and left the whole matter to the colored people to settle among themselves.

They seeing the danger they had been in by the threats of Evans and Callaway, and the falsehoods, Prince Williams was indignant and took the latter and gave him a genteel thrashing, and only failed to do the same for Evans because he was gone from home.

Our colored people have no sympathy with rapists or outsiders who advise violence or incendiarism in their defense or vindication. They understand, know and approve the fact that the wretch who makes such assaults on helpless women forfeits his life to that unwritten law of the human heart which knows no delay or mercy. Such administration of justice is almost a necessity in the country and small towns where our men are forced to leave the women more or less exposed. I have yet to hear of any harsh criticism of that lynching by any good citizens.

J. T. OLIVE.

The Temperance Question in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—Quite a large crowd assembled today, the occasion being a barbecue and discussion of the propesed amendment. Both sides of the question were ably discussed, the principal champions of the anti-prohibitionists being Hon. Jacob Leech, of Charlotte, and Dr. Driver, of Waverly. Jack Drake, who had been imbibing rather too freely of fire water assaulted Ed Eleazer, a quiet, peaceable man, and cut him very seriously, severing an artery in the muscular part of his left arm. Immediately after this Jim Eleazer, brother of the man who was cut, met Drake, who was in custody of an officer, and cut him severely to avenge his brother. The Eleazers were both sober.

A Peculiar Marriage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—A peculiar marriage occurred here this afternoon. A few weeks ago Mrs. Alice Watson filed a bill for divorce against W. P. Watson, a detective of this city. Today the decison was rendered, giving her a divorce. Two hours later she was married to Lee Briggs, a seventeen-year-old boy. Briggs and his bride, who is about forty years old, were waiting in the courthouse, and as soon as the decision was rendered made a break for a license. They were married in County Judge Caldwell's office by Esquire J. T. McKenzie.

ATLANTA IS HIS HOME.

Mr. Thomas A. Frierson, the Real Estate Man, Won't Leave the City.

Mr. Thomas A. Frierson, the well-known real estate agent, is in the city. Mr. Frierson has been in Knoxville for some time, and comes to Atlanta for the purpose of dissolving the firm of Frierson & Scott. During the day Mr. Frierson said:

"I have not given Atlanta the shake. I think it the greatest place in the world, and it will always be my home. I shall continue my business in Chattanooga and Knoxville. Chattanooga is a live town, but it certainly needs some of Stone Mountain planted in her streets."

Evolution, or Revelation, Which?

Rev. Thomas M. Harris concludes this morning a series of three sermons on the above subject at Hunter Street Christian church. His first sermon treated of evolution, his second revelation as it related to the Old Testament, and today he will array the evidences of the divine origin and inspiration of the New Testament. The two first sermons were entertaining, instructive and masterful, and today's discourse will be the crowning one of the series. Services begin at 11 o'clock, and the public cordially invited. No night services.

First Georgia Regiment and Twelfth Georgia Battallion.

Reunion at Sandersville, Ga. Rates of one fare for the round trip from Atlanta, Macon and all points on the Central railroad within the state of Georgia, to Sandersville, Ga., and return on account of reunion of the First Georgia regiment and the Twelfth Georgia battallion on August 3d. Tickets to be sold August 1st and 2d, limited to August 12th, 1887.

Music for the Fifth Baptist Church.

Prelude, "Consolation"—Liszt.
Voluntary, "Ave Maria"—Luzzi.
Offertory, "Some Sweet Day"—Doane.
Postolude, march, "Athalia"—Mendelsshon,
Professor E. F. Marston will play the cornet with the voluntary and singing.

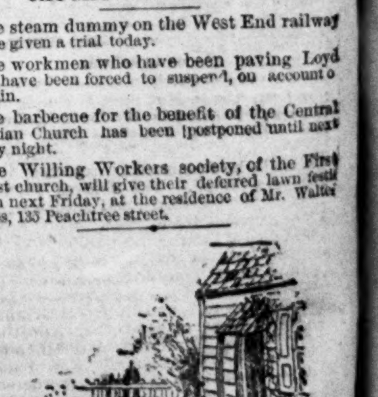
CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

The steam dummy on the West End railway will be given a trial today.

The workmen who have been paving Loyd street have been forced to suspend, on account of the rain.

The barbecue for the benefit of the Central Christian Church has been postponed until next Friday night.

The Willing Workers society, of the First Baptist church, will give their deferred lawn festival on next Friday, at the residence of Mr. Walter Forbes, 135 Peachtree street.



Youthful Courtesy.

New Resident—Can I turn over and play wis zoo?

Gentleman Addressed—No, yer can't; an' if yer don't stop lookin' at our house I'll throw a brick at yer.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Services to be Held at the Various Churches Today.

METHODIST.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer and class meetings Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. Young men's meeting Friday 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Everybody invited.

First Methodist Episcopal Church South, junction of Peachtree and North Pryor streets—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 4 p. m., John C. Courtney, superintendent.

Marietta street mission Sunday School at 9 a. m., J. F. Barclay, superintendent.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Robison, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., M. L Collier, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Warren D. Payne, and at 8 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Reynolds.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission Sunday school, No. 329 Marietta street, at 8:30 a. m., E. M. Roberts, superintendent.

Evans Chapel, corner Stonewall and Chapel streets—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. H. Orr, superintendent. Steward's meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Young men's meeting Tuesday and class meeting Friday at 8 p. m.

Park street Methodist Church, West End—Rev. H. L. Crumly, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., H. L. Culberson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Simmons. All invited.

St. Paul's church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. John M. Bowden, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. R. Dimock, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young people's prayer meeting Friday night. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Services in Asbury hall, over Dr. Lester's drug store, 180 Haynes street—Rev. J. M. Tumlin, pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. Lee McWhorter, superintendent.

Merritt avenue church, near Peachtree—Rev. M. H. Dillard, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazier, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

North Atlanta mission Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. W. F. Walker, superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by he pastor. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday night at 8 p. m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet just to the right and opposite the Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. There will be preaching at the same place on Friday at 8 p. m. by Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John N. Craig, D. D. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Rankin's chapel, corner Glenn and Martin streets, Sunday school at 4 p. m. Song, praise and Bible reading, conducted by Rev. N. Keff Smith, who will also conduct religious services at the same place at 8 p. m. on Tuesday. J. C. Whitner, superintendent. All are cordially invited.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at No. 190 West Fair street at 4 p. m., B. H. Cameron superintendent. Young Men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome.

West End Presbyterian church. Services will be held in the Oak street chapel at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. W. A. Nisbet. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. B. McCaughy, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Monday at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church, Capitol Square, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. Byron Holly, rector. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Rev. George B. Macauley will officiate during the rector's absence. He can be found at No. 55 East Peters street should any one need his services. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 8 p. m. Wednesday litany service in the chapel at 10 a. m. Pews, or parts of same, can be obtained upon application to the rector. Full choir and organ used at both services on Sunday. Strangers and visitors furnished sittings. All are invited.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and Pryor streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. at 8 p. m. by Rev. H. H. Morrell, D. D. Strangers provided with seats.

Emanuel chapel, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Epiphany chapel, Jackson street. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Our Young Women." No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young men's meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Lecture and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. No preaching today. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. You are cordially invited to all these services.

Fifth Baptist church, corner of Bell and Fillmore streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m., by the Rev. Mr. Hays, of the house of representatives. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist Church. West Hunter street—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young people's meeting Thursday night. All are cordially invited to attend.

Ira street Baptist mission, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad shops. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 8 p.m. by Rev. Wm. B. Smith. Prayer and song service Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m., Hon. Henry Hillyer, superintendent. Come out and help us.

West End Baptist Sunday-school meets in Dunn's chapel, corner of Oak and Ashby streets, at 4 o'clock p.m. Dr. Wm. Crenshaw, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. Zachry Eddy, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John Jones. Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock, D. W. Thayer, superintendent. A cordial invitation to all. No service at night.

Grace Congregational church, Whitehall street, near E. T., V. & G. railroad bridge. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent.

Berean Congregational church, near Fulton County Spinning mills—Rev. William Shaw, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Subject: "Spasmodic Christianity." A sermon for the times. Rev. 11:4. Sunday school at 3 p. m., E. L. Bradley, superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday night. Worker's training class Saturday night. Come and welcome. No rented pews—free salvation. "The spirit and the bride say come."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Church of Christ, on Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. Subject: "Evolution or Revolution, Which?" and at 8 p. m. subject: "Stewardship." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. Bible class at 10 a. m., Rev. T. M. Harris, teacher. You are invited.

Central Christian church, Peters street, between Whitehall and Forsyth—Rev. W. J. Cocke, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No service at night. Sunday school at 10 a. m., Dr. R. Y. Henley, superintendent. Seats free. Strangers especially welcome.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth streets. Rev. George Leonard Chaney, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. A farewell sermon before the summer vacation. The church will be closed during the remainder of the summer.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

A pleasant lemon drink, a substitute for all Cathartic and Lemon Pills, that positively cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Headache, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Dizziness, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Fevers, Chills, Blotches, Pimples, all Impurities of the Blood, Pain in the Chest or Back, and all other diseases caused by a disordered liver and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

TALLULAH, Ga., July 10, 1887.—Dear Sir: I am a great believer in your Lemon Elixir and I use it in my family all the time. We never use anything else, from the fact that it does more good than all other medicines combined for the diseases you recommend it for. We use so much of it I desire to buy a case. Please quote price for dozen large size.

Truly yours, WILLIAM BERRY.
Agent R. & D. R. R.
To Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LYNCHING OF ROSS GRIFFETH.

A Card from One of the Representatives of Oglethorpe County.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29th, 1887.—Editors Constitution: Having been requested by both white and black people in my town, Lexington, Ga., to make a statement through your columns touching the lynching of Ross Griffeth in that place for assault with intent to rape and of the events preceding and succeeding it, I, with some reluctance, ask space to comply with that request.

No town in Georgia can boast a more peaceable citizenship, both white and black, than we. The utmost cordiality and confidence has always prevailed between the races. Both are my friends.

Griffeth's assault was most brutal and violent, and at the dead hour of night, and upon as pure and modest a lady as ever lived, yet as brave as Julius Cæser. After a desperate fight in which she was almost choked to death, she drove the fiend away. The town was then aroused and came to her rescue, and from her description of wounds made on him, he was soon arrested, and when he saw the evidence was conclusive against him he confessed all, and in the indignation of the crowd he was severely whipped, and would have been hung then but for the appeals of our sheriff, Mr. Maxwell, as pure a man and as upright an officer as ever lived. He and a few others persuaded them to put Griffeth in jail and let the law take its course.

He was then put in jail and remained there until the next night, when he was taken out and lynched by a band of as calm and determined men as ever met. Before they did so they took evidence and satisfied themselves beyond a doubt about Griffeth's guilt. They then learned that the extent of his penalty was twenty years in the penitentiary. They then determined to execute him, believing that he deserved death, and went to the sheriff for the jail keys, and learned that he did not have them and he refused to tell them where they were. They then suspected they were in the iron safe in the clerk's office and forced his deputy, at the pistol's point, to open the safe, and there found the keys and made a rush for the jail, where they found Mr. Maxwell on the steps, declaring his purpose with pistol in hand, to defend the jail and prisoner. Public feeling was such that he could not command the posse comitatus. He was soon overpowered and carried away and kept under guard until the prisoner had been hanged on an old gallows near the town. Griffeth was left hanging until the next morning and then taken down and buried, and everybody seemed satisfied, both white and black, with his fate and the town settled down to its usual quiet until the next Friday night, when a negro went to Mr. Maxwell and others, and informed them that the negroes had held a meeting out in the country the night before, and had agreed to burn the town and kill most of the male inhabitants, and that they were to meet again one week after and perfect their plans of attack, if they could not do so sooner, and that several negroes from the town were in it. This aroused the whites, who thoroughly armed themselves and kept their own counsels and closely guarded their homes until the night of the reported meeting, when a large number of whites visited the place, and found there was no meeting. They then visited the reported leaders, and found most of them at home asleep, and knowing nothing about it.

They also learned that only two darkies, Pierce Evans and Nelson Callaway had made any violent or incendiary threats, and became satisfied their informant had lied and vilely slandered the negroes. Then for the first time, the negroes learned the true state of affairs, and what the arming of the whites meant.

The whites then retired to their homes and left the whole matter to the colored people to settle among themselves.

They seeing the danger they had been in by the threats of Evans and Callaway, and the falsehoods, Prince Williams was indignant and took the latter and gave him a genteel thrashing, and only failed to do the same for Evans because he was gone from home.

Our colored people have no sympathy with rapists, or outsiders who advise violence or incendiarism in their defense or vindication. They understand, know and approve the fact that the wretch who makes such assaults on helpless women forfeits his life to that unwritten law of the human heart which knows no delay or mercy. Such administration of justice is almost a necessity in the country and small towns where our men are forced to leave their women more or less exposed. I have yet to hear of any harsh criticism of that lynching by any good citizens.

J. T. OLIVE.

The Temperance Question in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—Quite a large crowd assembled today, the occasion being a barbecue and discussion of the proposed amendment. Both sides of the question were ably discussed, the principal champions of the anti-prohibitionists being Hon. Jacob Leech, of Charlotte, and Dr. Driver, of Waverly. Jack Drake, who had been imbibing rather too freely of fire water assaulted Ed Eleazer, a quiet, peaceable man, and cut him very seriously, severing an artery in the muscular part of his left arm. Immediately after this Jim Eleazer, brother of the man who was cut, met Drake, who was in custody of an officer, and cut him severely to avenge his brother. The Eleazers were both sober.

A Peculiar Marriage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—[Special.]—A peculiar marriage occurred here this afternoon. A few weeks ago Mrs. Alice Watson filed a bill for divorce against W. P. Watson, a detective of this city. Today the decison was rendered, giving her a divorce. Two hours later she was married to Lee Briggs, a seventeen-year-old boy. Briggs and his bride, who is about forty years old, were waiting in the courthouse, and as soon as the decision was rendered made a break for a license. They were married in County Judge Caldwell's office by Esquire J. T. McKenzie.

ATLANTA IS HIS HOME.

Mr. Thomas A. Frierson, the Real Estate Man, Won't Leave the City.

Mr. Thomas A. Frierson, the well-known real estate agent, is in the city. Mr. Frierson has been in Knoxville for some time, and comes to Atlanta for the purpose of dissolving the firm of Frierson & Scott. During the day Mr. Frierson said:

"I have not given Atlanta the shake. I think it the greatest place in the world, and it will always be my home. I shall continue my business in Chattanooga and Knoxville. Chattanooga is a live town, but it certainly needs some of Stone Mountain planted in her streets."

Evolution, or Revelation, Which?

Rev. Thomas M. Harris concludes this morning a series of three sermons on the above subject at Hunter Street Christian church. His first sermon treated of evolution, his second revelation as it related to the Old Testament, and today he will array the evidences of the divine origin and inspiration of the New Testament. The two first sermons were entertaining, instructive and masterful, and today's discourse will be the crowning one of the series. Services begin at 11 o'clock, and the public cordially invited. No night services.

First Georgia Regiment and Twelfth Georgia Battallion.

Reunion at Sandersville, Ga. Rates of one fare for the round trip from Atlanta, Macon and all points on the Central railroad within the state of Georgia, to Sandersville, Ga., and return on account of reunion of the First Georgia regiment and the Twelfth Georgia Battallion on August 3d. Tickets to be sold August 1st and 2d, limited to August 12th, 1887.

Music for the Fifth Baptist Church.

Prelude, "Consolation"—Liszt.
Voluntary, "Ave Maria"—Luzzi.
Offertory, "Some Sweet Day"—Doane.
Postolude, march, "Athalia"—Mendelsshon,
Professor E. F. Marston will play the cornet with the voluntary and singing.

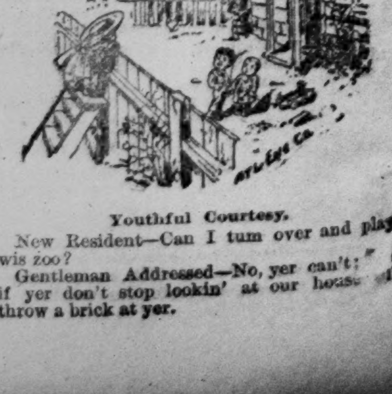
CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

The steam dummy on the West End railway will be given a trial today.

The workmen who have been paving Loyd street have been forced to suspend, on account of the rain.

The barbecue for the benefit of the Central Christian Church has been postponed until next Friday night.

The Willing Workers society, of the First Baptist church, will give their deferred lawn festival on next Friday, at the residence of Mr. Walter Forbes, 135 Peachtree street.



Youthful Courtesy.

New Resident—Can I tum over and play wis zoo?

Gentleman Addressed—No, yer can't; if yer don't stop lookin' at our house I'll throw a brick at yer.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Services to be Held at the Various Churches Today.

METHODIST.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer and class meetings Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. Young men's meeting Friday 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Everybody invited.

First Methodist Episcopal Church South, junction of Peachtree and North Pryor streets—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 4 p. m., John C. Courtney, superintendent.

Marietta street mission Sunday School at 9 a. m., J. F. Barclay, superintendent.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Robison, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., M. L Collier, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Warren D. Payne, and at 8 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Reynolds.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission Sunday school, No. 529 Marietta street, at 8:30 a. m., E. M. Roberts, superintendent.

Evans Chapel, corner Stonewall and Chapel streets—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. H. Orr, superintendent. Steward's meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Young men's meeting Tuesday and class meeting Friday at 8 p. m.

Park street Methodist Church, West End—Rev. H. L. Crumly, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., H. L. Culberson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Simmons. All invited.

St. Paul's church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. John M. Bowden, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. R. Dimock, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young people's prayer meeting Friday night. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Services in Asbury hall, over Dr. Lester's drug store, 180 Haynes street—Rev. J. M. Tumlin, pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. Lee McWhorter, superintendent.

Merritt avenue church, near Peachtree—Rev. M. H. Dillard, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazier, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

North Atlanta mission Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. W. F. Walker, superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday night at 8 p. m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet just to the right and opposite the Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. There will be preaching at the same place on Friday at 8 p. m. by Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John N. Craig, D. D. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Rankin's chapel, corner Glenn and Martin streets, Sunday school at 4 p. m. Song, praise and Bible reading, conducted by Rev. N. Keff Smith, who will also conduct religious services at the same place at 8 p. m. on Tuesday. J. C. Whitner, superintendent. All are cordially invited.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at No. 190 West Fair street at 4 p. m., B. H. Cameron superintendent. Young Men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome.

West End Presbyterian church. Services will be held in the Oak street chapel at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. W. A. Nisbet. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. B. McGaughy, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Monday at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church, Capitol Square, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. Byron Holly, rector. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Rev. George B. Macauley will officiate during the rector's absence. He can be found at No. 55 East Peters street should any one need his services. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 8 p. m. Wednesday litany service in the chapel at 10 a. m. Pews, or parts of same, can be obtained upon application to the rector. Full choir and organ used at both services on Sunday. Strangers and visitors furnished sittings. All are invited.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and Pryor streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. at 8 p. m. by Rev. H. H. Morrell, D. D. Strangers provided with seats.

Emanuel chapel, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Epiphany chapel, Jackson street. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Our Young Women." No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young men's meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Lecture and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. No preaching today. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. You are cordially invited to all these services.

Fifth Baptist church, corner of Bell and Fillmore streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m., by the Rev. Mr. Hays, of the house of representatives. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist Church, West Hunter street—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young people's meeting Thursday night. All are cordially invited to attend.

Ira street Baptist mission, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad shops. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 8 p.m. by Rev. Wm. B. Smith. Prayer and song service Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m., Hon. Henry Hillyer, superintendent. Come out and help us.

West End Baptist Sunday-school meets in Dunn's chapel, corner of Oak and Ashby streets, at 4 o'clock p.m. Dr. Wm. Crenshaw, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. Zachry Eddy, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. John Jones. Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock, D. W. Thayer, superintendent. A cordial invitation to all. No service at night.

Grace Congregational church, Whitehall street, near E. T., V. & G. railroad bridge. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent.

Berean Congregational church, near Fulton County Spinning mills—Rev. William Shaw, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Subject: "Spasmodic Christianity." A sermon for the times. Rev. 11:4. Sunday school at 3 p. m., E. L. Bradley, superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday night. Worker's training class Saturday night. Come and welcome. No rented pews—free salvation. "The spirit and the bride say come."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Church of Christ, on Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. Subject: "Evolution or Revolution, Which?" and at 8 p. m. subject: "Stewardship." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. Bible class at 10 a. m., Rev. T. M. Harris, teacher. You are invited.

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Truly yours, WILLIAM BERRY,
Agent R. & D. R. R.
To Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

To my Friends and the Public.

Having sold my lease on the building, No. 42 Peachtree street, to men of means, I will, about August 3d, 1887, remove to No. 50 Peachtree street where I will be pleased to serve my friends and the public to their best advantage and will continue as heretofore to carry a nicely assorted stock of fancy hardware, and the most complete and varied stock of first-class house furnishing goods ever kept in Atlanta. Remember carpenters, I am selling genuine Diston No. 7 handsaw for $1.15 each, and all the tools are just as cheap as this saw. Mechanics are doing themselves a great injury when they fail to buy of me, and housekeepers generally will fail to get genuine bargains unless they examine my stock and get my prices before buying, as I certainly lead in prices in first-class goods in this line.

Parties out of the city will find it to their interest to send me their orders for any goods I carry in stock. Remember 50 Peachtree street, C. S. Schuessler, is where you want to buy your goods to get first-class goods and save money. Always look for Schussler's revolving sign and you can't miss his store.

Just Think of It.

Only $7 for a round trip ticket to Cumberland Island, August 6th, and good for ten days. This is certainly the best chance you will ever have to visit this popular resort. Don't fail to go.

THE BEE HIVE

Will be the popular trading resort.

Rewarded.

Parties interested in furnishing their homes will be amply rewarded by getting my prices on all grades of bed room furniture, parlor suits, dining room outfits, hat racks, book cases, glass door wardrobes, what nots easels, leather library suits, rattan rockers, leather rockers, sideboards, schiffomers, office furniture, antique tables, center and ex tables, wire springs, all grades of mattresses, pillows, etc. My stock is sufficient for any demand. Can furnish a hotel as easily as a cottage. My prices shall always be satisfactory. Terms to suit my customers. Give me a call when you want furniture for cash or on partial payments.

A. G. RHODES, 85 Whitehall street.

THE BEE HIVE

Special departments will be sure to please its patrons.

Spend the Nights in Marietta.

Business men desiring to spend the nights out of Atlanta with their families will find Marietta the most convenient of all points. The Western and Atlantic railroad runs six passenger trains per day each way between Atlanta and Marietta, as follows:

Leave Atlanta 7:50 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 3:45 p. m., 4:40 p. m. and 5:50 p. m. All of these trains reach Marietta within one hour's time.

Returning trains leave Marietta as follows:

1:31 a. m., 5.40 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 10:14 a. m., 12:53 p. m. and 5:44 p. m., all reaching Atlanta within an hour's time.

Straight fare each way 60 cents; round trip tickets, good only on day of issuance, $1.00; twelve trip tickets, good to use within thirty days, $4.80; fifty-four tickets, good to use within thirty days $10.00.

The cool nights in Marietta and the beautiful scenery surrounding it, as well as the good hotel and boarding house accommodations are great attractions. Telephone connection with Atlanta. 2

Lovell's Library Complete.

Over 8,000 numbers to select from. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Just Think of It.

Only $7 for a round trip ticket to Cumberland Island, August 6th, and good for ten days. This is certainly the best chance you will ever have to visit this popular resort. Don't fail to go.

OFFICE OF BOYD & BAXTER, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.—PERSONAL.—ATLANTA, Ga., July 15, 1887.—Dear Sir: In order that you may know what class of furniture is being manufactured in our city, we beg to enclose herewith our catalogue. We sell to "the trade" only, but we are confident that every "Atlanta man" desires to encourage home manufacture, and we hope that when you or your friends are in need of furniture you will give the "home institution" the preference, everything else being equal.

Ask your dealers for Boyd & Baxter's furniture, and if they have not got them you will kindly call at our factory and examine our goods for yourself and be convinced of their merits as compared with western and eastern manufactures. Yours truly,

BOYD & BAXTER.
Telephone 319. 535 and 537 Marietta Street.

THE BEE HIVE

Will open about September 1st. It will be the place to purchase your Dry Goods at correct prices.

CARD.

Having leased the Store No. 30 Whitehall street, we shall open same from September 1st to the 15th instant, to be known as the

BEE HIVE

with one of the best lines of

Dry and Fancy Goods

to be found in the city.

Specialties to be Announced Later.

We shall spare neither time nor expense in the refitting of our store and in catering to the wants of the public; we shall be assisted by a resident Boston and New York buyer, who will secure and forward to us new goods daily. In fact we can be relied upon as being the headquarters for all the Novelties as soon as they are upon the markets.

By strict attention to business, honorable dealings and carefully studying the wants of our customers we intend to make this the most

Popular Trading Resort

for the people of Atlanta and vincinity.

Keeping only the very latest and best styles of goods with

Lowest Possible Prices.

we shall hope for a general share of their patronage.

We shall not advertise goods to deceive the public but shall STATE FACTS as they are, and we can be relied upon never to be undersold.

On our opening days give us a trial and be convinced that it is for your interest to trade at THE BEE HIVE. Very respectfully,

EAGLESTON BROS.,
No. 30 Whitehall street.
Departments — Wholesale and Retail. july31 aug21

BOARDERS WANTED.

TRY THE BARTOW HOUSE, BETWEEN CAPITOL and Cotton mill; 2 airy rooms unoccupied. Little fuss and feathers, but plenty to eat.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH board. Privilege of bath, 35 Luckie street.

ANYONE WISHING BOARD IN A PRIVATE house, first-class table, elegantly furnished rooms, will find it to their interest to call at 76 Ivy street.

WANTED, AT 33 WHEAT STREET, LOCAL AND day boarders. Nice cool rooms and good fare. Terms reasonable.

WANTED BOARDERS—GOOD BOARD AND nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, at reasonable rates; 100 Walton st.

BOARDERS WANTED AT 22 WHEAT STREET with nicely furnished rooms.

THE STEWART—THIS ELEGANT NEW HOUSE is just completed and handsomely furnished throughout. Parties wishing the handsomest rooms in the city will call early. Telephone in the house. 25 and 27 Wheat street. th fr sa su

BOARD—MRS. H. A. McLELLAN, LATE OF Marietta. Very pleasant rooms, with board. No. 10 West Ellis st., near Peachtree. su we fri-1m

PARTIES VISITING NEW YOEK CAN FIND strictly first-class rooms and board. Finest location in city. Near principal hotels, theaters, etc. Terms $2 per day. $10 psr week. Address Mrs. White, 15 West 31st st., between 5th Avenue and Broadway. fri sun tue

NEW YORK CITY VISITORS CAN FIND COOL newly furnished rooms, with or without board, at 11 West 18th st. between 5th and 6th avenue. Location unsurpassed for comfort and convenience; prices moderate. Mrs. E. Markillie. sun 4t

THE ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE, 143 Peachtree street, will be open for summer boarders from June 15th to September 1st. sun tue fri 4wks

FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN BE ADCOMMOdated at 42 E. Mitchell st. Telephone 790. Board and lodging first class. sun tf

BOARDERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS REGULAR and day board for young men or couples; two choice rooms vacant, 67 Ivy street, corner Wheat; appointments all complete; house newly papered and furnished; car line and central; come and see. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Redding. th su 12t

WANTED—AT 33 WHEAT STREET, LOCAL AND day boarders. Nice, cool rooms and good fare. Terms reasonable. june28-2t

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

WILL YOU DO ME A FAVOR? WILL YOU save yourself money? Well then. Let all who have bought note paper from any house in the city, paying from 15 to 20 cents a quire, come here, get a sample free, and make a comparison, of paper we sell 5 cents quire (24 sheets full count) if ours is not as good or better, we will give you a ream free. Envelopes to match 5 cents, same as sold elsewhere 10 cents. Back numbers "Constitutron" on sale from January 1st, 1887. Century Magazine furnished from stock—all back numbers. We will pay more this month for School Books than any other time during the year. We want all manner of saleable books, Paper Novels, Confederate Money. Cash paid for same. 38 Marietta street opposite Opera House. 4 sun

HAVING STOOD THE EXAMINATION, PAID the heavy initiation fee, now announce myself a member of the world's society "Bibliographic," our object is to find and obtain rare out of print books, etc., being the only member in Georgia gives me advantages possessed by no other dealer. Search No. 1. Admiral Semmes's Services Afloat." We find a few copies, good as new, will state these are all known, except in private libraries. They are out of print, very rare, and demand great. The price was $6.00; we will close out what few we have at $4.00. Send or call quickly, before it is ever too late. 38 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 3t

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—CANVASSERS ARE selling many copies daily of "Rand McNally's Atlas of the World" for $5.00 a copy. That is cheap for them. But come to "The Old Book Store" and we will sell you the same book for $1.75. New edition 1887. Samples, catalogues, and price lists sent free to any address. 3t

PERSONAL.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—THOSE WHO HAVE failed to secure a copy of that most interesting and instructive work entitled, "Directory and History of the First M. E. Church," still have an opportunity of getting a copy of this work at 23 S. Broad St. The number is limited. Price 25 cents per copy.

POE'S BELLS! POE'S BELLS! POE'S BELLS!

HAVE YOUR WATCHES AND CLOCKS CAREfully repaired and warranted by A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

GEORGIA PUMP WORKS, 75 WAVERLY Place, near corner of Loyd and Alabama.

DR. BARRY:—FROM MY OWN PERSONAL knowledge, I know where Luxomni has proven a great success. I consider it a valuable remedy. Rev. N. Keff Smith, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN MILLER'S FOR POE'S BELLS.

GEORGIA PUMP WORKS, 75 WAVERLY Place, near corner of Loyd and Alabama.

HELPING HAND, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRAted, contains nearly 300 advertisements from ladies and gentlemen wanting correspondents. Sent three months for 10 cents. Address Helping Hand, 70 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. sun

GENTS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. [illegible]

DIVORCE LAW OF ILLINOIS—SEND STAMP. Legal advice free. Corwell & Spencer, 166 Randolph street, Chicago.

MARRY—THE CORRESPONDENT IS AN 8-page paper, devoted to marriage. Each issue contains nearly 500 requests for correspondents and 48 columns good reading. No charge to ladies for advertising. Mailed one year, post paid, for 10c silver. Address, The Correspondent, Cincinnati, Ohio. sun3t

GEORGIA PUMP WORKS, 75 WAVERLY Place, near corner of Loyd and Alabama.

DR. BARRY—DEAR SIR:—FOR A LONG TIME I have been a sufferer from a complicated trouble, and found no relief from my afflictions until I began the use of your excellent preparation, Luxomni. At first, had great doubts as to whethee my condition would be benefitted by it, as therr is a prejudice, not without foundation, towards all patent medicines. I was destined to be deceived, however, for from the first dose of the tea my spirits began to revive, my strength gradually returned, and I can truly say that Luxomni has proven a boon to me. Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, Kilgore, Texas. For sale at Jacobs's pharmacy.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTER OF BLACK and white and lemon and White thoroughbred pointer puppies. Call or address A. L. W., room 43, Gate City National Bank building. tu thu su

FINE SETTER PUPS FOR SALE—3 SETTERS, all dogs, fine breed, $5 each. Satisfaction warranted or money refunded. 5 weeks old. Apply to C. A. Brooks, Acworth, Ga.

DOGS FOR SALE—BLUE BLOODED SETTER and pointer pups at half price, $10 to $25 each, now ready to ship. Write for what you want. Send two cent stamp for reply. Address D. Morrison, West End, Atlanta, Ga. My mange mixture will cure your dog.

FOUND.

FOUND—THE REMEDY FOUND—DR. BARRY: I was afflicted for nine years with female troubles, of a most painful character, by which my health was broken down. All the efforts made by different physicians, and the use of various remedies were of no avail. I had almost despaired of ever being cured, when I was advised to try Luxomni, and am now happy to inform you, that after three month's use of the medicine. I am entirely relieved. Mrs. M. J. Fowler, Ringgold, Ga. For sale at Jacobs's pharmacy.

INSTRUCTION.

GOLDSMITH AND SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS college, Fitten building, is acknowledged by the practical business men of the south to be the only school where young men are properly taught in those things by which they can earn a good living. No useless theories, no incompetent teachers; best discipline and the best results. Night school also; circulars free. Goldsmith & Sullivan, Principals. sun tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR CORSET SPEcialty. St. Louis Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. june26—8t sun then 2t e o sun

MATTINGS.

We are closing out our Mattings to make room for our Fall stock of carpets. 3,000 yards extra grade Fancy Mattings at 15 cents per yard, formerly 25 cents. M. Rich & Bros.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN AS manager of branch of our new business enterprise, where there is no competition. Profits accrue from the day you open, will pay $5,000 first year. Business as high toned and legitimate as banking. Must have some spot cash and unquestionable references. G. F. Johnson, 210 State street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FIRST-CLASS DRIVER and groom to drive our hearse teams and take care of our horses and the stables. Don't apply without best recommendations from present or last employer. Good wages. Apply to C. H. Swift & Co., 43 Loyd st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH TWO TO FIVE hundred dollars to loan his employer at 8 per cent interest, amply secured, to take charge of set of books and keep cash and bank account for jobbing house in this city. Salary $40 per month to begin, increased after acquainted with qualifications. L. W.

WANTED—A BREAD AND PASTRY COOK. Good wages guaranteed. Must know his trade. Apply at once to Rhea Springs Hotel, Rhea Springs, Tenn. 3t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO READS well to read aloud two hours each evening. Address "Student," care Constitution.

WANTED—A SELESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED in Georgia to sell a line of druggist's specialties. Liberal commission. Address with full particulars and references, P. O. Box 542, Baltimore, Md. 3t

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS SELLING on commission to general stores, to sell the same trade by catalogue, goods for every day sales. Commission 10 per cent. Address, with references and stating what goods new selling. Address "Jobber," care Melbourne Advertising agency, Baltimore, Md. july28 3t wed, sat and sun.

WE WANT ONE HONEST A. NO. 1. WHITE driver who is willing to stay and work, who knows the city and can come well recommended. Do not apply without a recommendation. Hoyt & Thorn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS FOR wagon work. Apply at White Hickory Wagon works, East Point, Ga. 4t

6 FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED AT once. For full particulars, write to Piedmont Publishing House, Atlanta, Ga. tf

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PLANING MILL bench hands. Apply to Hughes Lumber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. 1wk

WANTED.—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance to create a permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn $70 per month at their own homes. A nice, light, easy and profitable business. Costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions sent for 10c. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland, Vt. 6t

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS FOR "HISTORY OF the Confederate States Navy," by a talented confederate naval officer. Highest southern commendation. Exclusive territory given. W. H. Shepard & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A GOOD CHILD'S NURSE; WHITE girl preferred. 181 Whitehall st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITHOUT HUSband or children. Apply at 143 S. Pryor st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE nurse. Apply to Mrs. Hall, 143 Peachtree st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO ASSIST IN COOKING and housework in a small family. Apply 92 Pulliam street.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS, COOK AND house girl. Apply at 424 Peachtree street.

EXPERIENCED HANDS WANTED TO MAKE pants at Selig Bros. & Co., 47 Decatur street. sun tf

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME TO color photographs for us by a new process. No instructions to buy. Fascinating employment. Work can be mailed anywhere. $1 to $2 per day can be made. Particulars mailed with a sample cabinet photograph, beautifully colored, for four cents. Address Home Co., P. O. Box 1816, Boston, Mass. sun

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PANT MAKERS to operate steam power sewing machines at Selig Bros. & Co., 47 Decatur street. su tf

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo, painting, no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once. Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170. mar6—3m

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A MASTER OF ARTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Virginia would like a position as instructor in some high school or college. For references, &c address "M. A." care Landmark, Norfolk, Va. fri-sun-tues

CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED WITH PROprietors of country newspapers, having fair office outfits and pleasant locations, in want of a printer of large experience, by a practical typographer and journalists whose services may be secured at a reasonable compensation. Address, C. R. H., No. 53 East Cain street, Atlanta.

WANTED—POSITION AS TRAVELING SALESman for reliable company. Good recommendation. Arthur Jackson, Cartersville, Ga. sun wy

WANTED—A GRADUATE AND A TEACHER of experience desires a principalship of a good school. Can furnish splendid recommendations. Address J. B., care of Professor W. A. Bass, 278 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. sun tus thu

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN capable of keeping books; experience seven years; is also an experienced dry goods clerk; can give reference. Address C. H. L., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COLLECTOR OR similar work by thoroughly competent young man, well acquainted with city and not afraid to work. "D. F. T." this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches and music, or as a situation as companion to a lady or invalid. Reference exchanged. Address "K," box 71, Lexington, Va. sun tf

WANTED—BY A VIRGINIA LADY A POSItion in the south, in seminary or private family, a situation to instruct in the schools of French, Math., German, Latin, Higher English branches, music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, etc. Only very honorable references will be given or received. Address "S," care Hon. T. Sherman, Culpepper, C. H., Va. V. M. R. R. sun wk

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GOOD PONY; MUST BE CHEAP. Call at 20 East Alabama street.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE TWO HOUSES, tenanted, good locality—one for framing lumber, and one for brick. Apply 331 Courtland st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND GUITAR at moderate price. Call at 74 Ivy street, Mrs M. A. Martin.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND FURNITURE capets, stoves and other household goods. L. M. Ives, 27 Marietta street.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR CYPRESS TELegraph poles, any size and length, send specifications. L. F. Bellingrath, Castleberry, Ala., M. and M. railroad. thu su tu we and fri

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND GAS ENGINE. Apply to W. C. Dodson, 29 South Broad st. july29 tf

WANTED—HOUSE RAISED, APPLY TO DR. D. Smith, 66½ Whitehatl street.

WANTED—WATCHES TO REPAIR. WILL make same as near like new as possible. Key winding made into stem winding at short notice, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 35 years, unmarried, of good character and habits and free from disease. Desirable men for the colored cavalry regiments wanted. Good pay, clothing, rations and medical attendance. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 33 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. wed sun 3m

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES ONLY—ELETGANLY ILLUSTRATED paper (monthly) prepared especially for ladies' use. Valuable, indispensable; 3 mos. 10c; 6 mos. 20 cts.; 1 year 25 cts. Ladies' Journal, 74 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. sun

PROFESSIONAL NURSING—A TRAINED LADY nurse from Philadelphia, making massage and electricity treatment a specialty, desires the patronage of a few first-class families. Best Atlanta and Philadelphia references given. Address E. S., care Atlanta Constitution. july28 tues, wed, fri and sun

NEW MUSIC. POE'S BELLS. LATEST OUT. For sale by J. M. Miller, under Opera House.

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT, OCTOBER 1ST, BY family without children, furnished or unfurnished house, about six rooms, close in. North side preferred. Address S., Constitution office. sun wed fri

WANTED,—A 12 OR 14 ROOM HOUSE, (MODern conveniences,) in a few minutes walk of the post office. Address, stating terms and location S., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES.

FOR RENT—CHEAP $25 MONTH, A NINE room 2-story rock house, gas throughout, in first-class order. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT—MRS. GREGORY'S PRETTY SEVEN room cottage, "The Oaks," 155 Courtland street, between Ellis and Cain. Apply immediately. jun27-5t

FOR RENT—A NEW SIX ROOM DWELLING, NO. 226 S. Pryor street. Gas, water, bath room and every convenience to make a comfortable home. Apply 65 East Fair street.

FOR RENT—SIX-ROOM HOUSE ON THE CORner of Pullium and Rawson street, on street car line.

FOR RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1887, THE Cannon House, over 14, 16, 18 and 20 Marietta street, containing thirty-six rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen. This is a well-known and established house, very central, fronting junction Peachtree, Marietta and Decatur streets. The fall business and Piedmont Fair will afford an excellent opportunity for some good man to make money and get a "start." Apply to George W. Harrison, 32 West Alabama street, or T. G. Healy, 22 Peachtree street. july21'10t r sat tue

Rooms.

THREE NICE ROOMS FOR RENT ON STREET car line. Apply to 303 Whitehall st. sun tu

ONE SMALL PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR rent, suitable for single gentleman. Apply a 55 Walton street.

TWO ELEGANT ROOMS CAN BE HAD AT 58 Luckie street. References exchanged.

TWO NICE ROOMS AND KITCHEN AT NO. 6 Brotherton street. Five minutes walk from center of town.

FOR RENT—TWO OF THE CHOICEST AND most elegant front rooms in the city suitable for offices, can now be had on 2nd floor in the Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s building, also several single rooms well lighted and ventilated. Call at the store of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. 1w

Furnished Rooms.

ONE FRONT ROOM ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, on second floor, at No. 22 Houston st.

Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED room, centrally located, with private family. Address P. O. Box 365, city.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—NO. 18 PEACHTREE STREET, DEsirable stand. Apply Jacobs's pharmacy.

FOR RENT.—THE STORE CORNER BROAD and Hunter streets. Apply to present occupant. tf

FOR RENT—TWO OFFICES WITH ALL MODern improvements. Nos. 6 and 8 in No. 31½ Peachtree. M. Wiseberg.

For Rent by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

STORE AND 6-ROOM RESIDENCE TO RENT; the very best place in Atlanta for a large retail family grocery business. Smith & Dallas.

Large double store for furniture and household goods.

Handsome cottage of 6-rooms in West End—new, very desirable and convenient. $20.

Splendid 8-room residence, large lot, finely located in West End, in first-class order. $25.

Fine 6-room house in the heart of the city. $20.

OUTSIDE PLACES TO RENT

By Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

ONE NICE FARM OF 30 ACRES, TWO AND A half miles from the car shed, with neat cottage.

One place of 100 acres, four miles from the car shed; well improved, superior 6-room residence, barn, stables, etc.

One splendid 10-room residence, with good barn and three acres, three miles from car shed.

☞ And will exchange for city property a nice 6-room cottage with outbuildings, fruits, grapes etc.; 50 acres, six miles from the car shed; very near railroad depot.

Call on Smith & Dallas, 43, S. Broad street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

POE'S BELLS, NEW MUSIC, AT JOHN M. MILLer's.

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON AWNING, WILL SELL cheap. Lot of good lumber. Apply Jacobs' pharmacy.

FOR SALE—2 PURE JERSEY HEIFERS FOR sale cheap. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—A FIFTY INCH STANDARD COlumbia bicycle, in good order. 62 South Broad street.

CHEAP—ALL KIND SECOND HAND FURNIture, parlor suites, chamber suites, hat racks, lounges, side boards, wardrobes, desk, fifteen hundred pigeon holes, 50 feet, heavy walnut, office rail, with gates; spring mattresses at half price, at No. 5 N. Broad. H. Malone.

GROCERIES AT COST—MY ENTIRE STOCK, staple and fancy groceries for sale at either wholesale or retail, at cost. Also store and office furniture at a sacrifice. I am determined to sell within the next thirty days. Call early and secure bargains. R. C. Jelks, 24 Peachree street. su-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR SALE TO THE trade—Two thousand rolls of pieced bagging averaging one and three-quarter pounds to the yard. Also three thousand bundles pieced ties. Rosser, Armstrong & Co., corner Hunter and Forsyth streets. su and wky tf

POE'S BELLS SET TO MUSIC AT JOHN M. Miller's.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, CARpets, etc., cheap for cash. 27 Marietta street. L. M. Ives.

FOR SALE—MY STOCK IN THE CAPITAL City Land and Improvement company. W. P. attillo. sun.tues,dtf

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LATest improved bankers' chest; with Hall's time lock. This bankers' chest now in use by the Southern bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' chest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by Herring's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent for Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Telephone 385. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO SELL—A RETAIL DRUG STORE on easy terms, located in Birmingham, Ala. Good cause for selling. Address Chemist, Lock Box 809, Birmingham.

FOR GOOD MAN WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 A HALF or the whole of good business; splendid future. Address Future, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY BUSINESS, very central; one of the best stands in the city. 27 Marietta street. L. M. Ives.

$1000 WILL BUY A CENTRALLY LOcated, well managed safe business, paying $5 a week, cash in hand. Who wants it? Address, "24 Per Cent," care Constitution.

BARBER SHOP OUTFIT, WITH OR WITHOUT shop. Will trade at a sacrafice. Intelligence office, 10 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—GOOD RETAIL GROCERIES STAND with good stock and a good business established; rent cheap. Address M. & Co., 68 Crew st.

WANTED—TO INVEST $1,000 TO $3,000 CASH in city property at a bargain; give lowest cash price and exact location. P. O. Box 31.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN WISHES to invest services and small capital in a paying business. Address C. M., Constitution.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITTRE of the Cox hotel, Covington, Ga. Covington is the best point for a hotel in the state. Sickness is my only reason for selling. For particulars, address Dr. T. N. Pitts. ju5 1m

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—MY WELL ESTablished business and plant. Fleven years established. The plant consists of engine, boiler-planers, moulders, hand planer, turning lathe, shaper, band saw, etc., all in good working order, in use only four years. Also, about fifty thousand feet of hard wood, consisting of walnut, cherry, oak, ash, white and yellow pine; also all the shops, tools, etc. The business is a paying one and would not be sold only on account of ill health. I have made a specialty of stairs, stair railing and hardwood interior finish. Will turn over all work now on hand if desired. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address H. M. Beutell, Atlanta, Ga. su tues th

LOST.

LOST—MONEY, BY NOT HAVING YOUR diamond setting, engraving and jewelry repairing done by A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

STRAYED—WHITE AND BRINDLE SPOTTED milch cow, very fat, only two good tits; crumpled horns. Liberal reward for her. 111 Peters st., J. H. Gammel.

LOST—MANY VALUABLE LIVES LOST BY not securing the proper remeny. Dr. Barry—Dear Sir: The lady whose case I brought to your notice, without knowing of your Luxomni, was promptly and greatly benefited by its use. The preparation was taken daily by her until after confinement, with the most satisfactory results. Its efficacy in her case, which involved much suffering, and awakened great anxiety and many fears for her life, is decided proof of its excellence. Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, Rome, Ga. For sale at Jacobs's pharmacy.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,000. MORTGAGE on property in city. Call at E. M. Roberts & Co.

WANTED—$150 FOR 12 MONTHS; GOOD SEcurity. Address "Climax," care Constitution, saying what interest wanted.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR RENT—LARGE AND COMMOdious house on corner of Capitol avenue and Clarke streets, containing twelve rooms in addition to the kitchen and servants' rooms. All modern conveniences. Most beautiful corner lot on Capitol avenue. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to Henry Jackson, corner of Alabama and Pryor streets. su we fri

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND GROUND INSIDE the corporate limits of Atlanta. Good railroad facilities. Factory building, engine, machinery, etc. Suitable for a number of enterprises. Call to see or write. John M. Green, room 24 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

Frierson & Scott, Real Estate Agents,

ATLANTA, GA., & CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
No. 11 Kimball House, in Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
No. 634 Market street, Central block, Chattanooga Tenn.

ROSE LAND STATION, 5 ROOM HOUSE, STABLE, barns, &c., 100 grape vines in full bearing. 500 apple trees, &c. Just outside city, 300 yards from depot, 25 acres of land, only $15.00 per month, 6 months lease. Frierson & S…

GEORGIA AVE… RESIDENCE, conveniently built and arranged. Situated in a fine oak grove, commanding site close on to Capitol avenue, street cars pass door every 15 minutes. Price $3,000, $750 cash, balance $30 per month. Frierson & Scott.

NEAR MAR… GOOD 5 ROOM cottage on lot 100x100, one block from Marietta street car line. Price $1,600. Frierson & Scott.

JACKSON STREET, 5 ROOM COTTAGE, ON lot 63x125. Price, $16,00. Frierson & Scott.

EAST HARRIS STREET, CLOSE IN NEW 5 room cottage with gas, water and bathroom. Price $2,500. Frierson & Scott.

WEST END, SEVERAL CHOICE VACANT lots on Gordon street, and Westview car line, cheap and on easy terms. Frierson & Scott.

174 RHODES STREET, NICE RESIDENCE on large lot, fine shade trees, grape vines, &c. Good neighborhood, will sell cheap or exchange for property near East Tennessee shops. Frierson & Scott.

COOPER STREET, 2 FINE SHADED LOTS, Cooper between Crumley and Glenn streets, 2 blocks from Pryor street car line, each lot 50x160 to an alley. Price $600 each. Easy terms. Frierson & Scott.

Leak & Lyle's Partial Sale List.

$12000 ELEGANT CORNER STORE
$5000 splendid Capitol avenue home, large lot 50x200 to alley.
$3500 one of the finest factory sites on W. & A. R. R.
$4500 three brick stores and one 4-r dwelling, well located.
$2800 beautiful new 6-r house, Windsor street, easy terms.
$2500 15 acres of land near West End.
$2500 4 acres near Decatur street.
$2300 new house and lot Williams street; part cash, balance easy.
$2000 splendid brick house and large corner lot, East Point, easy terms.
$2000 2 brick stores—must be sold at once.
$2000 elegant vacant lot on Washington street.
$1800 brand new dwelling, $700 cash, balance $25 per month.
$1500 one acre corner lot, half block of Capitol ave.
$1400 splendid 4-r house and beautiful shady lot.
$1050 four 2-r houses and large lot and rents well.
$1000 beautiful Forest avenue lot.
$1000 50 acre farm 6 miles from city; call and get a bargain.
$950 four 2-r houses renting for $16 a month.
$800 fine vacant lot, Formwalt street.
$800 beautiful vacant lot, Jones street.
$800 2-r house on lot 100x210 feet; a bargain.
$600 each, 2 beautiful factory sites.
$500 each, 2 vacant lots, West End.
$550 3 splendid vacant lots, Irwin street, cheap for the money.
$450 2-r house corner Grady and Kennedy streets, easy terms.
$400 beautiful vacant lot, Gray street.
$350 vacant lot Chattahoochee street, easy terms.
$350 3-r house and nice lot, Emmet street, easy terms.
$100 to $500 beautiful building lots, from 1 to 10 acres, East Point, Ga.

In addition to the above we have both improved and vacant property in all parts of the city that we can sell cheap for cash or on installments, and we cordially invite buyers to call and examine the property we offer. We also have desirable farms in various parts of the state, and small truck and dairy farms near the city for sale or exchange for city property. Also mill and mill sites, and some of the finest timber in the state. Our rent list is complete, and if you want a house, large or small, or a store, office or upstairs sleeping room, call and examine our list. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

Harry Krouse, Real Estate Agent, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

$2,750 FOR 7 ROOM HOUSE, STABLE Storehouse and 8 acres of land on Peachtree road, 1¼ miles from limits and street cars.

$3,750 FOR 75 ACRES NEAR NEW Barracks, 3 room house and outbuildings. Can be divided.

$800 FOR 90x130 FEET ON BOULEVARD near Irwin street.

$550 FOR TWO TWO ROOM HOUSES near E. T. Va. anp Ga. shops.

$1,250 FOR FOUR TWO ROOM HOUSes and four vacant lots near East Tenn. shops. Houses renting for $16.00 per month, with good tenants.

$550 FOR THREE ROOM HOUSE, GATE City street, near shops. Bargain. Lot 43x115.

$1,850 NEW FIVE ROOM HOUSE NEAR Peachtree street. Part cash, balance monthly, or $1,750 all cash.

3, 4 AND 5 ROOM COTTAGES ON installment, from $800 to $1,600 each. Good locality.

$1,400 FOR TWO NEW FOUR ROOM cottages, renting for $18.00 per month. Part cash.

FOR RENT.—TEN ROOM COTTAGE, 12 WHEAT street. Eight room cottage, 136 Spring street. Modern improvements.

For Sale by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

$2,800—43 ACRES, 4½ MILES E. OF city, near Ga. R. R.; improved superior orchard and vineyard.
1,500—5 room house, Davis street, large lot.
3,200—7 room house, Calhoun st.; will exchange for a farm 5 to 10 miles from Atlanta.
7,500—8 room house, Peachtree, bargain.
1,100—Three 2 R houses, lot 100x100, Hills avenue.
650—New 4 R house, Hampton st., lot 25x100.
500—Vacant lot on Ira, near Crumley.
Elegant 8 R house, very close in, on street car line, splendid place; come and see us, a bargain can be had.
Two R house on Ira st., lot 65x215, very cheap if sold this week.
800—Two 2 R houses on State city st.; lot 50x250.

G. H. Eddleman, Real Estate Agent.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PROPerty which must be sold during the coming week, rain or shine. Do you want to buy a home at a low price, either for cash or on installments, if you do come and talk with me. Have you money which you would like to invest in good property that would pay you from fifteen to thirty per cent per annum in rents, besides getting the benefit of a heavy advance, which is almost certain to take place between now and spring? If so, call and see the bargains I am prepared to offer. The same courteous attention given to all customers. Conveyances always ready to show property. G. H. Eddleman, 51 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTLE HORSE—ANY lady can drive him. J. B. Roberts & Co., 9 Forsyth street.

A GENTLE HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS sold for no fault; owner has no use for it. 17 East Hunter street.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTLE PONY. APPLY Apply 197 Whitehall street. 5t

ATLANTA CABRIOLETS—SOMETHING NEW and stylish in family vehicles. Call and see them 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. Standard Wagon Company. sun wky

5 GLASS LANDAUS IN STOCK, CLOTH OR Leather trimmed. McLear & Kendall's goods; none better; prices low, terms easy. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. Standard Wagon Company. sun wky

CANOPY TOP VEHICLES—LATEST STYLES jump or stationary seats, cut-under or side-bar. Prices low; come and see them. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. Standard Wagon Company. sun wky

ROAD CARTS AND TWO-WHEELERS—A VARIety of kinds; special prices to the trade; we buy in carload lots and sell cheap; retail prices $30 and $33; one only $28. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. Standard Wagon Company. sun wky

WAGONS, DRAGS, DELIVERIES, FARM WAGons of all kinds; low wheel Drags of all sizes. Delivery Wagons all styles. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. Standard Wagon Company. sun wky

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRIAGES—LARGEST variety of styles and prices in the South. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street. Standard Wagon Company. sun wky

MONEY TO LOAN.

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON personal security. Apply to R. B. Blackburn, 14½ Whitehall street. june31-6t

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME. THOS. F. Ashworth, 3½ West Ala. st. tu thu su tf

THE CONSTITUTION:
Published Daily and Weekly

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J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 31, 1887.

Will Try and Make It Memorable.

When we invited President Cleveland to come down and pay Atlanta a sociable visit this fall, we didn't think we were going to set the country wild. But here they go——delegations of one hundred rushing eating up a thousand miles a day—Mr. Watterson's folks standing out in the sun having their photographs taken—counless petitions circulated and expressed—all inviting the president to remember them while he is out visiting. He has accepted one or two invitations, but he officially cautions his hearers that nothing must be considered that "will interfere with his trip to Atlanta."

We hope the boys will get the president. But we put them all on notice that they will have to hump themselves to beat the reception or entertainment Atlanta is going to give him. St. Louis is bigger than Atlanta—so it is said by persons who have seen both places—but size ain't everything in a hospitable tussel. President Cleveland's visit to this city will be one of the memorable events of his life and will be marked with a white stone by those who witness it. The details are carefully suppressed, for the present, but boldly we hang the banner bearing the above general statement, on our outer walls!

A CINCINNATI artist has a cartoon of Foraker as a lion with his tail curled. A tomcat with his tail enlarged would fill the bill.

A Request and Its Answer.

The managers of the Piedmont fair, to be held at Atlanta, will, we think, make a serious mistake, unless they decide to keep it open a month instead of two weeks, as now proposed. Many manufacturers and others will not go to the expense of preparing an exhibit simply for a two week's show, and besides it is impossible to secure in two weeks the number of visitors that this fair ought to attract. This is a splendid opportunity for doing the south an immense amount of good, and we trust that the wisdom of keeping it open at least a month will be seen, and an early announcement made to that effect.—Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

It is impossible to hold the exposition open for one month. We are frank to say the directors would do this were it not that the exposition is advertised to close on the 22nd and that the state fair opens on the 24th. To hold the exposition open through the state fair would be to injure the state fair, which will not be done. The exposition, therefore, will close at the end of two weeks.

We shall try to make the two weeks of the exposition equal to a month by opening it promptly Monday morning, the tenth, advertising it thoroughly, and packing the crowds inside of the two weeks. A northern exhibitor wants to get his goods before the southern people. He may be sure that all the people who can come to the exposition if it were open a month will come during the two weeks it is open. The programme will be so attractive, the railroad rates so low, that we will exhaust the material of our territory within two weeks. If the crowd that would come in a month can be induced to come in two weeks, the exhibitor gains by having the expense of keeping his exhibit up limited to what is required for two weeks rather than spread over a whole month.

Our two weeks exposition will be sufficient. We are hoping now to get 250,000 people in the grounds during that time and any exhibitor north or south, who has anything worth showing, can afford to spend some money to catch the eyes of this multitude.

IT appears that the execution of a French murderer will prevent an American heiress from becoming his wife. It is a pity, then, that the French murderer is to be executed.

Separate Education for the Races.

Certain impertinent remarks of the New York Independent, in ill temper and worse taste, on the Glenn bill, appear to demand attention in these columns.

The personal allusions in the Independent neither call for, nor merit reply. As to the Glenn bill itself, we doubt if there is occasion for it. The races are kept separate in our schools and colleges and the few and peculiar exceptions made to this rule are hardly worth the irritation and friction the discussion and passage of the Glenn bill will cause.

But if the bill is necessary—in other words, if there is an intention, either covert or declared, either particular or general, to violate the constitutional law of the state on the subject of separate schools—then it ought to be passed and enforced. Georgia is committed wisely and irrevocably to separate schools for the races. This principle is imbedded in her constitution; and was put there with the consent and by the votes of every republican and several colored delegates. It is best for both the races that this law should be strictly obeyed; and we had better say, with perfect frankness, that the whites intend it shall be obeyed. Such educators as Dr. Mayo, of New England, than whom no wiser leader can be found, has declared it essential to the cause of education that the races shall be kept separate in schools. Every sensible man knows that the public school system of the south could not be maintained a single year with mixed schools.

The threat of the Independent that the north will be indignant and that Georgia had better "not dare to do" this thing is so outrageous that it is hard to conceive how it slipped into a reputable paper. When Georgia was readmitted to the union she became an equal member of the union with New York or Ohio. There is nothing in her history to suggest that she is afraid to do what she conceives to be her duty. If the Glenn bill is passed it will be enforced.

The threat that, if the bill is not beaten, Mr. Grady need not hope to speak again in the north and be believed, is even more contemptible. Mr. Grady has made but one speech to the people of the north, and that was heartily indorsed by the people of the south—and received with enthusiasm by the people of the north. There is not one word or sentiment of that speech he will ever wish to change. As to the future he would not be afraid to meet the writer of the Independent article before any northern audience and maintain there the wisdom, the honesty and the fairness of separating by statute the races in the schools. That policy is fixed and it will not be departed from by one iota. Let the writer in the Independent—we say "writer" for the editor surely did not write the article—understand this fully and promptly.

The Cause of Poverty.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, in his article in the Forum for August, writes of "The forgotten Cause of Poverty," touches on a subject of the timeliest interest. It would have been better, however, if he had entitled his paper "The Ignored Cause of Poverty," for it seems to us that no intelligent person can fail to remember the real cause of poverty, while everybody in this day and time is inclined to ignore it.

Dr. Crosby says, and says truly, that the increase of riches does not increase poverty. The evil of vast wealth in individuals is not that it increases poverty, but that it tempts to injustice. This is the truth in a nutshell. The wealth of individuals, no matter how great it may be, must be poured out in the trades and professions. An individual may hoard bonds, securities, notes, or collaterals, but he cannot hoard currency. Consequently the trades and the professions will prosper as well when the wealth is in the hands of five hundred as when it is in the hands of fifty thousand.

As the truth of this proposition need not be argued, but is self-evident, the conclusion is that everyone, by means of industry, is enabled to get money or its equivalent. Dr. Crosby concludes that all this prating about poverty as caused by wealth is cheap demagogism. Poverty is never caused by wealth, for the reason that wealth does not mean an accumulation of money, but its equivalent.

Inordinate wealth may be used to frame unjust laws, or to carry out legislative designs that are inimical to the interests of the poor, but the remedy for this is with the poor themselves. In this country they are tremendously in the majority, as compared with the wealthy. Let them elect legislators, state and national, to suit themselves. When they have done this, wealth will have no influence in the lobby, and, therefore, no influence on legislation.

According to Dr. Crosby, the basis of the George-McGlynn movement is envy, pure and simple, and we have no doubt this is so, for poor men in all walks and in all professions, continue to accumulate competencies. They continue to rise. It has been so from the beginning, and it will be so to the end.

POWERS appears to have been a power in Wall street.

The Father and the Felon.

Old Samuel Brooks is visiting St. Louis on a sad mission. He left his quiet home in England and crossed the ocean to save his boy, if possible, from the gallows, and to be with him in his hour of dire extremity.

Everywhere in the civilized world the history of this case is known, and everywhere it has stirred up a feeling of horror and indignation. Young Brooks, alias Maxwell, killed his friend Preller at the Southern hotel, packed his body in a trunk, took his money and jewels, and sped across the continent, and over the broad Pacific, until he was intercepted at Auckland, and brought back to answer for his crime. From first to last the conduct of the murderer was not such as to excite the least sympathy. He told scores of lies, made confessions and retracted them, and finally claimed that he accidentally killed Preller while performing a surgical operation. He was convicted, and after every possible delay, nothing now stands between him and the scaffold.

So much for the felon. But the father sees him in a different light. In his eyes the prisoner is still the fair-faced, frank, kind-hearted boy whose blue eyes once looked so confidingly into his, whose curly head was nestled on his breast, and whose tiny arms were twined lovingly around his neck. It is no use to tell this old man that his boy is a murderer, thief, liar, and all that is dissolute and base.

The sturdy Englishman speaks his mind without reserve. He believes that young Brooks had no better chance before the court that tried him than he would have had before Judge Lynch. It was not a fair trial; Preller's death was accidental; the device of introducing a detective into the prisoner's cell to sneak into his confidence was infamous, and the wretch's testimony ought not to have been heard. So the heart-broken man rambles on. He will stand by his boy, and spend his last cent, and see the president if necessary in order to save him.

In the meantime Brooks, alias Maxwell, is posing in his cell before the curious visitors, writing autographs for women, and lying straight along. In the old country he forged his father's name, ran away from home without telling him goodbye, and denied him. But now he is glad to see the only friend he has in all the wide world, the only human being that believes in him, and pities him.

The father and the felon must soon part. The gallows will do its appointed work, and the stricken sufferer will go back over the sea to hide his grief in a desolate home. Let him keep his sublime faith in his black-souled son. No one would have it otherwise. The world is all the better for such revelations of the depth and strength of a father's unchangeable, undying love.

WALL street appears to be in a very ticklish condition, all things considered.

Silly American Girls.

Our young men who make themselves ridiculous by aping foreign fashions and adopting foreign manners, can find no apologists among sensible people anywhere.

It is but fair, however, to say that the mania of foreign idolatry is not confined to these sickly specimens of manhood. This fearful malady also attacks weak-minded American women. The most malignant form it assumes in the female patient is not the rage for foreign styles of dress, though that is sometimes developed to a very disgusting degree, as one can see at almost any "swell" entertainment in the larger cities of the United States.

A still worse development of the disease is found in those silly girls "from the states" who run mad after titled foreigners. Sometimes these girls force their plain but "well fixed" fathers to pay dearly for the gratification of their little whim. They saddle on the old man some broken down roue, bankrupt in purse and rotten in heart, and nothing but the tinsel of a title that had been disgraced by a hundred scandals before his own career had still more deeply blackened it. But it is still a title and that is what this deplorable specimen of American womanhood wants; that is what she must have at any cost.

That this is no fanciful picture is shown by the statement which is going the rounds of certain so-called "society" papers that the duke of Marlborough will soon be married to a wealthy and accomplished young lady from Boston. The character and career of the prospective groom are such as to make it almost an indecency to put his name in print. But the bride will have a title, one of the proudest in Europe—in history.

In the sensational trial of the triple murderer Prauzini in Paris it was developed that the wretch killed his mistress that he might rob her of $40,000; and with this money he meant to proceed at once to New York and marry "an accomplished young lady of that city," whom he had met abroad and "fascinated" under the name of Dr. Foster. This prospective bride-groom will be detained in France by an imperative engagement with that machine which the mob in the days of the French revolution calred "the bride." We call it the guillotine.

It is true Prauzini did not have a title but he was foreign, very foreign, and "awfully fascinating."

Weak-minded American girls who insist on travelling where they are liable to be dazzled by such splendid titles as that of the duke of Marlborough, or fascinated by such fatal charms as as those of Prauzini, can do nothing better than give heed to the advice of an Atlanta sage who says that his observation has taught him that after all the safest plan for a girl is to marry "one of the settlement boys."

THE Georgia Bar association meets in this city on Tuesday. The session will derive additional interest from the fact that Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, president of the inter-state railroad commission, will read a paper on an important topic.

Farmers Organizing.

The Farmers' Alliance is a new organization that is becoming popular in parts of our state. It is a secret organization, but it is understood to be one of the objects of the organization to band the farmers together for the purpose of getting protection in purchasing supplies, and to prevent imposition in the sale of crops. Another feature that can be commended by all honest men is that none but substantial and reliable farmers can join or be members of the alliance.

There is always strength in a united effort, and the result will follow union just as the men who unite together direct it. If they are good substantial men and work together to promote a common good, to be participated in by all equally—not to injure others but to protect themselves, then it will result in great good to the members of the alliance. If it goes into the hands of designing men who are willing to subvert the body to individual ambition, and is used to promote such men by making the union only a pastime to cover their purposes, then it will be a failure and a fraud.

No one can doubt that the old order of grangers that was so very popular a few years ago would have resulted in great good and would have continued very popular but for this fact. The order drifted into the hands of men who were serving their own purpose, gratifying their own ambition, and paying but little attention to the public good. Every man who wanted to join, whether good, bad or indifferent was admitted and it became a by-word that a man to be admitted only had to deck himself in hay seed and he was admitted. Broken down lawyers, without briefs, and weak-kneed politicians, ready to serve any party for an office, rushed wildly to the front as leaders—men whose notes could not be discounted in the neighborhood where they lived, occupied high official positions in this organization, and pushed themselves forward in other enterprises by virtue of the fact that they claimed to have great power with the hay-seed men. The farmers of this state can control legislation on every issue that comes up, and if they are not sufficiently protected, and have not a full part of the legislation to suit their wants, have no one to blame but themselves.

The Foster Street Extension.

The appraisers on the opening of Foster street completed their work yesterday and have made their returns. Thirty or more of the awards aggregate eight thousand and five ($8,500) hundred dollars, which embraces all of the properties from the city limits to Courtland street. Between Courtland and Ivy streets three awards amount to $28,700. The appraisers representing the city recommend appeals in two of these cases amounting to $28,000. They think $5,000 in each case would be a full allowance for the damage to be sustained. This, they state would place the entire damages from the city limits to Ivy street at $18,500, an increase of $3,500 on the estimates furnished last year by the citizens asking for the improvement. It appears that as the city is committed to this work and has accepted donations from the property owners amounting to twenty thousand dollars or more, a part of which has been invested in building the bridge over the Richmond and Danville railroad, it would be wise policy to take advantage of the present figures and do the entire work if the funds are in hand. Another year's delay may increase the cost to the city of twenty thousand dollars. The pressing necessity for this work and the great benefit to be derived by the city and those of our citizens living in the fourth ward should not be underestimated. Scarcely a day passes without bringing accounts of dangers to which citizens are exposed in driving near the railroads at the Air-Line crossing. The opening of this avenue will furnish a straight street a mile and a half in length from the center to the circumfrence of the city, the entire length of which can be seen at a glance. It will be a great thing for Atlanta, and will prove a benefit to the entire city. It is a significant fact that when this work was undertaken last year, it was after a long and thorough investigation by the city council; and, in opposition to its final passage, there was not a dissenting vote in either branch of the city government. Another fact shown by the records is that not a member of council owned a foot of property on the street. The work is one of merit and importance, and should be pushed through as early as practicable.

Keeping Up to Grade.

From the Boston Record.

It costs $2 a week to board an aristocratic cat in New York city when the aristocratic family which owns the aristocratic cat goes to the aristocratic Newport.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

BLAINE'S SCOTCH rheumatism appears to be about as dangerous as his American sun-stroke was.

SENATOR HAWLEY is a republican, and one of the most efficient leaders of his party. But Senator Hawley is also a brave and generous man. The blackguardism of Tuttle was too much for him and he has given it a stinging rebuke in his paper, the Hartford Courant.

M. FERRY recently alluded to General Boulanger as "that god of the music halls." This was quite severe. It has angered General Boulanger so that he clamors for M. Ferry's blood. There will probably be no duel. Duelling is playing out everywhere, even in France.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is wedded to alliteration. It would seem that its experience with "rum, Romanism, and rebellion" would have been enough, but at the Toledo convention the other day a big banner bore the alliterative device, "vim, vigor, and victory." Blaine had his three R's and now Foraker has his three V's.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL had trouble enough for one man in the scandal which darkened his home and the disgraceful divorce trial which grew out of it. But his woes continue. His creditors are pressing him for $75,000 of debts and his total assets are only $550. Lord Colin had better sell his title to some soft-headed American millionaire.

HEADS OF DIVISIONS in the patent office are under a recent order forbidden to borrow money from their subordinates. Under republican rules this pernicious practice was very common, but the heads of departments were not to blame. The republican party set the example in the forced loans it used to extort from department clerks on the eve of every election.

CONGRESSMAN PAT COLLINS is indignant at the treatment he received when he landed at Glasgow. The custom house officials were not satisfied with an examination of his baggage in the usual manner. They put a lot of detectives at work on the trunks of the Boston congressman and ransacked them with the most irritating minuteness. Congressman Collins's bold denunciation of England's policy of oppression to Ireland led the tory menials to suspect that he might have come to their shores loaded.

NORTH CAROLINA politicians who count on beating Senator Matthew Washington Ransom are away off in their calculations. The other day one hundred and twenty lady school teachers passed through Washington on the way to their North Carolina homes from the Chicago teachers' convention. The handsome senator met them at the train and presented each of them with a lovely bouquet. Ransom is campaigning all the time and when the time for his re-election to the senate rolls around his opponents find him invincible.

CONGRESS BUILDED better than it knew when it passed the anti-polygamy act at the last session. The act was aimed only at Utah, but it has been found to fit a case much nearer home. Dr. Crawford, a well known surgeon in the navy, has been indicted in Washington for the seduction of a fourteen year old girl. The indictment was found under the Utah act and Judge Montgomery holds that it is good, as the act clearly applies to the District of Columbia as well as all the territories. Crawford's friends are doing their best to stop the prosecution, but there is little chance to do so.

EDITOR D. B. ANTHONY, of the Leavenworth Times, is a tough one. He has for several years past conducted his newspaper on the line of the severest personality. He has abused whomsoever he pleased in the most reckless manner, and has kept Leavenworth boiling. His course has brought him into frequent difficulties. He has been knocked down, battered up and horse whipped time after time. An irate gambler who he had denounced, put a bullet into the back of his head, and it is still there. Last Tuesday he was cowhided on the streets of Leavenworth by W. H. Bond, a member of the city council, whom he had denounced. Anthony is again up and at his old tricks. He is irrepressible and apparently indestructible. He is a brother of the famous Susan B.

A WORD TO CHATTANOOGA. Our neighbor at the other end of the State road has enjoyed a surprising boom for the past year. Its growth has been wonderful and has excited our admiration.

There is one thing Chattanooga needs, without which she can never be a great city. That is good streets. Streets are the arteries in the body of a city. When they are lame, inadequate, or pcor, the circulation of trade is obstructed, the town is congested and strangers are disgusted. We are interested in the growth of everything that helps the general prosperity, and Chattanooga ought to have good streets. If she would send a committee to Atlanta and look at our system she would not hesitate long to perform the first essential of good city building, which is the laying of good streets.

A Great Southern Resort.

To visit Salt Springs and see what has been done by the owners of the Sweetwater Park hotel, is a revelation to one who has not seen the wonderful work done there during the past year. The success of the venture has been marvelous, and in it the most magnificent and successful of all southern resorts has been thrown open to the public. A year ago when Messrs. Marsh, Inman & Watson determined to make an expenditure of nearly $150,000 in the erection of a hotel at Salt Springs many persons believed that the scale was too large for successful investment in a southern resort, which, until a few years ago, had been comparatively unknown. But with faith in the remarkable properties of the water of the springs, and believing that in connection with them such a resort as was contemplated would prove successful, the movers in the enterprise went to work in earnest, the result of which was the making of the most magnificent and elegant of all southern resorts, built and equipped in cost and style, in a manner comparing favorabty with any in the country. Indeed, it is doubtful if there is a resort in the country, north or south, more luxuriant in building an equipment than the Sweetwater Park hotel at Salt Springs. It is built entirely of Georgia material, and the combination of Georgia marble and pine shows what can be done with these most important of the state's resources. The building is an immense one, thoroughly fitted out with electric equipments and every room brilliantly lighted with electric lights. Its capacity for comfortably caring for two hundred and fifty persons in the main building has been taxed all summer by guests from all parts of the south and from every city in Georgia, and the owners are to be congratulated on the success of the enterprise and deserve credit for what they have done.

A Wicked Wretch.

The sleeping car experience of a pretty young woman is thus related in the department of the American Magazine where, it is needless to say, only true stories are placed: "I always lie with my head very far front and my feet near the wall. One night I was awakened by some one stepping on my nose as it lay on the pillow. You can imagine my wrath. I never said a word, but gave the foot the most spiteful pinch, that sent it up after its owner with an exclamation point. The next day, he—a dapper young man—sat opposite me all day, and, actually, the mean thing never moved without limping! And it couldn't have hurt him that bad, could it?"

Surpassed by None.

From the Cherokee, Ga., Advance.

THE CONSTITUTION sent out a forty-page edition last Sunday, brimming full of exposition and other interesting news and information. There is no paper in the south, or the north for the matter, which surpasses or even equals THE CONSTITUTION in its enterprise and determination to give the news to the public, no matter what the cost may be. But THE CONSTITUTION is backed by good advertising patronage, which enables it to do so.

There went to a cupboard
A lady named Hupboard
To look for a bone;
But when she found none,
It saddened her so that she blupboard.
—Father Gauder.

HIT AND MISS CHAT.

"Did you know that there is a sort of bon ton aristocracy among the men who wear artificial legs and arms?" said a gentleman last night at the Kimbal.

"No, what do you mean?"

"Why, this. There is among men possessed of all their limbs a kind of envy as to the kind of clothes they wear, that is, with those who lay great store by such things. One fellow sees another who is well dressed, and the fact of his better appearance excites a keen sort of desire to be like him. That sort of thing is much more general than people are willing to admit. Well, that sort of envy, or whatever you are pleased to call it, is as nothing compared to the feeling that exists in a one legged man's mind, when he beholds another one legged fellow with a better artificial limb than he has. I have known men, with one arm gone, to be positively consumed with envy at the sight of one whose artificial arm was so perfect as to almost defy detection. These sort of people have finer sensibilities than the other kind of men, and feel more deeply and more keenly the difference between their condition, and that of some one else more fortunate than they."

"In the hands of editors not entirely great, the scissors are mightier than the pen," said Hon. W. C. Glenn, of Whitfield county, the other night at the Kimball, paraphrasing the famous expression in "Richelieu." Colonel Glenn then went on to talk about the wonderful influence of an intelligent press. Said he: "It is not because of the arguments they advance that they are enabled to control public opinion, but because of the manner in which they present facts, that they are enabled to shape politics and control men. A newspaper is a photograph of events, as the picture is colored and finely worked up, so the skill of the photographer is manifested. The coloring and the sentiment that is associated with the presentation of news by the public press after all influences the people, and the influence of the editor is found right there. People do not care for long editorials or leaders. The reporter who vividly portrays the actual happenings of an event wields a far more potent influence than the scholarly editor who in the privacy of his sanctum draws out learned editorials."

"The second childhood of sentiment begins when a man has reached the age of thirty," feelingly remarked Colonel Glenn, as he whiffed the perfume from a real Havana cigar yesterday; "the most sentimental man is the man of thirty who had no love affair when he was younger, but who has saved and reserved what might be called the 'sentimental force' until that age, and then turns it toward some devoted object. It has the air and freshness of youth, with the strength and vigor of manhood. There is more ideality and less selfishness in it than there is in a younger man, and the influence of it upon the life of a man of that age cannot be overestimated."

"I would give everything in the world that I have if I could get back to that puppy-dog love of my younger days," said a well known bachelor of the senate, and the two, Glenn and the senator, allowed their minds to go back to the memories of other days. The conversation was long and sweet, and about three hours afterwards when the reporter met Colonel Glenn, he wiped away a tear, and with infinite sweetness and pathos quoted:

"It is better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."

The Funeral of Mrs. Dunn.

The wife of Colonel John N. Dunn was buried yesterday at Oakland cemetery. The remains were temporarily deposited in the private vault of the late Hon. Miles G. Dobbins, until Colonel Dunn has time to prepare a lot at West View cemetery. The funeral took place yesterday at ten a. m., at the First Presbyterian church and was conducted by Rev. E. H. Barnett, assisted by Rev. J. H. Alexander. The following pallbearers acted: S. J. Dallas, George McGalvey, S. B. Hoyt, E. W. Marsh, I. L. Langston and E. P. Howell. The ceremonies at the church and at the grave were very impressive; a large concourse of friends and relatives being in attendance notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Mrs. Dunn was the daughter of the late Dr. Joseph M. Alexander, formerly one of the leading men in East Tennessee. She was an educated, cultivated lady. She married Colonel Dunn in the early part of the war, and when her father refugeed to Georgia, her husband being in the army, she came to Georgia with him. Soon after the war Colonel Dunn settled at his present home in West End, where several children were born. His wife was devoted to her family, and her life since she came to West End has been devoted to making her husband, children and neighbors happy, and her home comfortable and pleasant. She had a cherished desire to build a Presbyterian church in her neighborhood, and the spare time from her family was spent with her neighbors and friends in putting their plan into execution.

They had purchased a lot, and the last duties she had attended outside of her family was in an effort to raise money to build a suitable church on the lot, which was in sight of her front door. No one outside of the immediate family, relatives and friends of this earnest lady will know how much has been lost by her death. She was untiring in her earnest work, and her grief stricken husband and family have the sympathy of all who know her. She was in her forty-eighth year, and next October would have been married twenty-five years.

The August Meteors.

From the Providence Journal, July 28.

According to her invariable custom, the earth will, on the 10th, plunge headlong into the August meteor-zone. The meteors, inflamed by concussion with the earth's atmosphere, descend in the form of fiery rain or falling stars. On the nights of the 10th, 11th and 12th, the careful observer will be sure to see a large number of them, radiating from the constellation Perseus, and hence called Perseids. It is well to keep close watch for these curious cosmical atoms, for there may be an unusual display at the most unexpected moment. There is always a delightful uncertainty about comets and meteors as well as a close resemblance between them.

A FEW TRIFLES.

Galveston News: It is too late to teach a how boy to swim after he is drowned.

Indianapolis Journal: Every rascal had a good character until it became bad.

Baltimore American: The boom that makes the most noise does not always get the nomination.

Rochester Post-Express: Ball costumes, bathing dresses and even the tide at the sea shore are decollete at times.

Dayton, Ohio, Journal: Tom Powell was dubbed "General" because he once ran for attorney general and was beaten.

St. Louis Republican: Mr. David Rowland Francis, mayor of St. Louis, knows how to say enough and then stop. Which is genuine eloquence.

Life: A novel under the curious name of "The Wasp" is just published. It must have a bad ending.

Richmond State: It has rained every day since last Tuesday week, but notwithstanding the storms the band has been able to render every programme in full.

Portland Advertiser: It looks as if the Canadians would be able to create a corner in mackerel. The perverse fish are aiding them by all crowding within the three mile limit.

Philadelphia Times: An attempt is being made to drive the gamblers out of Chicago, but it is not thought that the best people will sanction such an effort to depopulate the city.

Boston Transcript: Mary Anderson is to appear next September in "A Winter's Tale." Oh, no, not as an icicle. What ever put that idea in you head?

San Francisco Post: The heat in the east is reaching the proportions of a national calamity. We may remark that the people who are paying $13,000 an acre for climate at Passadena, with the land thrown in, may not be such fools as they are generally considered.

Arkansas Traveller: In London: Lord Noodle (to Mr. Blaine)—I saw your distinguished countryman yesterday.

Blaine—Whom do you mean?

"Why, Buffalo Bill. You know him, of course."

"No, I have never met him."

Lord Noodle (aside to a friend)—This man Blaine is an imposter. He is not acquainted with his own country.

Hawthorne's Way.

From the Savannah, Ga., Times.

In a recent address, at Augusta, the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne denounced severely the lives and customs of the German people. This is a poor way of advocating the temperance movement.

Political Schemers.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

The farmers who farm with their mouths do not meet with success in their efforts to induce the agricultural wheelers to join the union labor party fraud.

MAKING THE STILLS.

How the Manufacture of Moonshine Whisky is Carried On.

THE MOONSHINERS AS COPPERSMITHS.

A Crude but Efficient Factory—The Prediction Made that Illicit Distilling is on the Increase in This Section.

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"How do the moonshiners get their stills?" he answered in reply to my inquiry. "Why, they buy a few sheets of copper, to be had at any hardware store, and make them. All they need is a box of rivets, a hammer and a big stump. It is an easy matter to cut the copper sheets and rivet them together, and is soon learned. When a tube of sufficient length is formed it is filled with sand, so as to prevent the copper from sinking in. A tree of the desired size of the stillworm is then selected, cut off about five feet from the ground, and the stump used as a block around which to coil the tube. In a few moments they will make as nice a worm as you would care to see. Go to any of your hardware stores, and the clerks will tell you that they sell tons of sheet copper, and two-thirds of it, too, goes into moonshine stills. There is a heavy penalty attached to furnishing material for this purpose, but then a dealer don't know whether it is wanted to go in a syrup evaporator or a still. The still made, only a few stands, a section of troughs to convey water from the spring, a rude furnace, and the machinery is ready for making whisky. A house is not even necessary. Sometimes the apparatus is set up under a shed, sometimes in a cave excavated from a hillside, and still more frequently in the open air. There are men who make a good living manufacturing these moonshine stills. I knew a fellow in White county who could make the prettiest still I ever looked at. By the way, he is living down in this section now. It got most too warm for him in White. There is a foolish notion among liquor drinkers that when they get mountain dew liquor, on which no tax has been paid, that they are having something extra good. Never was there a greater mistake. Nine-tenths of the moonshine whisky is as vile stuff as ever passed down the throat of a man. To make good liquor, you must use the greatest caution and take plenty of time. The mash must be exactly at the right stage, the fires kept evenly burning, a regular temperature had, and everything must go like clockwork. The spirits must pass through frequent stages, and finally doubled to secure the proper strength. Now, in the case of a moonshiner, he is frightened with the dread of a raid by revenue officers from the time he begins his work until it is finished. He knows that if he is detected he not only loses his material and property, but runs a chance to be arrested himself. The consequence is, he does not take time to properly prepare his ingredients. He begins to distill his mash before it has reached the right stage; he gets up too much heat and burns his liquor, and what is still worse, and is most frequently the case, will run his ingredients through the still only one time, without doubling, and this produces a decoction that tastes and smells like corn whisky and will make drunk come, but I had as soon think of drinking sewer water. A man can't make good whisky if he is hurried or excited—the natural state of the moonshiner. You will never get an old revenue officer to drink blockade liquor. It is a romantic beverage fit only for greenhorns and tenderfeet. If you must have a drink of corn whisky, buy that made at some registered distillery, under the supervision of the government, and you will find it pure and properly made—that is, if it hasn't passed through too many hands before reaching your lips. And in this connection it would surprise you to know the amount of adulteration of liquor. It is rare that a barrel in a bar room comes up to the test on the stamp. A person should be mighty particular who he buys liquor from, or else he'll take something even more deadly than alcohol into his stomach. You ask is there much illicit distilling around Athens? I am inclined to think there is. You will always find the business extensively carried on close to dry towns of the size of this. 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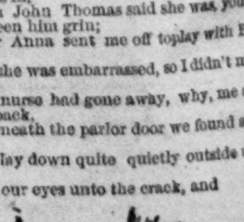
Tommy's Tale.

Mamma, does sister Anna know the Captain very well?
I know just why I think so, but I promised not to tell.
Still, if you really want to hear, and won't put me away,
I'll tell you what I saw when you were out the other day.
The Captain came and rang the bell, and asked if she was in,
And when John Thomas said she was, you should have seen him grin;
And sister Anna sent me off to play with Bob up stairs;
But I saw she was embarrassed, so I didn't mind her airs.
As soon as nurse had gone away, why, me and Bob came back,
And underneath the parlor door we found an awful crack.
So we just lay down quite quietly outside upon the floor,
And glued our eyes unto the crack, and



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"I am going into the yard. You fellow come in and get your goods. I will be insid a stall and hand it out to you through the smal hole in the end. Remember to push you dollar in as you reach for your jug."

In a short time one of the men went in an quickly returned carrying a half gallon jug in his hand and a smile on his face. He had paid a dollar for them—the jug and smile. In a few minutes another came out in the same condition, and then another, until thirteen jugs and thirteen smiles had been carried through the gate. As the thirteenth jug and smile came out hand in hand, the man who bought the first jug walked up. He still had his jug, and the smile was not there. It had given away to a frown, a dark black frown.

"Say," he said, laying his hand on the shoulder over jug thirteen, "is that scoundrel in there still?"

"What scoundrel?" asked the thirteenth, innocently.

"What have you in that jug?" asked the man with the frown.

"Good new corn liquor," answered the man with a smile.

"Get it in there?"

"Yes."

"From the man in the stall?"

"Yes."

"Handed in the dollar and got out that jug?"

"Yes."

"Then you are as big a fool as I am, thank the Lord!"

"What do you mean? Do you know whom you are talking to?"

"No, and I don't care who I am talking to, but I mean to say that you ain't got no more sense than I have."

"Why?"

"Because that jug ain't got any corn liquor in it."

"What is in it then?"

"Water. Muddy waterworks water at that?"

"Eh?" said the man as his smile disappeared.

"You heard me. Now taste it and see if I ain't telling you the truth."

The man raised the jug slowly to his lips. Then catching the corn cob stopper between his teeth he pulled it out. The jug passed his mouth and went to his nose. The jug and nose staid close together a moment and the jug came down as the man said:

"It don't smell like liquor."

"Taste it."

"I'm afraid."

"You needn't be. It's water, I tell you. I paid a dollar for one like it."

The jug went up again. This time it stopped at the mouth. The man's head went back and in a second it came down. The jug dropped—so did his chin—and out of his mouth came a stream of muddy, yellow water. As it struck the side walk the man said:

"Hang me if it ain't water."

"That's what I told you, and I'm glad it is water 'cause I bought one."

Just then he turned about only to face eleven men with eleven jugs and eleven frowns. They all had bought water but the man who had sold them bad gone.

Captain Couch is looking for the water seller.

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The trial, however, did not take place.

Early yesterday morning Dorsey Harper, the negro who was suspected of having a hand in the shooting, because he objected to Fannie Barron receiving the preacher's attentions, walked into police headquarters and surrendered himself. Harper stated to the officers in charge that he had been informed that he was wanted and that he was anxious to have his part in the killing made public. The negro was given a cell and detained. Captain Crim came on duty at one o'clock in the afternoon and after ascertaining that Harper was in jail determined to give him a trial with Cloud and Sims. The trial had been arranged for two o'clock and long before that hour Judge Tanner's court room was

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and men. The hallway was full too and the side walk was thronged with anxious waiters. The three prisoners were conducted to the court room after it was filled with people, and as they passed through the throng they were greeted with murmuring and abuse.

The shot gun with which the preacher is now supposed to have been shot was received with as much displeasure, or more, than the three prisoners.

The gun was not known as a factor in the tragedy until yesterday morning. Late night before last Captain Cain was informed that Clemmons had been shot with a gun and not with a pistol, and that the gun was at Cloud's house. The captain went to the negro's home on an alley near Calhoun street and, secreted in one corner, under some clothing, he found a gun. It was secreted just as had been described to him, and was in itself a picture of the description. After securing the gun the captain ascertained that

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and the other was loaded. It was the left hand barrel which was empty. Near the muzzle that barrel gave every indication of recent use. It smelled like burned gunpowder. It was black, and when a handkerchief was inserted it came out black. The other barrel was wholly different. There was no smell of powder and no black, dark stain. Even a good cap was found on the right hand barrel.

Immediately after securing the gun, Captain Crim went to the house in which Fannie Barron lives. It was there that the preacher was shot. The captain made a thorough investigation of the house. No shot or marks could be found in the side of the building, and the captain left fully satisfied that Clemmons had not been shot through the window, or if he had that every shot and slug from the gun had gone into the preacher's leg.

During the captain's visit to the Barron house the woman said something about the wound having been made with shot. This suggested and idea an in a short time the officer had in his possession the breeches which Clemmons was wearing on that night. In the leg he found quite a number of holes. Some of the holes had evidently been made with small round shot and some had even been made with something not round. After seeing this the captain decided to draw the load from the right hand barrel of the gun. He did so and abstracted a hand full of small

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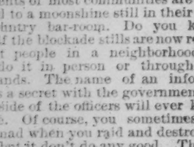

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JUST SUCH MISSILE,

apparently as those that gave the preacher his death wound.

In making his investigations the captain was accompanied by members of the church, and as he made discovery after discovery they were given out. The discoveries convinced the negroes that Cloud and the other two prisoners were guilty, and this made the crowd larger than it would otherwise have been.

When the hour for the investigation arrived the rain was falling in torrents. This had no effect upon the negroes interested. Everyone who had an umbrella, or could borrow one, turned out, and for a half hour the sidewalk on Alabama street at Whitehall was crowded. So dense was the crowd that it attracted the attention of everybody who passed.

THE TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial, however, did not take place, because the attorney who has been engaged by the church members to prosecute the prisoners could not be present. The attorney's absence necessitated a postponement until tomorrow morning. After the postponement had been announced the three negroes were returned to the city prison and locked up. Later in the day, Harper succeeded in securing a bondsman and was released, the bond being fixed at $500. Harper denies that he was in town on the night of the shooting, but admits that he has been hiding out ever since the death of the preacher.

A GRAND REUNION.

The Fourteenth, Forty-Ninth and Fifty-Seventh Georgia Regiments at Dublin.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—On the evening of the 21st instant, wife and I boarded the 5:30 central cars for a visit to our old home and friends in Dublin, Laurens county, Ga., the occasion being a big barbecue given to the veteran association of th, old soldiers of the county, representing the 14th Ga. 49th Ga., and 57th Ga. regiments. This was our first visit in ten years and in compliance with a promise to do so when Dublin was placed in contact by rail with the outside world. At Tennille, on the Central, the Tennille, Wrightsville and Dublin railroad, broad gauge, took us through a fine farming and timbered country, where about every five miles of its extent was located a saw mill or turpentine distillery, in full blast, and doing a fine business, and towns building up at the principal and way stations all along the line. On the morning of the 22d we arrived at the Dublin depot on the east bank of the Oconee and were driven across on a new wagon bridge, in a four horse omnibus, to the house of our friend and relative, Julius A. Barney, the live real estate and insurance man of the town, just in time to participate in the grandest ovation, tendered by a happy and prosperous people to her veteran soldiers that we have ever witnessed. There were about 3,500 people from Laurens and adjoining counties present, and were all bountifully and pleasantly entertained. Dublin is situated on the west bank of the Oconee river about forty miles southeast of Macon, on high, dry ground, thoroughly drained and having splendid freestone water, cool and admired by all upper Georgians who visit the town. It is one of the prettiest towns in middle Georgia, with new stone houses and beautiful cottages springing up on the broad, airy and level streets recently laid out. Dublin already has two lines of steamboats, one to Darien and the other to Oconee bride, on Central railroad, and the Savannah, Dublin, Macon, Birmingham and Kansas City railroad will be completed to Macon from Savannah by the middle of February, 1888. Then a road is chartered, surveyed and certain to be built to Americus, making Dublin a terminal and distributing point for a very large business, with a back country fifty miles in extent, filled with sheep and cattle and timber and turpentine distilleries and fine farms, untouched by railroads and with lands a paradise to cultivate, compared with the red hills of upper Georgia, I believe there is a great future for Dublin. Her people are confident and courageous, quietly working out their own destiny and will merit all praise when, very soon, they will thrust Laurens county made honorable and sacred by the memory of her departed Troup and Robinson and Blackshear and Guyton and Anderson and Stanley and Smith and Tucker and Yopp and others too numerous to mention for recognition amongst the progressive and prosperous counties of the state. Much more could be said of her fine crops, the finest in the state; and if her vigorous, energetic and enterprising younger generation of these illustrious sires, but I forbear in the confident belief that her star of ascendency will very soon bright twinkle and lustrous in the galaxy of Georgia's foremost counties.

P. W. DOUGALS.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Young Men's meeting tonight at the association rooms at 8 o'clock.

Bible training class at 5:15 Sunday afternoon at the association rooms.

Gospel meeting at the Second Baptist church Sunday night at 8 o'clock, conducted by W. P. Pattillo. Song service at opening led by orchestra. Strangers in the city especially invited.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa

Is a valuable substitute for tea or coffee. It nourishes, while they only stimulate. A superior drink for children and for nervous and delicate women. It is different from all other cocoas. All druggists and grocers keep it.

mon sun wed 2d or 5p

How Robert was Sold on a Cheap Suit of Clothes, and how he had his Revenge.

They Fit.

They Swell.

They Shrink.

The Revenge.

A ONE CENT RATE.

All the Roads Entering Atlanta Agreed on This.

THE RACE TRACK AND THE STABLES

To be Finished Early in August—The Air Line's Arrangements to Accommodate the Public.

It is seventy-three days from this morning (including Sundays) until the gates of the exposition are opened to the public.

The Racetrack and Stables.

The racetrack will be finished by the 6th or 8th of August. It is already finished except packing and putting on the top soil. The rain for the past few days will be a benefit to the track, as it will cause the new earth to settle, so it can be packed and smoothed. If there had been no heavy rain, the new earth in the track might have settled while the races were in progress, or too late to have remedied it. As soon as the weather clears it will be packed, the inequalities filled, the top soil laid on and ready for horses in five days. The plans for the racing stables are finished and work will be begun on them the first clear day. Applications have been received from many horsemen and trainers, who wish to get their flyers here by the middle of August. Everything will be in readiness for them by that date and it may be relied on that the track will be as perfect as skill and money can make it.

ONE CENT A MILE.

The Piedmont Air Line Comes in and Makes a One Cent Rate for all its Lines.

The most important announcement yet of low rates is made in the following. The Piedmont Air Line for the whole of its system establishes a rate of one cent a mile and will give lower rates for special days and excursions. This is all that could be asked from the management of this line which has always been liberal and progressive. Mr. James L. Taylor, the general passenger agent, says:

"The Piedmont Air-Line system will make rates to the fair upon the basis of one cent per mile distance travelled. We consider that this rate is sufficiently low to induce the people from the section of our territory to visit the fair, and will afford a very small margin of profit in the transportation.

"Lower rates may be named for excursions in stated days and for particular occasions of interest during the period of the fair; but the regular every day fair rate will be as stated, on the basis of one cent per mile.

"We shall be called to make a very considerable expenditure in affording the facilities for transportation between the city and the fair grounds, in preparing the equipment necessary, together with the tracks, platforms, sheds, gates, etc., and the fact that all this will be undertaken by one management is an assurance that it will be done in such a manner as to best fulfil the requirements and contribute to the success of the exposition. We have the highest interest in the greatest possible success of the enterprise that bears our name. We take it to our bosoms as a blood relation, and we have a family pride that it shall reflect distinction and success on all that bears the family name. Therefore, in that which will contribute solidly to the success of this undertaking, which, I think, is destined to reflect the greatest credit, profit, honor and advantage to the city of Atlanta, the state of Georgia, the Piedmont region and the entire south, you can count with certainty upon the liberality the skill and the rarest desire for success of the ownership and management of the Piedmont Air-Line system."

This will make the rate from Charlotte $5.50 for round-trip, against $15.90 at present. It will make the rate from Spartanburg $3.86, from Greenville $3.20, from Gainesville $1.06, for round trip. This rate will bring people by the tens of thousands from along the lines of the Piedmont road.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

Every Road Running Into Atlanta Gives a One Cent Rate.

Every road that enters Atlanta has given the one cent rate to the exposition except the Georgia Pacific. This road has not been heard from, but will doubtless make the rate. The Richmond and Danville has made the rate for its entire system of roads; so has the East Tennessee.

The Central road has made a three-dollar rate for the round trip on all points beyond a hundred and fifty miles from Atlanta. To Savannah this is equal to a half cent rate. The West Point road has followed the Central in making a three dollar rate for its far points, which makes it $3 for the round trip from Montgomery, Selma and other points. The East Tennessee road has been asked to consent for three dollar rate from Savannah, and will doubtless do so, as will also the Savannah, Florida and Western.

The East and West road gives good rates, as is shown by the following telegram to Mr. J. M. Brown, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic road:

CARTERSVILLE, July 30, 1887.—J. M. Brown, Atlanta, Ga: Replying to your wire to Captain Postell, I am willing to make rate to Atlanta from all stations on our road of one cent per mile, minimum fare twenty-five cents. This rate to be good during continuance of Piedmont Fair. J. J. CALHOUN, General Passenger Agent.

This will reach from Cartersville to Broken Arrow, Ala., a distance of one hundred and ten miles.

Muscogee Should be Represented.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

The Piedmont exposition is going to be a great thing for Atlanta and for Georgia. Columbus and Muscogee county should be properly represented.

To Exhibit Oglethorpe County.

LEXINGTON, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—The prominent citizens of the county have been requested to meet on next Tuesday, in the courthouse, and devise some plans for placing on exhibition at the Piedmont exposition the large and varied minerals of this county. Large veins of gold, iron, mica, granite, lie buried here waiting for development.

Polk at the Piedmont Fair.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., July 30.—[Special.]—On the 10th of August the citizens meet to inaugurate and perfect plans for making a creditable display of Polk county resources in the Piedmont exposition. Polk county is the banner county in her agricultural products in the state, and her citizens know she is the richest in mineral s likewise and are determined to show it to others at the Piedmont fair.

M. RICH & BROS.

Are in New York again for fall goods. The r emainder of thei spring and summer goods must be closed out to make more room. Don't miss this chance. Come early this week to secure bargains.

HANSOM CABS! HANSOM CABS!

Try them. They are the easiest riding vehicle put on wheels, and "so English, you know."

The Gurneys, another novelty that has taken popular favor.

If you desire to take a ride in a first-class outfit, telephone or dispatch a messenger to the Ballard Transfer Co. office, Union Depot, Telephone 205.

5p

UNUSUAL WEATHER.

Some Interestiug Facts Concerning the Rainfall.

Judging by the record of the past month it will not be long before Atlanta makes up her defiency in rainfall.

From six o'clock Friday evening until six o'clock last evening, the fall measured 3.22 inches, making the total fall for the last four days 8.09 inches. This brings the total for July to 13.19, a record almost unprecedented in the history of Atlanta.

July is usually a comparatively dry month. The records at the signal service station give the following figures for July of the years named:

1879	5.75 inches	1884	2.42 inches
1880	3.16 inches	1885	4.02 inches
1881	.56 inches	1886	2.08 inches
1882	6.61 inches	1887	13.19 inches
1883	1.06 inches		

THE MONTHLY TOTALS.

As more rain fell after six o'clock last evening, the total for this month is probably greater than indicated above. But taking those figures, July of 1887 shows a total rainfall second only to January of 1883. The official figures, giving in each year the month which showed the heaviest rainfall, are as follows:

1879—December—7.86 inches.
1880—March—11.87 inches.
1881—March—10.98 inches.
1882—February—10.29 inches.
1883—January—15.82 inches.
1884—June—10.78 inches.
1885—January—8.44 inches.
1886—February—11.16 inches.
1887—July—13.19 inches.

SOME PREDICTIONS.

The twelve days from the 25th of December to the 5th of January were taken by the old time calendar, as a basis upon which to predict the weather for the following year.

Mr. W. W. Grant, who has made a close study of matters pertaining to the weather, sends the following to THE CONSTITUTION:

Weather pridiction according to the old time calendar of the twelve days from the 25th, December, '86, to include the 5th of January, 1887:

1886—December 25 stood—For January indicated a cold and variable month.

December 26 stood—For February indicated mild, first part cold, and rain latter part.

December 27 stood—For March indicated cold, rough and windy.

December 28 stood—For April indicated cold and wet.

December 29 stood—For May indicated variable and dry.

December 30 stood—For June indicated warm and variable.

December 31 stood—For July indicated first part very hot, second part variable and rainy.

1887—July 1 stood—For August indicated hot and dry.

July 2 stood—For September indicated cool, variable and wet.

July 3 stood—For October indicated cool and dry.

July 4 stood—November indicated cold and, variable.

July 5 stood—December indicated cold, variable and winter weather.

AN EARLY WINTER.

"It will be noticed," writes Mr. Grant, "by those who have closely noted the weather since the first of the year that the indications for the day representing each month has been verified. It will be seen from the day indicating July that it has been positively verified. From all the indications the balance will be proven and an early fall will set in and winter will begin early. It will be a wise thing for people to begin early to prepare for the winter. It will be noticed that our heated term swooped down on us in July and so will our cold term come down as heavy in December next."

THE RAIN CEASES GIVING TROUBLE

And the Railroads are Trying to Accommodate the Traveling Public.

The railroads are beginning to untangle and most of the lines are getting into shape again. The Georgia road and the West Point alone suffer more than all others put together.

The tracks, however, are unsettled, and schedules are not regarded.

The trouble on the Georgia road has not been repaired, but crews are hard at work putting it into shape and trains will be resumed tomorrow. The storm interfered materially with the wires, and the extent of the damages cannot be ascertained.

The washout at Cusseta on the West Point road has been consuming the time and attention of Colonel Gabbett and trains will move over it today. A transfer was established at the washout and trains moved both ways, but were all behind time.

The Georgia Pacific trains were all behind. Colonel Sage has issued orders to those in charge of trains to disregard schedules and run carefully, and his orders are being obeyed. A telegram from Mr. Cornwell, received last night, states that the break in the road has been repaired, and that all schedules will be resumed today.

The East Tennessee is moving trains north, and as far south as Flovilla. Below that point the water is too abundant to permit safe and rapid transit. The managers will have everything in ship-shape by to-night.

With all the rain that has fallen in the past four days the Richmond and Dinville railroad has arrived on schedule time, and she is reported all right by the management, not having missed a connection.

The old reliable State road manages to keep schedules in sight, and the trains came and went nearly on the tick. The track above Big Shanty is in as good condition as ever, and the roadbed is not under water.

The Central was thrown out of whack again yesterday. No. 1 passenger was again late owing to careful running. No damage was done in any way.

In the city the water damaged sidewalks and streets. The contractors were compelled to stop work, and curbing newly laid in several portions of the city was washed out. No damage of any consequence was sustained.

The Chattahoochee was up and booming during the day, and a slight overflow in both brickyards gave the convicts a rest. The overflow amounts to nothing, however, up to last accounts.

HE IS BREATHING SEA BREEZES

And Wishing that Every Atlantian was as Happy and Comfortable as He Is.

Mr. Jacob Haas, secretary of the Capitol Land and Improvement company, is enjoying the sea breezes off Coney Island this morning and deep down in his heart sympathizing with Atlantians now saturated and drenched with rain.

Mr. Hass left Atlanta by the Western and Atlantic yesterday morning.

For the next month the gate city will be without the pleasant, gentle and happy disposition which has made Mr. Haas so many friends. The prime cause of his absence from the city is the necessity for rest. For several months past, Mr. Haas has been feeling quite bad, from overwork, and complying with the direction of his physicians, he decided to take a rest. He will therefore pass the next month at northern watering places. During his absence, Mr. Haas will combine business with pleasure. Just before leaving he closed a contract with a Chicago house for the furniture for the Capital City bank, at a cost of $5,000, and while in the east and north he will establish a fraternal relation with banking institutions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. During Mr. Haas's absence the bank building corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, will be remodelled. The entire front will be so changed as to present an entrance from both streets. The bank will be opened in October, and will soon become one of the most popular in the city. Since the organization of the company the stock has been considered one of the safest investments in the city. The company was organized to run forty months. Since its organization the stock has undergone many changes, but in every change the stock was benefitted. On the 9th of next month the company will have secured the last payment in stock and the dividend will be declared.

The Bee Hive.

Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. P. Eagleston, of Eagleston Bros., of Boston, and learned from him that they would open about September 1st a large dry goods establishment in this city. They had decided to do this after looking four months for the best location in the south. This fact should be gratifying to the people of Atlanta, and no doubt they will appreciate Mr. Eagleston's coming and give him a strong support in his new undertaking.

He will occupy the large store at 30 Whitehall street and will fill it with a superior line of goods.

These gentlemen come well recommended by the people of their native state, as well as by several leading business men of this city.

They have a card in today's paper, and we refer you to it for information.

No, Never!

From the Dalton, Ga., Citizen.

A genuine case of sunstroke was never known in Dalton, and perhaps never will be.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

PROTECT OUR BREAD.

The machinery of the law cannot be put at work too speedily or too vigorously against the wholesale adulteration of the things we eat. Both the health and the pockets of the people demand protection.

There is no article of food in general use more wickedly adulterated than the lower grades of baking powder.

For raising bread, biscuit or other food only the very best and purest baking powder should be employed. The use of the ordinary cream of tartar, or of baking powders containing lime, alum and phosphates, carries deleterious ingredients into the food to the prejudice of the life and health of the consumer.

The sale of adulterated baking powders has been prohibited by statute in several localities. It will be in the interests of the public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor everywhere, and the penalties of the law are rigidly enforced.

The ordinary baking powder contains either lime, which, introduced into the system in too free quantities, causes serious disorders of the kidneys; alum, a corrosive poison, or lime phosphates, which are condemned by physicians as deleterious in their effect when taken under certain physical conditions. The Royal is the only baking powder on the market that is free from lime, alum and phosphates, and absolutely pure.

The absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. Containing no lime, alum, phosphate or other impurity, it leaves no alkaline or other residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its leavening power has been determined the highest whenever tested by official authority, and all chemists and writers on food hygiene commend it for its sterling qualities.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE IN ATLANTA BY MESSRS.

WYLY & GREENE.

THE CHI PHI CLUB HOUSE.

Additional Subscriptions Received Yesterday—The Total Reaches $805.

The committee having in charge the work of raising Atlanta's quota toward the Phi Chi club house at Athens reports progress. The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Spencer Marsh	$ 25
W. H. Pope	10
C. A. Niles	10
T. W. Danitzler	10
J. W. Lee	10
Frank A. Logan	10
Elijah A. Brown	25
H. E. Scott	10
W. R. Hammond	25
Previous amount	670
Total	$805

The members of the committeee feel confident that the desired $1,000 will be subscribed within a few days.

We are wholesale dealers in
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
TOOLS,
FLY FAN MATERIAL,
Gold, Silver and Soft Solders, Polishing Materials, Optical Goods, etc, A. L. DELKIN & CO., 93 Whitehall Street.

Second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., cheap for cash—27 Marietta street. L. M. Ives.

Examine the Great Bargains

We are offering in our Carpet Department. No such stock ever shown in Atlanta. Prices at rock bottom. M. Rich & Bros.

IN MEMORIAM

EDDLEMAN—Of little Frank Eddleman, who died July 17th, 1887, age 2 years, 11 days.

Only a few sad, weary days have passed since the spirit of little Frank took its flight to worlds of joy unknown—and, yet, how long it seems! The spirit of death toyed with my darling's heart-strings and broke them in twain—a single touch on each throbbing vein, chilled his warm life-blood, stole from his eyes their glancing light, and kissed from his lips their last, sweet breath. Though I know that he is dead, I seem to see him everywhere.

They tell me it is wrong to weep; they say that he is happy and free from earth's sorrows; but my heart sees only his lovely face and I know that he has been taken from me, and clouds of grief hang heavily across the way.

In the silent night I see but his lonely grave, where all my fondest hopes lie buried, and I long to steal away, to throw myself upon it, clasp it close, and rest, alone, with my God, where my beautiful boy lieth dead and cold.

MAMA.

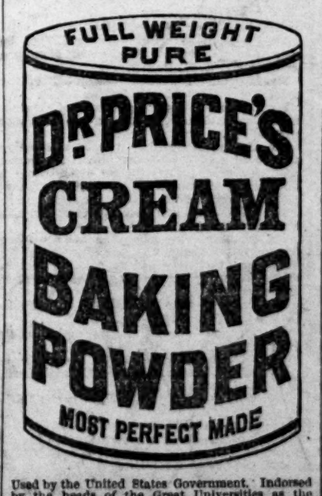
OBITUARY.

TRIPPE—Died, yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, Mrs. Dora Renfroe Trippe, wife of Mr. R. B. Trippe, after an illness of several months. Remains will be taken to Columbus for burial at 6:45 this morning.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DUNCAN—Died, Mrs. W. S. Duncan, at the residence of her father, J. L. Hunter, Powder Springs, Ga., at 1 o'clock yesterday. Funeral services at Methodist church, Powder Springs Ga., at 3 p. m. today.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol mtu d&w

THE ATLANTA RIFLES EXCURSION

—TO—

Cumberland Island Aug. 6,

VIA E. T., V. & G. R. R.

ONLY $7 FOR ROUND TRIP.

Tickets Good for Ten Days.

THE GRANDEST AND LAST EXCURSION THIS YEAR.

DON'T MISS IT!

su tu we th fr sa on ed p

JEWELERS.

DIAMONDS

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER

BRIDAL PRESENTS

Largest Stock.
Newest Styles,
And Lowest Prices.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 WHITEHALL STREET.

CHARLESTON LINE

Fast Freight Schedule

—VIA—

Georgia and South Carolina Railroads

—LEAVE—

New York 3:00 p. m.; arrive at Charleston 5:00 a. m. (62 hours); leave Charleston 3:30 p. m.

—ARRIVE—

Atlanta 6 15 a. m.	Time,	87	hrs.	15 min.
Athens 12 35 p. m.	"	93	"	35 "
Macon 6 40 a. m.	"	87	"	35 "
Milledgeville	"	87	"	12 "
Gainesville 8 25 p. m.	"	101	"	25 "
Chattanooga 7 20 p. m.	"	100	"	20 "
Rome 5 10 p. m.	"	98	"	10 "
Nashville 11 55 a. m.	"	116	"	55 "
Montgomery 8 10 p. m.	"	100	"	30 "

STEAMERS

Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday.

Leaves Charleston for New York and East, Tuesdays and Fridays.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE NEW STEAMERS

"Seminole" and "Cherokee,"

than which there are none finer on Atlantic the Coast.

Careful handling of goods, prompt adjustment of claims, and satisfaction guaranteed by this line.

S. B. PICKENS, G. F. A.
S. G. RAY, Charleston, S. C.
E. E. DORSEY, G. F. A.
Ga. R. R., Augusta, Ga.

Agents of This Line Are:

W. H. Rhett, 317 Broadway, New York City.
D. D. C. Mink, 12 South Wharves, Phila. Pa.
A. DeW. Sampson, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Thos. G. Egee, Traffic Manager, 35 Broadway, New York City.
W. A. Courtney, Jas. Adger & Co., Charleston, S. C.
J. M. Selkirk, Atlanta, Ga.
S. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. R. R. Atlanta, Ga. june 11 1m on ed pg

MORELAND PARK MILITARY ACADEMY

NEAR ATLANTA, GA.

THE BEST SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE SOUTH.

The next year begins September 14th. For circulars address CHAS. M. NEEL, Supt.

d & wtu su 14 Atlanta, Ga.

A FIELD DAY,

In Which Many Bills Are Introduced.

FINISHING, FURNISHING THE CAPITOL.

Striking at Monopolies—Speedy Methods of Trying Criminals—Licensing Engineers—Routine Work in the House.

Three resolutions relating to the method of procedure in the house were submitted for the consideration of that body yesterday.

The constitution of Georgia provides that every bill, before it is passed, shall be read by both houses three separte times on three different days. The same rule prevails in all legislative bodies, the intention being, of course that all measures shall receive careful consideration.

A bill is introduced, read the first time and committed to some committee. When the committee has acted upon the bill, it is reported back with the committee's recommendation and is read the second time. At a later day it is read the third time, and is put upon its passage.

On Yesterday Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill amending the section of the constitution relating to the reading of bills. The proposed amendment provides that bills shall be read the first time by their caption only.

Mr. Humphreys, of Brooks, is the author of a second bill amending the same paragraph. Mr. Humphreys's bill provides that new bills shall be read the second time by caption and that a printed copy of the bill shall be placed on the desk of each member and in legislative bodies where all bills are printed—as they ought always to be—the bill after its first reading is printed. When it is returned from the printers it is put on its second reading and is then referred to the proper committee. When reported by the committee it takes its place on the calendar, for third reading, and as soon as reached is read the third time and put upon its passage.

A resolution introduced by Mr. McLendon, of Thomas, is intended to correct loose practice on the part of the house. The resolution is in reference to house rule No. 38. Under this rule, when a house bill is amended by the senate and returned to the house, that body has been and is yet in the habit of concurring in the senate's amendment by a bare majority vote. It is Mr. McLendon's position that the constitutional majority of the house, 88 votes, is necessary to the passage of an amendment. If it takes 88 votes to pass a bill, the same number ought to be required to pass amendments thereto. It does not change the question, because the bill was amended in the senate and returned to the house for concurrence. Mr. McLendon has numerous authorities in support of his change in the rule and is confident that the rule should be so amended.

COMPLETING THE CAPITOL.

Now that the new capitol is fast nearing completion the necessity for making some provision for furnishing and equipping the building is obvious. In the house yesterday, Mr. Howell introduced the following resolutions providing a plan by which this work may be facilitated:

Whereas, the new capitol building of the state will be completed by contract on the first day of January, 1889; and

Whereas, it is expedient to have said building ready for occupancy as soon as practicable thereafter; and

Whereas, if the matter of providing for the furnishing and equipment of said building is deferred until the next general assembly has had time to take action thereon, much unnecessary delay will be caused in its occupancy; therefore

Be it resolved by the general assembly, That in order to facilitate in the furnishing and equipment of said building and to prevent unnecessary delay in its occupancy, a commission of six be appointed to carry out the purposes of this resolution, as hereafter set forth; said commission to consist of three officers of any of the departments of state, to be named by the governor, two members of the house of representatives to be named by the speaker, thereof, and one member ofthe senate to be named by the president thereof, of which commission the governor shall be ex-officio chairman, and the duty of which shall be to submit to the next general assembly such a report as will assist in carrying out the purposes of this resolution. Said commission is empowered to investigate the needs for, and probable cost of such equipment and furnishing, and shall advertise in such manner as it seems best for bids for the same, the result of which shall be submitted to the next general assembly; provided, that no money be appropriated for the purposes herein set forth, except such as necessary to pay for the advertising herein provided for, which amount is hereby appropriated.

SPEEDING TRIALS.

Mr. McLendon's bill in regard to permitting superior court judges to accept pleas of guilty in felony cases during vacation, is a step in the right direction. The bill if passed, will greatly expedite the trial of criminals and save the various counties from the payment of large jail fees. As the matter now stands, if a man commits a felony the day after the adjournment of the superior court, and is arrested therefor, he is obliged to remain in jail for six months, if he is unable to procure bail, no matter if he is willing to plead guilty. This confinement is not only hard and unjust upon the felon, but it is a great and unnecessary expense to the county. The bill allows the judge to accept the plea of guilty and impose sentence during vacation. In the Blackwood case, once a cause celebre, the defendant was willing to make a plea of guilty, and was yet obliged to remain in jail for a long time. It frequently happens that felons are ready to plead guilty, and it is but right that the counties should be freed from the expense of maintaining the prisoner, when such is the case. The bill reads as follows:

The judge of the superior court shall be authorized and required at the request of any person or persons charged with felony in prison and unable to give bond to accept a plea of guilty, and to pass sentence as if in regular term. Any person against whom an indictment or presentment has been found, and who is in prison and unable to give bond, shall have the right to appear before the judge of the superior court of the county wherein said indictment or presentment is found, and enter plea of guilty, and shall thereon be sentenced agreeably to law.

Any person charged with a felony, and not indicted or presented, but who is in prison and unable to give bond, shall have a right also to enter a plea of guilty at any time and shall thereupon be sentenced agreeably to law. But no person charged with a felony and not indicted or presented shall be sentenced until an accusation shall have been prepared by the solicitor general, setting out the crime charged as fully and explicitly as if said person were indicted, and a plea entered upon said accusation. No judge shall sentence any person offering to plead guilty, who has not been indicted or presented when he has reason to believe that the person accused is guilty of a greater offense than that to which a plea of guilty is offered. For the purposes of this act the superior courts of this state declared to be always open.

RIGHT AFTER MONOPOLIES.

Mr. Chappell introduced in the house yesterday the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by article 4, section 2, paragraph 4, of the constitution of this state it is declared that the general assembly has no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares or stock in any other corporation in this state or elsewhere or to make any contract or agreement whatever with any such corporation which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses or to encourage monopoly; and further declares that all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal, null and void; and, whereas, there has been no adequate legislation for the enforcement of said constitutional provision and for the ascertainment and annulling of such illegal and void contracts and agreements.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the committee on railroads of this house is hereby directed to consider and report to this house by bill or otherwise what legislation is necessary to enforce a due and proper regard of said constitutional provision, to prevent all violations of the same either directly or indirectly, or by any indirection orsubterfuge, to ascertain and annul all such unconstitutional contracts and agreements as may now or hereafter exist: and to provide for procedure against corporations offending against said provision of the constitution or the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof.

LICENSING LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Watson, is an important one. By its provisions it is made unlawful for an engineer on any railroad train in this state, to drive or operate or engineer any train of cars upon the main line of any railroad, used for the transportation of passengers or freight, without first undergoing an examination and obtaining a license. The board of examiners examine him on practical mechanics and concerning his knowledge of operating a locomotive engine, and his competency as an engineer. Upon being found competent, and upon payment of $5, a license is issued signed by each member of the board. The board also examines into the character of the engineer for intemperate or reckless habits, and in no case shall the board issue a license to one of reckless or intemperate habits. Any engineer so licensed, guilty of recklessness, carelessness or negligence, while running an engine, by which any damage to persons or property is done, or who shall within six hours before or during the time he is engaged in running an engine, be in a state of intoxication, shall forfeit the license with all the rights and privileges connected therewith, indefinitely or for a stated time, as the board of examiners may determine upon investigation. It is the duty of the board to determine whether the engineer is unfit or incompetent by reason of any act or habit unknown at the time of his examination, or acquired since, and if he be found unfit or incompent the board shall revoke his license, notifying all the railroads in the state of their action. The governor appoints four skilled mechanical locomotive engineers, in actual service, selecting one at Augusta, one at Atlanta, one at Savannah and one at Macon. The fee of $5 for examination is paid to the board. All engineers now employed in the state have three months after the passage of the act to be examined and licensed. The violation of this act is made a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or six months on the public works.

PASSING THE TITLE.

The provisions of Mr. Chappell's bill introduced in the house yesterday are: That section 1969 of the code shall be so amended as to read: Whenever any person in this state conveys any real property by deed to secure any debt to any person loaning or advancing said vendor any money, or to secure any other debt, and shall take a bond for titles back to said vendor upon the payment of such debt or debts, or shall in like manner convey any personal property by bill of sale and take an obligation binding the person to whom said property was conveyed to reconvey said property upon the payment of said debts or debts, or whenever any person in this state shall convey any property, real or personal, to any person as trustee, to be held in trust to secure the payment of any debt described in said conveyance upon such conditions as shall be named in said conveyance, is payable to said trustee or bearer or other person, and said conveyance shall contain a reservation on the part of the vendor that the property thereby conveyed shall be reconveyed to the vendor upon the payment of said debt or debts, such conveyance of real or personal property shall pass title of said property to said vendee or trustee, until the debt or debts which said conveyance was made to secure shall be fully paid, and shall be held by the courts of this state to be an absolute conveyance, with the rights reserved by the vendor to have said preperty reconveyed to said vendor upon the payment of the debt or debts intended to be secured ageeeable to the terms of the contract, and not a mortgage.

EXEMPTING THE MILITIA.

Mr. Gordon's bill offered in the house yesterday, proposes to amend the act for the better organization, government and discipline of the volunteer troops of the state, by striking out of section 12 all after the word "lists" and inserting:

Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of said volunteer forces on active list shall be exempt from road duty and street tax during the term of his service as such in the said volunteer force, and every such person who shall after the passage of this act have served ten years continuously, in any one company or batialion of said forces in any capacity as an active member thereof, uniformed and equipped shall be thenceforth exempt from said ward duty and street tax so long as he shall remain upon the roll of said company, or battalion upon the exempt or other lists.

USING THE STATE'S NAME.

The provisions of Mr. Lamar's bill, introduced in the house yesterday, are: Upon filing bond and security approved by the judge of the superior court of the county having jurisdiction, conditioned to pay all costs that may be incurred and to save harmless the state, it shall be lawful for any citizen of the state, in the name of the state, to institute any proceeding of quo warranto, or proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto, to forfeit any charter of any corporation or for other purposes, or to institute any proceedings to abate or prevent public nuisance, or institute any proceeding where, under the law as it now stands, the state is a necessary party, and in such proceeding so brought the court shall treat it as though brought by the state.

AMENDING THE ILLEGALITY LAW.

The bill of Mr. Morgan proposes to amend section 3976 of the code, by striking out the words, "conditioned for the return of the property when called for by the levying officer," and inserting, "conditioned for the eventual condemnation money and costs for which judgment may be entered against the property levied on, as well as against the principal and security upon the trial of the illegality," and by striking out the words.

BENEFITTING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Calvin's bill proposes to amend section 2850 of the code by striking the word twenty-five and inserting the word one. This requires insurance companies to deposit bonds to the amount of $1,000 instead of $25,000 in the state treasury before doing business.

NEW RAILROADS.

Mr. Stewart, of Rockdale, wants a charter for a railroad from Conyers to Rockdale Paper mills, to be known as the Long Shoals and Rockland railroad. The capital stock is $150,000.

Mr. Russell, of Chatham, seeks to charter the Savannah, Yernon and Rose View railroad, to run from Savannah via Vernonsburg to Rose View.

House Routine.

Mr. Wilson arose to a question of privilege. In the discussion yesterday he asked certain questions of Messrs. Arnheim and Clay of Cobb. His motive had been misconstrued, and he wished to set himself right. He had not taken offense at the remarks made by the gentlemen, but asked the questions simply to ascertain what they did say. He was glad to know what members had to say for or against the negro, and took no offense thereat.

The finance committee recommended the passage of the following bills: Amending section 9 of the general tax act; allowing the ordinary of Marion county to levy a tax of 150 per cent on the state tax to pay off indebtedness of the county.

The committee on temperance recommended that the following bills "do pass:" Amends ing the act of 1873 by applying its provisions to incorporated towns and villages in Harris county; amending the act fixing the liquor license in Emanuel county at $1,000, by making it $10,000.

The committee reported adverse to the passage of the bill making it unlawful for a minor to misrepresent his age to obtain liquor.

The special judiciary committee recommended the passage of the bill as amended creating a board of commissioners in Clayton county, and adversely on the bill amending section 5083 of the code.

A large number of bills were read the second time.

A number of bills were read the first time.

Mr. Scoffield presented a petition from W. H. Hammond, a convict, which was referred to the penitentiary committee.

A call of the roll showed sixty absentees.

New House Bills.

Mr. Chappell—Amending section 1969 of the code. Also, provide for the payment of coupon bonds to Mr. E. H. Bedell.

Mr. Morgan—Amending section 3976 of the code.

Mr. Lamar—Authorizing citizens of the state to use the name of the state in quo warranto proceedings.

Mr. Calvin—Amending the act creating a board of assessors in Richmond county; also amending the act establishing a reformatory institute in Richmond county; also amending section 2850 of the code.

Mr. McCord—Incorporating the Augusta Steamboat company.

Mr. Simmons—Repealing the act providing for the disposition of fines and forfeitures in Sumter county court; also amending section 4574of the code; also amending section 11646 of the code.

Mr. Mauney—Creating a board of commissioners in Union county.

Mr. Wheeler—Amending paragraph 7, article 7, section 3 of the constitution.

Mr. Gresham—Prohibiting the sale of liquor within three miles of Mt. Carmel church in Walton county.

Mr. Whaley—Prohibiting hunting and fishing on the lands of another, without the consent of the owner, in Wayne county.

Mr. Howell—For the appointment of commissioners on furnishing the new capitol.

Mr. Watson—Requiring locomotive engineers to be examined and licensed.

Mr. Peebles—Repealing section 761 of the code.

Mr. Smith of Glynn—Providing that all the revenue from liquor licenses be paid into the educational fund.

Mr. Humphreys of Brooks—Amending paragraph 7, section seven, article 3 of the constitution.

Mr. Henderson—Creating a board of commissioners in Irwin county.

Mr. Humphreys of Clinch—Punishing cheating railroads out of passenger fares.

Mr. McLendon—Representing a portion of section 710 of the code; also, requiring the registration of voters in Thomas county; also, authorizing judges of the superior court in vacation to receive pleas of guilty and sentence criminals; also, amending rule 98.

Mr. Russell of Chatham—Incorporating the town of Ocean City, on Tybee island; also, incorporating the Savannah, Vernon and Roseview railroad; also, appropriating $347.50 to pay James Hunter on coupon bonds.

Mr. Foute—Amending section 3910a of the code.

Mr. Stewart of Rockdale—Incorporating the Longshore and Rockland railroad.

Mr. Atkinson—For the relief J. L. Carmichael, of Coweta.

Mr. Gordon—Amending the law for the better organization of the volunteer troops of the state.

Mr. Franklin of Thomas—Amending the act creating a board of commissioners in Thomas county.

Legislative Notes.

Mr. Humphreys of Clinch, proposes to make the evasion or attempt to evade, the payment of fares on railroad trains, by riding on top or under the cars, or between them, a misdemeanor punishable under section 4,310 of the code.

Mr. Foute suggests an amendment to section 3,910a of the code so that one jury commissioner shall be selected from each militia district, one-third to serve for two years, one-third for four, one-third for six years.

Mr. Simmons's amendment to section 4,574 of the code strikes out "indecently" and inserts "improperly." The section applies to disturbing religious services.

Mr. Peeples proposes to repeal section 671 of the code which provides that contractors of public bridges, ferries, etc., must give bond to keep them in order seven years.

MOQUETTE CARPETS.

The softest and most elegant parlor floor coverings ever made. A superb stock of new styles at lower prices than any one else offers them for at M. Rich & Bros.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

BONDS.

WE WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THIRTY days for the purchase of Fifteen Thousand Dollars of the bonds of the town of Thomasville, Ga. The bonds are in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons bearing five per cent interest, payable January and July. Have thirty years to run. They are the only bonds ever issued by the town, and they offer a rare opportunity for investors.

A. P. WRIGHT,
30d Chairman Finance Committee.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN
BONDS AND STOCKS
Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

GLENNY & VIOLETT,
BROKERS,
Members of New Orleans Cotton and Stock Exchanges.
No. 197 GRAVIER ST., NEW ORLEANS.
COTTON, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COFFEE, STOCKS, BONDS,
Cotton Oil Trust Certificates.
Orders solicited to be executed in any of the following markets:
NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LIVERPOOL.
Quick trimmission of telegrams by private wire in our own office.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Bond and Stock Broker,
24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.
FOR SALE.
Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

ARRIVE,	DEPART,
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis.......7 25 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis.......3 30 a m	*No. 14—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis.......1 00 a m
*No. 13—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Memphis.......6 50 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......7 05 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......5 45 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......6 05 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points.......10 15 p m	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York.......6 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*.......7 15 a m	To Savannah*.......6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†..7 45 a m	To Macon*.......8 30 a m
" Bar'sville‡..9 50 a m	To Hapeville†.....12 01 p m
" Macon*.......1 05 p m	To Macon*.......2 00 p m
" Hapeville†..1 40 p m	To Barnesville‡...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*.......5 40 p m	To Barnesville†...6 00 p m
" Macon*.......9 40 p m	To Savannah*.......6 50 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*.....2 23 a m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*.....6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*..1 40 p m
" Marietta.....8 00 a m	To Rome.......3 45 p m
" Rome.......11 05 a m	To Marietta.......4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*.....1 44 p m	To Chattanooga*..5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*.....6 35 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 00 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..6 10 a m	To Montgomery*..1 20 p m
" LaGrange*..9 15 a m	To LaGrange*.......4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry*.10 00 p m
" Akron and Col'mb's*.5 45 p m	To Akron and Columbus*... 6 50 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*....6 40 a m	To Augusta*.......8 00 a m
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur.......9 00 a m
" Decatur.....10 15 a m	To Clarkston......12 10 p m
" Augusta*....1 00 p m	To Augusta*.......2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington.......6 10 p m
" Augusta*....5 45 p m	To Augusta*.......7 30 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula.......... 8 25 pm	*To Charlotte.......7 40 pm
*From Charlotte..12 20 pm	To Lula.......4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte.......6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Bir'gham*..6 40 a m	*To Starkville......8 15 am
From Tallapoosa..9 00 a m	TO Tallapoosa......6 35 pm
*From Starkville..5 40 p m	To Birmingham*..9 50 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 30, 1887.

The sentiment in favor of a sale of the Western and Atlantic road is being manifested in an unmistakable way both by press and people. That this disposition will ultimately be made of the property there can be but little doubt and the sooner the better we think, taking it forgranted, of course, that proper safe guards will surround those having authority to carry into effect this purpose. It is neither wisdom nor policy for the state to own property which interferes with the fullest development of the material interests of all her people and the ownership of the Western and Atlantic road, if it is to be the cause of refusal to charter other roads which may, to some extent, be competitors, is accomplishing this very result because their cannot be a line of road constructed within the borders of the state which will not in some way be a benefit to every citizen of our commonwealth.

If the rains now prevailing continue a few days longer the damage to growing crops will be more extensive than we like to contemplate but we will not anticipate. Business in all lines is retarded for the time being, but with a return of fair weather trade will revive rapidly and the present gloomy condition be soon forgotten. The railroads have all been more or less damaged but none seriously so far and the slight injury already done will be quickly repaired with favorable weather.

New railroad construction is of course suspended temporarily but all will go rapidly forward as soon as the sun shows his face again. The Americus, Preston and Lumpkin has about ninety-five miles of rail laid, the Georgia Midland will, with fair weather, be in operation to McDonough within fifteen days, the Marietta and North Georgia is arguing with the legislature but preparing to do some rapid and substantial work as soon as the engineers have given them a location for their extension toward Knoxville, the Covington and Macon is quietly pushing its length along, the Rome and Decatur has thirty miles of track laid and thirty miles more ready for rails and the Atlanta and Hawkinsville will have their track gang drilled so that at least a mile a day should be going down within ten days or two weeks.

With the new railroad enterprises already under way and being vigorously prosecuted, the mileage of Georgia should be increased at least one thousand this year and to the best of our knowledge there is not one of them which will not be a paying and prosperous investment. Of course some of them are more favorably located and will make more money than others but proper management will bring profit to all of them. In surities there is nothing of moment doing and the prospect for the immediate future is not flattering but with the opening of fall business when the crops are coming into market things will be lively and demand for investments will be probably greater than we have ever seen it in the past.

Money continues in demand and there is no reason to expect ease for two or three months to come. Quotations for securities are practically unchanged with offerings and inquiry both limited. Atlanta and West Point and Central railroad stocks are offered more liberally than for some time past though they are taken when any concession in prices are made.

The Atlanta and Hawkinsville road received today two locomotives and will have forty cars here during the coming week.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. New Ga., 4½	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
20 year	104	105½	Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	—	Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—	C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—	A. & C. 1st	113	—
S. C. Brown	104	—	A. & C. inc	101	—
Savannah 5s	103	105	W. of A. 1st	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123	—	do. 2d	110	112
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	111	113	Ga. Pac. 1st	106	108
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	118	—	Ga. Pac. 2d	50	55
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	—	Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	106½	107½
Atl'ta 6s, L D	110	—	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D	100	105	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	91	93
Atlanta 5s	104	105	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 4½s	102	103	Georgia	197	199
Augusta 7s	113	—	At. & Char	80	—
Macon 6s	111	—	Southwest'n	128	130
Columbus 5s	98	—	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	118	120
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	100	101
Merch'ts B'k	140	—	Aug. & Sav	125	130
B'k State Ga	140	—	A. & W. Pt	110	112
Gate City Nat	140	—	do. deb	101	103
RAILROAD BONDS.			C., C. & A	25	35
Ga. 6s, 2897	107	—			
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	—			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The short session of the stock market today was the liveliest that has been seen since the break of July 24th, and the discouragement of bulls noticed yesterday quickly developed into a panic, stocks being thrown over right and left and very many accounts wiped out on long side. Stop orders were noticeable in nearly all the active list, while the only buying noticeable was by London and coverings of the shorts. To aid the depression, a privilege broker, rumored yesterday to be in trouble, did not make his appearance upon the street, and his collateral was dumped upon the market. Dealings were very large and the market extremely feverish throughout, with very violent fluctuations, the fact that the session would last but two hours adding to make the demoralization greater, as every one was in a hurry to get out. There was not a stock on the list that was held, but all declined together, the losses differing only in degree, while coal stocks, Reading and Lackawanna, recorded the heaviest losses among the active list. Inactive stocks were comparatively neglected, though a few of them showed very wide fluctuations. A halt was made, and the presumption is that the leaders of the bear movement were afraid to let the decline go farther. The opening was generally heavy, though the declines from last evening's prices were for small fractions only, but the great pressure to sell knocked prices off immediately, and declines ranging up to 1⅜ per cent were made in the first half hour. A slight reaction was followed immediately by renewal of the decline and everything went off with a rush. The lowest figures were reached about 11:15, when the losses ranged up to nearly 5 per cent from yesterday's final figures. A smart and rapid recovery of from 1 to 2½ per cent followed, but its force was soon spent and prices again settled down to final figures in many cases being the lowest of the day. The close was active, feverish and unsettled, at or near the lowest figures. The business done amounted to 266,000 shares. Everything is materially lower, the principal declines being Reading, 3⅛, Canada Southern, 2⅝, Tennessee Coal 2⅛, Richmond and West Point 2¼, New England 2¼, Colorado Coal 2¼, Northwestern 2⅛, Omaha 2¼, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Oregon Transcontinental, Manhattan and Lackawanna 2, and others smaller amounts.

Exchange active but unsettled and heavy at 483½@485½. Money easy at 4@5, closing offered at 5. Subtreasury balances: Coin, $134,998,000; currency, $12,529,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 127¼; 4½s 108¾. State bonds neglected.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	106	N. O. Pac. 1st	81
do. Class B 5s	112½	N. Y. Central	106½
Ga. 7s mortgage	108	Norfolk & W'n pre	41½
N. C. 6s	121½	Northern Pacific	32⅝
do. 4s	96½	do. preferred	58½
S. C. con. Bsown	105	Pacific Mail	37½
Tenn. settlement 6s	71½	Reading	48¾
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	10
Virginia consols	54	Richmond & Dan	150
Chesep'ke & Ohio	6	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	25⅞
Chicago & N. W	110⅝	Rock Island	127
do. preferred	142½	St. Paul	79⅝
Del. & Lack	126⅛	do. preferred	116½
Erie	28¼	Texas Pacific	27
East Tenn., new	11¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31½
Lake Shore	91½	Union Pacific	52¾
L. & N	60⅛	N. J. Central	73
Memphis & Char	49½	Missouri Pacific	97
Mobile & Ohio	13¾	Western Union	70⅝
N. & C	78	Cotton oil trust cest.	33¼

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 30, 1887.

Net receipts for 1 days 2,366 bales, against 4,211 bales last year; exports 18,681 bales; last year 4,241 bales; stock 189,776 bales; last year 230,005 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
August	9.82@.......	9.80@ 9.32
September	9.26@.......	9.33@ 9.34
October	9.17@ 9.18	9.21@ 9.25
November	9.14@.......	9.20@ 9.21
December	9.13@ 9.14	9.20@ 9.21
Janaury	9.17@.......	9.23@ 9.26
February	9.22@.......	9.30@ 9.31
March	9.30@.......	9.36@ 9.37
April	9.35@.......	9.42@ 9.43
May	9.42@.......	9.48@ 9.50

Closed steady; sales 71,500 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝c.

NEW YORK, July 30—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: The feature of the old crop movement in cotton was another considerable drop in the price, amounting at one time to 24 points against last evening. It was evident, however, that August was used to point the general market, and upon a revelation of a large spot business and an increased desire to cover, prices quickly reacted 14@15 points, closing steady with light offerings. The new crop fell away about 3 points early in the day, but, shorts coming in, there was a prompt recovery and a firmer tone at the close at 5 points above last evening. A free movement of spot reported for export with 10c quoted for middling.

NEW YORK, July 30—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,514,024 bales, of which 861,724 bales are American, against 1,438,925 bales and 990,325 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 1,207 bales. Receipts from plantations 1,339 bales. Crop in sight 6,345,618 bales.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30—Cotton easy; sales 7,217 bales; middling uplands 10; middling Orleans 10¼; net receipts none; gross none; consolidated net receipts 378; exports none; stock 117,279.

GALVESTON, July 30—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 49 bales; gross 49; sales 47; stock 1,726.

NORFOLK, July 30—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 2,282; sales 271; exports coastwise 271.

BALTIMORE, July 30—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅛; net receipts 180 bales; gross 180; sales —; stock 472; sales to spinners —; exports coastwise 180.

BOSTON, July 30—Cotton steady; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, July 30—Cotton nominal; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 587.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 16,500.

SAVANNAH, July 30—Cotton nominal; middling 9½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 965; exports coastwise 164.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—Cotton dull; middling 9½; net receipts 21 bales; gross 21; sales 1,100; stock 46,661.

MOBILE, July 30—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 329.

MEMPHIS, July 30—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 7 bales; shipments 206; sales 300; stock 6,458.

AUGUSTA, July 30—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10¼; net receipts 1 bales; shipments —; sales 25.

CHARLESTON, July 30—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 891.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, July 30—Taken altogether the board of trade was decidedly bearish today, but not greatly more so than usual on Saturday, the last of the week almost invariably bringing out all the small longs there are on the floor. There was a marked scarcity of salient features in the news received, and matters affecting prices seemed in equilibrium. All of the grain markets opened with the least show of strength presented for some time. Before 11 o'clock wheat was selling, for all leading futures, ⅜c under Friday's closing prices. Corn took a square drop of ½c for August, September and October, and oats, the slowest of the three to move either way, sold ⅛c lower for August and ¼c lower for September and October. Wheat showed no signs of strength, and the decline which began at the opening left headers at the close quite discouraged. August opened ⅝c lower at 67⅞c, sold up to 68c, down to 67⅜c and closed at 67⅞c. September opened ⅜c off at 70⅛c, sold down to 69½ and closed ¾c lower than yesterday at 69⅝c. October sold down to 71⅛c, where it closed.

Corn—Receipts being free, and reports agreeing that central and southern Illinois had been favored this morning with a fair sized rain, aided the bears in this cereal. September, which closed last night at 38⅞@39c, opened poorly at inside figures, and developed a steady decline to 38⅛c. There was a little rally at the close, caused by buying in of shorts by local scal scalpers, September leaving off at 38⅜@38⅝c.

Oats were depressed on account of large offerings and of a more than usual proportion of consignments having to be placed in store. Speculative trading was light, and fluctuations in prices very narrow, but upon the whole downward, all futures this side of May closing ⅛c off as compared with yesterday.

Provisions closed the week in a quiet manner. September, the pivotal future, was unchanged for lard and 2½c higher for short ribs. Lard for September sold at 6.67½@6.70, and short ribs at 8.15@8.20, closing at 6.67½ for the former and 8.17½@8.20 for short ribs.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
July	68	68	67⅞
August	68	68	67⅞
September	70⅛	70⅛	69⅝
CORN—			
July	37¾	37⅞	37⅜
August	38¾	37⅞	37⅞
September	38¾	37⅞	38⅜
OATS—			
July	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
August	24⅝	24¼	24⅛
September	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
PORK—			
July nominal.			
LARD—			
July	6 60	6 60	6 57½
August	6 60	6 60	6 57½
September	6 70	6 70	6 67½
SHORT RIBS—			
July	8 10	8 10	8 07½
August	8 10	8 10	8 07½
September	8 15	8 20	8 17½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 30, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 30—Flour—Best patent $5.25; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.30@$4.40; extra family $4.15@$4.25; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75; new a fraction lower. Wheat—New Tennessee 75@80c; new Georgia 75c. Bran — Large sacks 90c; small 90c. Corn Meal—Plain 64c; bolted 64c. Pea Meal—$1.00@$1.10. Grits—$3.25@$3.50. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 65c; No. 2 white mixed 64c; mixed 60c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 85c; clover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.00.

NEW YORK, July 30—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $3.30@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, spot declined ¼@1c and options ⅛@¾c, closing heavy at afloat inside rates; No. 2 red August 78 11-16@79, closing at 78¾. Corn, spot very dull and a shade easier; options ⅛@½c lower, closing steady; No. 2 August 45; September 46 7-16@46⅛. Oats ¼@½c lower and less active; No. 2 July 32@32½; August 30¾@30⅞. Hops dull; state 9@20; California 10@26.

BALTIMORE, July 30—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.35@$2.90; extra $3.00@$3.75; family $4.00@$4.40; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.25@$3.75; Rio brands $4.37@$4.62. Wheat, southern lower; western lower and active; southern red 78@80; amber 80@82; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 77⅞ bid. Corn, southern firmer for yellow; white 51@52; yellow 48@50.

ST. LOUIS, July 30—Flour quiet and easy; family $2.60@$2.75; choice $3.10@$3.25; fancy $3.85@$4.15; extra fancy $3.85@$3.95; patents $4.00@$4.15. Wheat, weak and demoralized all the session; closed 1@1½c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 69¼; July 69⅝; September 70⅞@71¼. Corn ¼@⅜c lower; No. 2 mixed cash 34⅛@34¼; August 33⅞@34¼; September 34⅞@35⅛; closed at 35⅛. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed cash 22⅞@23⅛; August 23¼.

CHICAGO, July 30—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour quiet; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 67¾@67⅞; No. 3 do. 68; No. 2 red 710. No. 2 corn 37¾. No. 2 oats 24@24¼.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Flour easy; family $3.00@$3.20; fancy $3.70@$3.85. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 72. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 41¼. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 26½.

LOUISVILLE, July 30—Grain steady. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 70. Corn, No. 2 mixed 40; do. white 44. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 30@30½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 30— Coffee—Firm and in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21½c; fair 20½c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 7¾c; standard granulated 6⅞c; off A 6⅜c; extra C 6¼. Syrups — New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas — Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ⅌ gross $1.15; ⅌ 200 $2.50; ⅌ 3.50; ⅌ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 70@75c. Cheese—Cream 16c; factory 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—Coffee dull and drooping; Rio cargoes common to prime 18@21. Sugar strong; Louisiana open kettle good fair to fully fair 5⅝; good common to fair 4⅞@4¾; common to good common 4⅝@4⅝; centrifugals, choice white 6 3-16; off white 6@6⅛; choice yellow clarified 6 3-16@6¼; prime do. 6; seconds 5⅛@6. Molasses strong; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 37@38; good fair 30@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 28@33; fair to good prime 22@25; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice firmer; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4½@5.

NEW YORK, July 30—Coffee, fair Rio weak at 19½; options heavy and lower with a moderate business; No. 7 Rio September 17.25@17.55; October 17.40@17.75. Sugar steady and very quiet; centrifugals 5⅝; fair to good refining 4 9-16; refined quiet; C 4⅝@4¾; extra C 4¾; white extra C 5⅛; yellow 4⅛@4½; off A 5⅛@5¾; mould A 5⅞@5 15-16; stadard A 5⅞; confectioners A 5 13-16; cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16@6¼; powdered 6@6⅛; granulated 5 15-16@6; cubes 5 15-16@6. Molasses nominal; 50-test 19¾; extra heavy black strap 10¾. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@5⅝.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7½; New Orleans 4¾@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, July 30—Provisions steady. Pork, mess $16.50; new $15.50. Lard 6.35. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 8.12½; clear ribs 8.12½@8.25; short clear 8.37½@8.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 9.00; short ribs 9.00; short clear 9.25; hams 11@14.

NEW YORK, July 30—Pork dull and more or less nominal; old mess $15.25@$15.75; new $16.25@$16.75. Middles dull and nominal. Lard without quotable change but very dull; western steam spot 6.90; August 6.98; September 6.99@7.00; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.15.

LOUISVILLE, July 30—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 9.50; shoulders 6.75. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8.50; clear sides 8.80; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, July 30—Cash quotations were as follows; Mess pork $15.00. Lard 6.57½@6.60. Short ribs loose 8.07½. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.80@5.90; short clear sides boxed 8.40@8.45.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Pork steady at $15.50. Lard scarce at 6.35. Bulk meats dull; short ribs 8¼. Bacon firmer; short ribs 9¼; short clear 9⅝.

ATLANTA, July 30—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8.95c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14c. Lard—Tierces refined 7½c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 30—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 35@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.40; steel $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ⅌ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, July 30—Apples—$2.50@$3.00 per bbl. Lemons — $6.00@$7.00. Oranges — None. Cocoanuts — None. Pineapples—$1.00@$1.20 ⅌ doz. Bananas — Selected $2.25@$2.50; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 30—Turpentine steady at 28½; rosin quiet; strained 77½; good strained 82½; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $1.80; virgin $1.80.

SAVANNAH, July 30 — Turpentine firm at 29; sales — barrels; rosin steady at 90@$1.00; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 30—Turpentine steady at 29¼; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, July 30—Rosin steady at $1.00@$1.10; turpentine steady at 31½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 30—Eggs—9@10c; bbls 9@10. Butter—Gilt edge 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 1?@18c; small 10@15c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.00. Cabbage—None.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, July 30— Horses—Plug $65@$90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Hogs quiet; common and light $4.25@$5.25; packing and butchers $4.90@$5.25.

BANK STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, at close of business, June 30th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Debts due within the State	$ 388,877 58
Debts due without the State	8,170 03
Bonds and Stocks	16,036 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000 00
Real Estate	19,928 36
Expenses, Taxes and Salaries	5,393 51
Bills in Vault	37,327 00
Silver in Vault	366 60
Total,	$ 478,099 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	45,012 21
Due Depositors*	333,086 87
Highest Amount Due, ...$ 49,000 00	
Total	$ 478,099 08
Debts in Suit	$ 9,500 00
Debts not in Suit	387,547 61
Debts doubtful	none
Debts bad	none
Debts good	397,047 61
Debts lost	none

President—Thomas B. Neal. Directors—T. B. Neal, John Keely, E. H. Thornton.

STOCKHOLDERS:

OWNERS.	No. Shares	Amt. Paid
Estate of John Neal	400	$ 16,000
Mrs. M. A. Murrell	400	16,000
T. B Neal	400	16,000
Mrs. L. N. Pittman	400	16,000
Mrs. Emma Thornton	400	16,000
Mrs. Ella Keely	400	16,000
John Keely	50	2,000
E. H. Thornton	50	2,000
	2,500	$100,000

*$150,000 of above deposits due in 5 years, without interest.

$139,000 due in one to four years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County. The subscribers personally appeared before me, W. F. Manry, a Notary Public for said county, make oath that the foregoing is a just and true statement of the condition of the Neal Loan and Banking company, at Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of business June 30th, 1887, and moreover, that since the last return of this bank, te the best of affiants' knowledge and belief, it has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law, either by itself, its officers, or agents, except that more than the legal rate of interest may have been accepted.

T. B. NEAL, President.
E. H. THORNTON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1887. W. F. MANRY,
july 10tf Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

BUY THIS REAL ESTATE NOW.

We have a great bargain in a 6 room house on Richard street, near street cars on Pryor. A large elevated lot, nice shades, best water, garden, good neighbors. You will like it. $1,900.

Vacant corner lot on Forsyth street, most central and desirable property on the market. It is surrounded by splendid public buildings and residences. Strictly gilt edge and will be sold low.

Nice 7 room house, complete in every way, corner Richardson and Crew streets. Large lot, pleasant surroundings, best neighborhood, shades, fruits, flower and vegetable gardens, all necessary outhouses. Improvements substantial and nearly new. $3,000.

We have six nice houses, containing four and seven rooms each, on large lots, near the Tennessee passenger depot, on Hunter and Mangum streets. These places are near in, very desirable and will be sold low and on easy terms.

We offer, for a few days only, a splendid brick residence, 12 rooms, on Capitol Avenue, with suitable out-buildings and large lot. One of the nicest and cheapest homes on this popular thoroughfare. $12,000.

The best and cheapest place on Whitehall for $6,000 on the market. Splendid 8 room house, large lot, centrally located. Must be sold.

Two lots, and one improved place, on Currier, near Peachtree. Bargains in these.

On Simpson street, near Hill monument, a nice 5 room house on good lot. Installment plan. $1,850.

We have for sale, on advantageous terms, some of the most desirable of the Baltimore buildings.

We are offering great inducements in several farms in this and adjacent counties. Some of these are very near the city, and will suit you in size and price. Some of them are truck and dairy farms, and others the best cotton plantations.

We are offering the best, most suitable, greatest variety, most convenient and cheapest manufacturing property, improved and vacant, on the best railroad fronts in and near the city.

We can suit you in a house or vacant lot in any desirable street or suburb you may fancy.

We have a large list of property in surrounding towns and cities.

Also, large tracts of farming and grazing lands in Texas that will double in value in a few years. Call and see us.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION COMPANY
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES,
28 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.
JONES & PRATT,
Bankers and Brokers
In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

The Constitutionality of a Bill Before the Governor.

THE CROOKED INSURANCE AGENT.

Governor Gordon Will Attend Two Re-Unions This Week, One at LaGrange and One at Eatonton.

Saturday is always quiet about the courthouse and the customhouse. Quite a good deal of work was done at the capitol yesterday.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

A LARGE NUMBER of bills that have been passed by the general assembly have been transmitted to Governor Gordon for approval. So far the executive has only approved one, a bill relating to the sinking fund of Atlanta, but for the past few days he has been considering the Candler bill relating to the protection of cemeteries and burial places, and to the promotion of medical science. It is generally believed that Governor Gordon favors the bill, and will sign it, if Attorney-General Anderson's opinion declares that it is not contrary to the constitution of the state. The question of constitutionality was raised in the senate by Senator Butt, and argued by him there at some length. It seems that the same objection has pursued the bill into the executive office, and may finally defeat it there. It is supposed that the decision of the attorney-general will decide the matter. It is not expected that argument will be made before him in regard to the constitutionality.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT is in daily receipt of a large number of semi-annual statements of the financial condition of the insurance companies doing business in the state. Considering the fact that these statements have to be made twice every year, and have been required from the companies for some years by the law, it would seem that there would be little if any trouble in the matter. The statements, to be valuable, have to be minutely accurate and exact, and if the officials allowed the companies to make any sort of statement they chose, the law would amount to nothing; hence it is that the officials in the executive department are very strict in examining the statements made, and when they do not conform to the law in every particular they are immediately returned for correction. It is surprising to know the number that are so returned, and if the companies would only remember that it details double work upon them and upon the state officials, it would seem that they would be induced to become more accurate and painstaking.

GOVERNOR GORDON WILL leave for LaGrange on next Wednesday morning, for the purpose of attending some kind of confederate reunion at that place. His stay at LaGrange will be necessarily short, as he has consented to attend the reunion of the 3d and 12th Georgia regiments at Eatonton on Thursday. A very large crowd of people will be present at Eatonton on that day, and the greatest amount of enthusiasm exists among the people to see the governor. Governor Gordon receives an immense number of invitations to attend different kinds of entertainments in Georgia and neighboring states. He never allows public business to suffer by his acceptance of these sort of invitations, and hence frequently has to refuse. It is said that he does not accept onetenth of those received, as his attendance would cause him to be absent at an important time.

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC railroad paid into the state treasury yesterday the sum of $25,000, the monthly rental due the state by the lessees of the State road. The sum is usually paid in the last day of the month, but the last day of July falling on Sunday, the rent was paid yesterday. The payment is always promptly made, never behind hand and seldom before. Treasurer Hardeman yesterday paid a warrant for $500 on account of the salary of Hon. John W. Maddox, judge of the Rome circuit. The amount of $59.54 was yesterday paid by the state treasury on an executive warrant to the Fidelity Mutual life insurance company, of Philadelphia. The company had paid that amount in excess of the regular tax, and the money was refunded by the governor. The committee from the general assembly will begin tomorrow to count the cash in the treasury; the count will involve the addition of the sums of money already drawn by the legislature for the adjourned session. It is not thought that members have so far drawn much.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WRIGHT received on yesterday five more tax digests. The aggregate presented by those received yesterday was better than that of the day before as the increase exceeded the falling off in returns, but the character of the returns so far has not been assuring and in many instances decrease is noted where no apparent reason exists for the same. A party of gentlemen in the comptroller's office a few days ago, discussing the matter, said the trouble was with the system by which the tax receivers and collectors were elected. The party agreed that these officers should not be elected by the people, as there was danger of an officer allowing his desire for popularity interfere with the discharge of his duties. The charge was not made against any one, nor did the party have any particular instance in mind; it was simply an honest criticism in regard to the system in vogue. The returns received yesterday were as follows: Bulloch county returns $1,574,901, an increase of $67,644; Miller county returns $459,366, an increase of $16,365; Stewart county returns $1,640,046, an increase of $24,376; Walton county returns $2,426,672, a decrease of $32,423; Schley county returns $720,408, a decrease of $900.

THERE IS A GENERAL idea prevailing that a large number of rewards for criminals are outstanding. This is a mistake. The notices offering rewards for criminals prior to the first of January, 1887, have all been withdrawn, and only those offered since that time are now good; there are not very many of these and quite a number of them have been paid at different times; for the benefit of all parties concerned, and others who may be interested in the matter, Captain W. H. Harrison, of the executive department, will shortly prepare a small circular or pamphlet in which the outstanding rewards, and all information connected therewith will be printed. In this connection it may be well to state that nothing further has been heard from the application of the colored delegation which a few days ago called upon the governor for the purpose of persuading him to offer a reward for the arrest and delivery of the person or persons who shot the negro preacher, Clemmons.

IT WAS NOTED in this column a few days ago that at the little town of Tallapoosa, in Haralson county, a man named Smith was soliciting insurance for companies not authorized to do business in the state of Georgia. The comptroller wrote Smith about the matter, informing him of the extent of and liability of his actions, and demanding from him an immediate settlement of the fees and licenses required by law of companies doing business in the state. He also wrote the solicitor-general of the circuit acquainting that officer with the extent of Smith's misdeeds, and suggesting that he call the attention of the grand jury to the matter. Yesterday George O. Smith, the man said to be guilty of the transgressions, appeared at the comptroller's office, and made a complete acknowledgement of the whole matter, pleading ignorance of the law as an excuse. Smith appeared to be an intelligent and well informed man, as his plea of ignorance will hardly be taken as an excuse; he promised the comptroller to make an immediate statement and settlement, and returned home yesterday for that purpose. It is not known whether the grand jury will find a true bill against Smith now or overlook the matter, inasmuch as he manifests a willingness to repair damages as far possible. The Louisiana company for which Smith was soliciting policies failed within the past few days, and is now in the hands of a receiver.

THERE WERE A FEW executive visitors yesterday. Among those who called were Colonel Wm. A. Harris, secretary of the senate; Senators Roberts, Brannen, Mr. J. H. Perkins, of Burke county; P. W. Douglass, Senator W. H. Butt, Hon. Clark Howell, Commissioner Henderson, Professor McCutcheon, W. W. Gordon and others.

Colonel Towers and Assistant Shubrick are still making the rounds of the different convict camps. The bad weather has no doubt seriously interfered with their inspection, and it may require several days longer to complete the inspection than it usually does.

There was very little of interest about the state house yesterday. The senate was not in session and the sitting of the house was very thinly attended. Visitors were very few in number, and the various

@5¾; mould A 5⅞@5 15-16; stadard A 5½; confectioners A 5 13-16; cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16@6¾; powdered 6@6⅛; granulated 5 15-16@6; cubes 5 15-16@6. Molasses nominal; 50-test 19¾; extra heavy black strap 10¾. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@5¾.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7¼; New Orleans 4¾@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, July 30—Provisions steady. Pork, mess $16.50; new $15.50. Lard 6.35. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 8.12½; clear ribs 8.12½@8.25; short clear 8.37½@8.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 9.00; short ribs 9.00; short clear 9.25; hams 11@14.

NEW YORK, July 30—Pork dull and more or less nominal; old mess $15.25@$15.75; new $16.25@$16.75. Middles dull and nominal. Lard without quotable change but very dull; western steam spot 6.90; August 6.98; September 6.99@7.00; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.15.

LOUISVILLE, July 30—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 9.50; shoulders 6.75. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8.50; clear sides 8.80; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11¼@12. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, July 30—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $15.00. Lard 6.57½@6.60. Short ribs loose 8.07½. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.80@5.90; short clear sides boxed 8.40@8.45.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Pork steady at $15.50. Lard scarce at 6.35. Bulk meats dull; short ribs 8¼. Bacon firmer; short ribs 9¼; short clear 9½.

ATLANTA, July 30—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8.95c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14c. Lard—Tierces refined 7¼c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 30—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains $2@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2¼c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.40; steel $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, July 30—Apples $2.50@$3.00 per bbl. Lemons—$5.00@$7.00. Oranges—None. Coconuts—None. Pineapples—$1.00@$1.20 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $2.25@$2.50; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 30—Turpentine steady at 28¾; rosin quiet; strained 77½; good strained 82½; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $1.80; virgin $1.80.

SAVANNAH, July 30—Turpentine firm at 29; sales—barrels; rosin steady at 90@$1.00; sales—barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 30—Turpentine steady at 29¼; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, July 30—Rosin steady at $1.00@$1.10; turpentine steady at 31½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 30—Eggs—9@10c; bbls 9@10. Butter—Gilt edge 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 14@16c; small 10@15c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.00. Cabbage—None.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, July 30—Horses—Plug $65@$90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, July 30—Hogs quiet; common and light $4.25@$5.25; packing and butchers $4.90@$5.25.

BANK STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING

COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, at close of business, June 30th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Debts due within the State	$388,877 58
Debts due without the State	8,170 03
Bonds and Stocks	16,036 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000 00
Real Estate	19,928 36
Expenses, Taxes and Salaries	5,393 51
Bills in Vault	37,327 00
Silver in Vault	366 60
Total	$478,099 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	45,012 21
Due Depositors*	333,086 87
Highest Amount Due, ...$49,000 00	
Total	$478,099 08
Debts in Suit	$9,500 00
Debts not in Suit	387,547 61
Debts doubtful	none
Debts bad	none
Debts good	397,047 61
Debts lost	none

President—Thomas B. Neal. Directors—T. B. Neal, John Keely, E. H. Thornton.

STOCKHOLDERS:

OWNERS.	No. Shares.	Amt. Paid
Estate of John Neal	400	$16,000
Mrs. M. A. Murrell	400	16,000
T. B. Neal	400	16,000
Mrs. L. N. Pittman	400	16,000
Mrs. Emma Thornton	400	16,000
Mrs. Ella Keely	400	16,000
John Keely	50	2,000
E. H. Thornton	50	2,000
	2,500	$100,000

*$150,000 of above deposits due in 5 years, without interest.

$139,000 due in one to four years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County. The subscribers personally appeared before me, W. F. Manry, a Notary Public for said county, make oath that the foregoing is a just and true statement of the condition of the Neal Loan and Banking company, at Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of business June 30th, 1887, and moreover, that since the last return of this bank, te the best of affiants' knowledge and belief, it has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law, either by itself, its officers, or agents, except that more than the legal rate of interest may have been accepted.

T. B. NEAL, President.
E. H. THORNTON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1887. W. F. MANRY,
july 10tf Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

BUY THIS REAL ESTATE NOW.

We have a great bargain in a 6 room house on Richard street, near street cars on Pryor. A large elevated lot, nice shades, best water, garden, good neighbors. You will like it. $1,900.

Vacant corner lot on Forsyth street, most central and desirable property on the market. It is surrounded by splendid public buildings and residences. Strictly gilt edge and will be sold low.

Nice 7 room house, complete in every way, corner Richardson and Crew streets. Large lot, pleasant surroundings, best neighborhood, shades, fruits, flower and vegetable gardens, all necessary outhouses. Improvements substantial and nearly new. $3,000.

We have six nice houses, containing four and seven rooms each, on large lots, near the Tennessee passenger depot, on Hunter and Mangum streets. These places are near in, very desirable and will be sold low and on easy terms.

We offer, for a few days only, a splendid brick residence, 12 rooms, on Capitol Avenue, with suitable out-buildings and large lot. One of the nicest and cheapest homes on this popular thoroughfare. $12,000.

The best and cheapest place on Whitehall for $6,000 on the market. Splendid 8 room house, large lot, centrally located. Must be sold.

Two lots, and one improved place, on Currier, near Peachtree. Bargains in these.

On Simpson street, near Hill monument, a nice 5 room house on good lot. Installment plan. $1,800.

We have for sale, on advantageous terms, some of the most desirable of the Baltimore buildings.

We are offering great inducements in several farms in this and adjacent counties. Some of these are very near the city, and will suit you in size and price. Some of them are truck and dairy farms, and others the best cotton plantations.

We are offering the best, most suitable, greatest variety, most convenient and cheapest manufacturing property, improved and vacant, on the best railroad fronts in and near the city.

We can suit you in a house or vacant lot on any desirable street or suburb you may fancy.

We have a large list of property in surrounding towns and cities.

Also, large tracts of farming and grazing lands in Texas that will double in value in a few years. Call and see us.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION COMPANY

BROKERS IN

STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES

28 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES & PRATT,

Bankers, and Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

The Constitutionality of a Bill Before the Governor.

THE CROOKED INSURANCE AGENT.

Governor Gordon Will Attend Two Reunions This Week, One at LaGrange and One at Eatonton.

Saturday is always quiet about the courthouse and the customhouse. Quite a good deal of work was done at the capitol yesterday.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

A LARGE NUMBER of bills that have been passed by the general assembly have been transmitted to Governor Gordon for approval. So far the executive has only approved one, a bill relating to the sinking fund of Atlanta, but for the past few days he has been considering the Candler bill relating to the protection of cemeteries and burial places, and to the promotion of medical science. It is generally believed that Governor Gordon favors the bill, and will sign it, if Attorney-General Anderson's opinion declares that it is not contrary to the constitution of the state. The question of constitutionality was raised in the senate by Senator Butt, and argued by him there at some length. It seems that the same objection has pursued the bill into the executive office, and may finally defeat it there. It is supposed that the decision of the attorney-general will decide the matter. It is not expected that argument will be made before him in regard to the constitutionality.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT is in daily receipt of a large number of semi-annual statements of the financial condition of the insurance companies doing business in the state. Considering the fact that these statements have to be made twice every year, and have been required from the companies for some years by the law, it would seem that there would be little if any trouble in the matter. The statements, to be valuable, have to be minutely accurate and exact, and if the officials allowed the companies to make any sort of statement they chose, the law would amount to nothing; hence it is that the officials in the executive department are very strict in examining the statements made, and when they do not conform to the law in every particular they are immediately returned for correction. It is surprising to know the number that are so returned, and if the companies would only remember that it details double work upon them and upon the state officials, it would seem that they would be induced to become more accurate and painstaking.

GOVERNOR GORDON WILL leave for LaGrange on next Wednesday morning, for the purpose of attending some kind of confederate reunion at that place. His stay at LaGrange will be necessarily short, as he has consented to attend the reunion of the 3d and 12th Georgia regiments at Eatonton on Thursday. A very large crowd of people will be present at Eatonton on that day, and the greatest amount of enthusiasm exists among the people to see the governor. Governor Gordon receives an immense number of invitations to attend different kinds of entertainments in Georgia and neighboring states. He never allows public business to suffer by his acceptance of these sort of invitations, and hence frequently has to refuse. It is said that he does not accept one-tenth of those received, as his attendance would cause him to be absent at an important time.

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC railroad paid into the state treasury yesterday the sum of $25,000, the monthly rental due the state by the lessees of the State road. The sum is usually paid in the last day of the month, but the last day of July falling on Sunday, the rent was paid yesterday. The payment is always promptly made, never behind hand and seldom before. Treasurer Hardeman yesterday paid a warrant for $500 on account of the salary of Hon. John W. Maddox, judge of the Rome circuit. The amount of $59.54 was yesterday paid by the state treasury on an executive warrant to the Fidelity Mutual life insurance company, of Philadelphia. The company had paid that amount in excess of the regular tax, and the money was refunded by the governor. The committee from the general assembly will begin tomorrow to count the cash in the treasury; the count will involve the addition of the sums of money already drawn by the legislature for the adjourned session. It is not thought that members have so far drawn much.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WRIGHT received on yesterday five more tax digests. The aggregate presented by those received yesterday was better than that of the day before as the increase exceeded the falling off in returns, but the character of the returns so far has not been assuring and in many instances decrease is noted where no apparent reason exists for the same. A party of gentlemen in the comptroller's office a few days ago, discussing the matter, said the trouble was with the system by which the tax receivers and collectors were elected. The party agreed that these officers should not be elected by the people, as there was danger of an officer allowing his desire for popularity interfere with the discharge of his duties. The charge was not made against any one, nor did the party have any particular instance in mind; it was simply an honest criticism in regard to the system in vogue. The returns received yesterday were as follows: Bulloch county returns $1,574,901, an increase of $67,644; Miller county returns $459,366, an increase of $16,365; Stewart county returns $1,640,046, an increase of $24,376; Walton county returns $2,426,672, a decrease of $32,423; Schley county returns $720,408, a decrease of $900.

THERE IS A GENERAL idea prevailing that a large number of rewards for criminals are outstanding. This is a mistake. The notices offering rewards for criminals prior to the first of January, 1887, have all been withdrawn, and only those offered since that time are now good; there are not very many of these and quite a number of them have been paid at different times; for the benefit of all parties concerned, and others who may be interested in the matter, Captain W. H. Harrison, of the executive department, will shortly prepare a small circular or pamphlet in which the outstanding rewards, and all information connected therewith will be printed. In this connection it may be well to state that nothing further has been heard from the application of the colored delegation which a few days ago called upon the governor for the purpose of persuading him to offer a reward for the arrest and delivery of the person or persons who shot the negro preacher, Clemmons.

IT WAS NOTED in this column a few days ago that at the little town of Tallapoosa, in Haralson county, a man named Smith was soliciting insurance for companies not authorized to do business in the state of Georgia. The comptroller wrote Smith about the matter, informing him of the extent of and liability of his actions, and demanding from him an immediate settlement of the fees and licenses required by law of companies doing business in the state. He also wrote the solicitor-general of the circuit acquainting that officer with the extent of Smith's misdeeds, and suggesting that he call the attention of the grand jury to the matter. Yesterday George O. Smith, the man said to be guilty of the transgressions, appeared at the comptroller's office, and made a complete acknowledgement of the whole matter, pleading ignorance of the law as an excuse. Smith appeared to be an intelligent and well informed man, as his plea of ignorance will hardly be taken as an excuse; he promised the comptroller to make an immediate statement and settlement, and returned home yesterday for that purpose. It is not known whether the grand jury will find a true bill against Smith now or overlook the matter, inasmuch as he manifests a willingness to repair damages as far possible. The Louisiana company for which Smith was soliciting policies failed within the past few days, and is now in the hands of a receiver.

THERE WERE A FEW executive visitors yesterday. Among those who called were Colonel Wm. A. Harris, secretary of the senate; Senators Roberts, Brannen, Mr. J. H. Perkins, of Burke county; P. W. Douglass, Senator W. H. Butt, Hon. Clark Howell, Commissioner Henderson, Professor McCutcheon, W. W. Gordon and others.

Colonel Towers and Assistant Shubrick are still making the rounds of the different convict camps. The bad weather has no doubt seriously interfered with their inspection, and it may require several days longer to complete the inspection than it usually does.

There was very little of interest about the state house yesterday. The senate was not in session and the sitting of the house was very thinly attended. Visitors were very few in number, and the various departments were closed earlier in the afternoon because of the bad weather. During a continued rainy spell, like the one just had, the air of the statehouse is heavy and close, and members of the legislature regard it as a sort of living tomb.

The agricultural department has more employes than any other department at the capitol. Besides the commissioner there are four clerks. The executive department has only three clerks, the comptroller's office has but three, the secretary of state, the treasury, and the school commissioner only one each. Several of the departments could employ additional help without being called extravagant.

The house of representatives has very indifferent acoustic properties. It is almost impossible to hear many of the members when they rise to speak. Members whose speech is at all indistinct find it utterly impossible to make themselves understood. There are a few representatives whose voices rise superior to the surroundings.

The County Courts.

JUDGE VAN EPPS sat in chambers several hours yesterday. Nothing of any public interest was brought before him except the Fry-Thomas case, an account of which appears in another column.

Thomas Ledbetter was honorably discharged by Judge Van Epps, there being no foundation for the charge which had been brought against him and no accuser appearing to prosecute him. His arrest grew out of a mistake. He bears an excellent reputation in this community, and his friends are gratified at his good deliverance.

NEITHER JUDGE MARSHALL J. CLARK nor Judge Richard H. Clark was called upon yesterday to hear any cases.

ORDINARY CALHOUN yesterday signed an order requiring Daniel Rich to execute titles to Anna Morgan and S. R. Higgins.

NO CASES were filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court.

THE DIGNITY OF THE LAW.

Judge Van Epps Fines Two Attorneys $25 and Defines "Contempt of Court."

At the opening of the city court yesterday morning Judge Van Epps called the motion against Colonel George T. Fry and Lewis W. Thomas, who had been cited to answer for a disturbance in the court room Friday of last week, an account of which appeared in these columns.

Colonel Fry and Mr. Thomas both made carefully-worded statements, which were supplemented by some admirable remarks from Colonel Reuben Arnold.

After hearing both sides Judge Van Epps said: "I am grateful to Colonel Arnold for his judicious and well considered remarks. The court postponed action in this matter until today, being chiefly actuated by the hope that the honorable gentlemen who were engaged in the unfortunate controversy which took place in the presence of the court during the progress of a judicial trial, might have an opportunity to satisfactorily adjust their differences. This, I am glad to be informed, has been done. The expression 'contempt of court,' is somewhat generally misapprehended. It rarely happens that counsel who have broken some rule or order of the court provided for the seemly dispatch of business intend any disrespect to the person of the judge, who for the time being happens to sit on the bench of the court. In this very instance I am satisfied that no disrespect was intended to my own person. So far as I know, nothing but relations of cordial friendship and of mutual esteem exist between myself and counsel. Contempt of court, however, is a broad term, meant to define any irregularity tending to disorder or any misbehavior of officers of court in the presence of the court, such as a breach of the peace in the conduct of a trial. I do not feel called upon to wound the feelings of my friends who are now before the court, or to provoke discussion with them by a painstaking review of the successive stages of the altercation in which they indulged, or by attempting to nicely define wherein the one or the other of them acted properly or exceeded the limits of propriety. A breach of the peace occurred, and I hold both of the counsel responsible, and equally responsible. The clerk is directed to enter a fine of $25 against each of the gentlemen for disturbing the order of the court. To impose any fine is exquisitely painful to me, but not as an individual, but as the voice of the city court of Atlanta, which is a trustee of a certain portion of the power and sovereignty of the state, I feel constrained to vindicate the dignity and obligation of our court rules."

Colonel Fry and Mr. Thomas immediately paid the fine imposed by the judge.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Only $86 Lost by Fire In Atlanta Within the Past Month.

The fire department of Atlanta has had a remarkable run of luck within the last thirty days. During that time there have been but two fires, both of which were easily controlled by the department.

The machines and horses have not been outside the houses, except for exercise, but twice during the month, and unless the record is broken today, or tonight, the department will be enabled to point to July, 1887, as the most remarkable month in the history of the department. Chief Joyner said yesterday that the actual loss from fire during July amounted to only $86. This amount was not estimated by the chief, but was the sum agreed upon by adjusters appointed for that purpose. There is not a department in the United States in better or more efficient condition than the Atlanta fire department.

The Southern Female College,

LaGrange, Ga., presided over by Mrs. I. F. Cox, is one of the best organized and equipped colleges in the land. It has an able and experienced faculty of seventeen, who were trained in the first institutions of America and Europe. Its scientific appliances are not surpassed, if equalled by any female college south; among the attractions in this department is a large and varied museum. The courses of study are extensive and the standard of scholarship is high. Good use is made of a well equipped library and reading room. The music department has long been famous; twenty pianos and three organs are used for practice, and five teachers are employed, who gave instruction to over one hundred and twenty-six pupils the past year. Two studios are fitted up for the study of art. Lectures are given upon etiquette and the history of art. Elocution is a specialty. The health record shows not a death in twenty-eight years: the seminary arrangements are complete. The college home is a real home to the young ladies. sun&wky

"Allan Quatermain"

Haggard's latest success. Price 23 cents by mail, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tf

This is the Man.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you please tell me what member of your staff wrote the excellent report of the Redan lynching—the best sketch I have seen in your paper in many a day?

SUBSCRIBER.

THIS IS THE MAN.

FOR THIS REPORTER.

He climbed the shining, golden stair
With confident and lordly air,
Until he reached the landing, where
The crowd assembled.
He crowded to a foremost place;
Determination stamped his face;
Some scion of a high toned race
He much resembled.

He greeted Peter with a smile,
As though 'twere hardly worth his while
To bow his head or doff his tile
To a mere reporter.
We stood aside to let him pass.
St. Peter muttered: "Second class!"
Then cried: "One harp of polished brass
For this reporter!"

—Puck.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, Jeweler,

55 Whitehall Street.

Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And every article GUARANTEED strictly as represented.

FROM BEHIND PRISON WALLS.

A Remarkable Petition Which was Presented to the House Yesterday.

It is seldom that the house receives more touching appeals than that presented for its consideration yesterday. It was presented by Mr. Schofield and read as follows:

To the members of the Georgia Legislature.

ASSEMBLED GENTLEMEN:

You will kindly pardon my presumption in thus addressing you, but the exigencies of the case are such that I have to turn to those on whom I can rely, and next to my heavenly father and my dear old mother you are the only ones that I can now look to for help in my helpless condition.

I was convicted in Rome, Floyd county, May 1880, for the crime of manslaughter and sentenced to prison for the term of twenty years. I have a petition before the government with a good recommendation from my prison officer. Gentlemen, I have long since repented of my crime and have done all in my power to atone for the same. I feel that my punishment has been great. It is sad to say that I am not the only one suffering, I have a dear old mother that is destitute of the means of support. She is now laboring daily for wages. Getlemen you have a dear old mother and you love her. But you cannot appreciate a mother's love until you are deprived of her presence. This is a solemn thing for your consideration. Those who have never been placed under such restraints cannot appreciate the great and glorious gift of freedom. I long for the time to come when I can again go forth into the world feeling that henceforth, relying upon the help of my divine maker, I can, as far as earth is concerned atone for my past conduct, and prove by my future conduct that justice, tempered by the soothing influences of mercy is far more powerful to influence me in choosing and steadfastly holding the right path. Gentlemen, if I cannot get out by pardon I will be glad to have my sentence commuted to eight or ten years. I beg to refer you to Colonel J. W. Renfroe, P. M., at Atlanta, who has been connected with the Dade Coal company, and knows all about my conduct here. Gentlemen, you may rest assured that I will never give you cause to regret anything you do for me. I have learned a lesson that will be my guide through life. A man that serves seven or eight years in prison and does not reform will never reform during life. All I ask to substantiate what I have said is a chance to prove to the people of Georgia that the time I have served in prison has wrought a change in me.

Trusting I have your prayerful consideration, I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. H. HAMMOND.

A LETTER.

The petition was accompanied by the following letter:

Messrs W. A. Huff and J. E. Schofield, House of Representatives—Gentlemen: Feeling satisfied that you will assist me in my case, I have written a long letter to the general assembly and requested my mother to hand it to you. Will you kindly favor me by presenting it to them and using your influence with them, not for my sake alone, but for my dear old mother's sake. She is now about 58 and is working every day for her support. It is my heart's desire and prayer to God that I may get out and take care of her. I am satisfied that if my case is recommended to the governor for a pardon that he will grant it. Mr. Thomas W. Latham has my case in hand. Hoping to have your help, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. HAMMOND.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Beginning of the Third Week of the Session—How the Work Progresses.

Tomorrow marks the beginning of the third week of the session of the Peabody institute. The lecturers propose to continue their excellent work to the end. This week will be an exceptionally interesting one at the institute, and, with fair weather a very largely increased attendance of teachers may be confidently expected. Despite the atrocious weather of the past four or five days, the attendance has been encouragingly good.

Dr. Tucker, whose expository readings have been the source of much pleasure and profit to all who have haard them, will conclude his lectures on "correct reading," and with them take up some cognate branch of instruction.

The weather being propitious, Dr. Clifton will begin work in earnest. His lectures will be pictorial in their character, as he proposes to illustrate them with the aid of those instruments already described in these columns, and to which the world of science is indebted to Dr. Clifton.

In addition to these specially instructive lectures, Dr. Hancock will pronounce several of his chaste and instructive lectures.

There will be several prize contests during the week. These will be open to all teachers who have been in attendance upon the sessions of the institute. The prizes to be striven for are: First, a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary, to be given to him who shall excel in spelling—the test being 50 words written; second, a globe worth $15 to be bestowed upon the person standing the best examination in geography; third, a Roget's Thesaurus of English words and a dictionary of phases and fables, to be given to him who shows the greatest proficiency in arithmetic. These tests will be made in public and will occur next Tuesday. They will be lively, and will put the contestants upon their mettle.

Programme for Monday:

FOR THE WHITES.	
Professor Slaton, arithmetic	9.00—9.35
Dr. G. J. Orr, school law	9.40—10.10
Rev. Chas. Lane, geography	10.15—10.45
Dr. Jno. Hancock, school methods	10.50—11.20
Dr. H. H. Tucker, reading	11.25—11.55
Dr. L. B. Clifton, natural science	12.00—12.30
Superintendent L.B. Evans, grammar	12.35—1.05
Professor Thigpen, arithmetic	1.10—1.40
FOR COLORED TEACHERS.	
Dr. Orr	9.00—9.35
Professor Lane	9.40—10.10
Dr. Hancock	10.15—10.40
Dr. Clifton	10.50—11.20
Professor Slaton	10.25—11.55
Dr. Tucker	12.00—12.30
Professor Thigpen	12.35—1.05
Superintendent Evans	1.10—1.40

The sessions of the institute are held in the Walker street school and are open to the public.

THE BEE HIVE

Honest goods, honest prices, every time.

Tea Party.

To-morrow nearly every housewife will want to lay in a supply of groceries for the month. In order to save at least twenty per cent on all you buy this month, those who never have should just this one time visit Hoyt & Thorn at 90 Whitehall, and examine their fine stock of groceries. On next Thursday we intend to give a tea party at our store, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. We will show to the citizens and ladies of Atlanta the finest tea it has ever been their pleasure to see. It is the finest importation, known in China as Ta-lo, and is by far the best grade ever sold in Atlanta. It has been known to sell, and does now sell for $2.50 per pound, but just come over, we will steep you one cup, let you pass upon its merit, and will sell you one pound in handsome decorated cans of our design. All the ladies of Atlanta are invited. We make no charge and insist upon every lady availing herself of this invitation of testing the merit of the finest quality of tea brought to America.

Remember it commences Thursday morning, August 4th, and lasts until Saturday, August 6th. Tell all your lady friends.

Respectfully,
HOYT & THORN.

Now or Never.

Let everybody go to Cumberland Island with the Rifles, August 6th. You will never have a better chance than this one.

J. M. High left for New York on yesterday.

The Most Sensational

Novel of the age, "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents: 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

THE BEE HIVE

Where shall we trade? Why, for sure it will be for your interest to make frequent visits at the Bee Hive.

Only $7.00 to Cumberland Island August 6th. Tickets good for ten days.

THE BEE HIVE

Will strive hard to please its patrons.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MY SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

Is Complete

SUITS FOR MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

PRICES GUARANTEED LOW AS THE LOWEST.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

GEO. MUSE, 38 Whitehall.

ANDREW J. MILLER

AND SON.

Preparatory to moving our Carpet Department into new quarters, we will close out a large lot of desirable remnants at less than value, consisting of Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels and Velvets. A large line of new Carpets at lowest market price. New things in Furniture. Call and see them.

42 AND 44 PEACHTREE ST.

The grandest excursion ever given to the sea shore will be that of the Rifles to Cumberland August 6th. Tickets only $7.00.

THE BEE HIVE

Wait for the opening.

THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Of last week at M. Rich & Bros. will be continued for one week longer in all the departments. We must have room and we know that low prices will make it, so don't delay but go at once to M. Rich & Bros. and get first-class goods at about half price.

Now or Never.

Let everybody go to Cumberland Island with the Rifles, August 6th. You will never have a better chance than this one.

Georgia Pump Works, 75 Waverly Place, near corner of Loyd and Alabama.

The storm on Friday night caused a leak in roof, damaging by rain water 100 pieces fine Figured Batistes and Organdys. They will be on sale Monday morning at half price. J. M. High.

THE BEE HIVE

To be THE Dry Goods Store of Atlanta.

A New Stock Company.

The application for charter by the Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure company as seen in our advertising columns show that it has been taken in charge by gentlemen well known in Atlanta. Their business standing is beyond question first-class, and rheir reputation for energy and push is too well known to require more than the mention of their names.

They have put into the enterprise capital sufficient to insure its success. Mr. J. M. Hunnicutt, so well known as the discoverer of this wonderful cure for one of the most exeruciating ills of the flesh, will have charge of the laboratory, and that its business management will be thoroughly pushed by its officers in charge.

Cumberland Island will be the most attractive place in the south during the Rifles encampment there. Be sure and go down August the 6th. Return tickets only $7.00.

THE BEE HIVE

When you want correct styles and correct prices.

Removal.

The Schuessler Manufacturing company will about August 3, 1887, remove their large wire factory plant to No. 33 North Broad street, where, by the addition of new and improved machinery, they will be enabled to turn out all work in wire and fancy iron work with dispatch and accuracy second to no similar establishment in the United States. And while we congratulate ourselves upon the unprecedented success of our factory during the past year, we thank our patrons for giving us the opportunity to successfully compete with all eastern and western wire goods factories, by writing for our low estimates on their work before finally placing their orders.

Our fall catalogue will soon be issued, and will be sent with prices upon application to our office, No. 50 Peachtree street.

To the southern trade we especially present ourselves as a company of neither idle boasters nor mere wind machines, but simply as men of business, who are determined to please their patrons and as much as possible further their interests in proportion to the advancement of their own. Send for estimates and we will guarantee satisfaction. Office No. 50 Peachtree street; factory No. 33 North Broad street.

A leak on Friday night damaged 100 pieces fine Figured Batiste and Organdys. They will be on sale Monday morning at half price. J. M. High.

"She" is Far Surpassed.

By "Allan Quatermain," Haggard's latest. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

ART GOODS.

THORNTON'S

BARGAINS FOR AUGUST

—IN—

STATIONERY, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

The following named goods have been greatly reduced in price to clean out and make room for our new fall stock soon to arrive. Read our prices.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

100 best autotype steel engravings in handsome bronze frames at $2.75 each, regular price $4; 75 same style engravings in gilt frames at $2 each, regular price $3.50; 309 best autotype engravings in sheet at 75 cents each, just half price. Handsome Oil Paintings at $1.75, old price $3, and a large stock of other pictures at equally low prices. Now is the time to buy pictures at a nominal price. Elegant 8x10 cabinet gilt frame for photo at 50c; plush and brass cabinet frame at 20c a piece, regular price 40c. 500 boxes gold note paper at 10c per box, with envelopes to match; 200 boxes extra note paper at 25c, worth 40c.

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.

50,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6½, at 85c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, extra quality, 90c per M.
50 reams good note paper at 60c per ream.
50 reams extra note paper at 75c per ream.
50 reams super fine note paper at $1 per ream.
Ladies' best visiting cards at 20c per package.
Specialties—Picture frames, easels, artists' canvas and crayon sketches for portraits made to order.
Give us a call and see these goods and we are certain you will be pleased with them.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
28 Whitehall street,
7p un mus Telephone 236.

Neal Loan and Banking Company.

As will be seen by their report in today's issue of THE CONSTITUTION, this house is in a condition to offer extra security to depositors. Aside from its paid up cash capital of $100,000, it has the use of a very large fund for a term of years without interest, thus enabling the company to grant such favors to their depositors as is consistent with prudence and safety. They solicit the accounts of acceptable parties, both in and out of the city, who may be engaged in a legitimate business and non-speculative. Not one dollar of the capital and resources of this bank was made by speculation, and their by-laws positively prohibit its officers to speculate. They have a splendid "fire-proof" vault and Herring's very latest double reserve burglar-proof bankers safe, guarded by Sargent's double time lock. They do a general banking business in all its branches, and after mature deliberation and at the urgent request of a number of friends, they have determined to add a

SAVING DEPARTMENT

to their business, and will receive deposits from $1 up, allowing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, if left ninety days. This will give our fast increasing and hard working citizens a chance to lay up small earnings against a "rainy day." Their charter subjects the individual property of the stockholders, which is over half a million, for the debts of the bank.

Directors—T. B. Neal, E. H. Thornton, John Keely.
Officers—T. B. Neal, President; John Keely, Vice-President; E. H. Thornton, Cashier.
1m7p under thornton 7p

GROCERIES.

HOYT & THORN,

90 WHITEHALL ST.,

(Telephone 451).

Cheap Cash Grocers,

ARE STILL QUOTING AND SELLING:

16 pounds Havemeyer Granulated Sugar	$1 00
17 pounds Ex. Canary C Sugar	1 00
16 pounds Head Rice	1 00
20 pounds Good Rice	1 00
50 pounds Royal Patent Flour	1 70
50 pounds Patent Flour	1 40
50 pounds Hudnut's Grits	1 00
10 pounds O. K. Leaf Lard	1 00
6 cans Eagle Condensed Milk	1 00
6 bars Glory Soap	25
11 bars Fairbank's Rabbit Foot Soap	25
48 bars Fairbanks's Rabbit Foot Soap	1 00
72 bars Fairbanks's Big Bargain	1 00
36 bars Colgate's New Soap	1 00
1 box 100 bars 8 oz. Rabbit Foot Soap	2 00
Dove Hams, small, 7 to 13 lbs, per pound	14½
Dove Hams, large, per pound	13
Fancy Lemons, Messina, per box	4 00
Lemons, per dozen	20
3 pounds any kind Jelly	20
5 pounds any kind Jelly	35
3 pounds fresh Prunes	20
Water Ground Meal, per peck	18
" " per bush	65
Rye Flour, per sack, 25 pounds	80
Graham Flour, per 25 pounds	80
New Pure Honey, per pound	15
Toma, per dozen	95
Porto Rico Syrup, new, per gallon	50
New Orleans Syrup, finest quality	75
Maple Syrup, per gallon	1 00
Pure Jersey Butter	30
Arbuckle and Levering Coffees	25

Send us your orders, and we will save you 20 per cent on all you buy.

We have the largest stock in the city, most varied and fresh.

We guarantee each and every article.

Do not throw away your money. Buy your groceries from us and save money.

TRY REGAL PATENT FLOUR.

HOYT & THORN,

90 WHITEHALL STREET.

CARPETS.

Our Fall Stock is now coming in and we will certainly surprise you with our low prices. No such stock ever offered by any Atlanta Carpet House. Come and get bargains in carpets at M. Rich & Bros.

THE BEE HIVE

Will study the interest of its patrons.

Special hotel rates will be given all who go with the Rifles to Cumberland August 6th Let everybody go down. Tickets only $7.00.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is full to overflowing, with all the new styles in Axminsters, Wiltons, Moquettes, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains, which we bought low for cash. We can save you money in carpets. M. Rich & Bros.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

Always in the Lead

AND WE INTFND TO STAY.

We have tried all kinds of advertising, but the most successful we have ever had are the walking advertisements. Have you seen them? Of course you have many times. We refer to those walking advertisements so often seen on the streets of Atlanta, and all over the State of Georgia, with a man inside—what a splendid ad. Each one of those

All Wool Suits

AT $10 AND $12

are, some hundreds of them about town, and eloquent talkers they are for our stock both as to prices and fit.

Our Furnishing Goods stock is admitted to be the best in the city.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S SPECIAL COLUMN.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

$25,000 for a marble quarry in Pickens county, Ga. 175 acres, with water and sand privileges, tested deposit 60 feet deep, located on Talking Rock creek, two miles from village called "Talking Rock," eight miles from Jasper, ten miles from Ellijay, seventy-five miles from Atlanta. Marietta and North Georgia railroad runs through the land, and the marble is at the very track. The Masonic fraternity of Georgia dedicated a block of marble from this quarry to the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., and monuments from this quarry erected in Rose Hill cemetery at Macon thirty years ago, still retain their polish showing the character of the marble to be the best, and the quantity is inexhaustible. Form your company or syndicate and buy this bonanza. Terms liberal.

$7,000 for one of the most beautiful suburban homes near the city, 18 acres with fine groves and lawn, splendid fruit in great variety, very choice and large vineyard, rich garden, asparagus beds, fine meadow for grazing, with spring branch running through it, select flowers and shrubbery, most complete 10-room dwelling, bath rooms, conservatory, excellent 2-room servants' house; also tenant house, large frame barn, stables; in fact, the most complete and best arranged place in all respects about Atlanta, and the price extremely low. Must be sold. Call at our office and we will take pleasure in showing you the property.

100-acre farm 1¼ miles from the city limits, 2¾ miles from the Kimball house; 65 acres in woods, 35 in cultivation; corn, oats, rye, potatoes, milo maize, 6 acres very fine peach and apple orchard, half acre in pears, 2 acres finest varieties of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries; neat five-room cottage, kitchen and servants' room; elevation of property 1,100 feet above sea, with charming view of the city and new capitol from front veranda. Fronts main street and road into Atlanta, and extends within a quarter of a mile of Central railroad, near the United States post. Excellent frame barn 28x44 feet; stable and all needed buildings; fine wells and several fine springs on the place. A rare investment. Will sub-divide into small farms.

$6,000 for 53 acres on the Georgia railroad with beautiful front and view of trains, lovely shade; 20 acres meadow of Bermuda grass, with stream through it; neat, new 5 r. cottage, etc. Most liberal payments for this choice place.

$8,000 for four lots, each 25x100 feet to alley on Marietta street, three blocks from the capitol and postoffice. Terms very easy. Will sell separately.

$1,500 for choice Hood street lot near Whitehall.

$900 for 2 lots on Traynham, between Peters and Chapel.

$2,000 for 6 lots corner Pulliam and Glenn.

$4,500 for 2 Washington street lots, each 50x190 feet near Crumley, on car line.

$4,500 for 5 Pulliam and Fulton street lots, one block from Washington street.

$100 each for 6 lots near Grant park, on Garden street.

$2,000 for 2 Capitol avenue and Crew street lots, high and choice, each 50x200 feet. Bargain.

$600 for Ira street lot, 50x100 feet, between Crumley and Glenn streets, very near the school.

$750 for 50x100 feet, corner Boulevard and Gartrell street.

$1,000 each for 2 Jackson street lots, 50x200 feet each to alley, near Forest avenue.

$6,000 for central Peachtree lot with double front.

$5,000 for corner West Peachtree lot, 100x200 feet. Central.

$7,000 for Peachtree lot, 100x300 feet, on a shady corner fronting the car line.

$1,500 for a corner North avenue lot, 150x140 feet, near Peachtree on proposed new car line to Marietta street.

$1,000 for half-acre lot 200 feet from Decatur street.

$2,000 each for two lots on Whitehall street, each 54x190 feet, near Judge Tanner's.

Capitol Avenue—$25,000 for 130 beautiful, high, shaded lots, all in a body, with every attraction for home sites, and many causes constantly enhancing their value—a great investment for a syndicate of several persons to buy and hold until next spring and sell at auction for double the cost, which would be only $500 a lot.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

SELECT

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, Hillsboro, N. C. Founded 1859. The Misses Nash and Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their school on 21 September, 1887. Board and tuition for scholastic year $200. Circulars sent on application. tu th

Dissolution and Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF J. J. POWELL & BRO. IS DISSOLVED. We have associated ourselves with J. C. and F. A. Powell under the firm name of J. J. Powell Bro. & Co. Thanking our many friends for favors shown ask a continuance of same to new firm. All persons indebted to the old will please come forward and make settlements.

J. J. POWELL BRO. & CO.

August 1st, 1887.

B. F. LONGLEY,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

ALL BRANCHES OF BUILDING, SUCH AS brick work, carpenters' work, painting, etc contracted for. Shop corner Bell and Foster streets. Telephone 179. All orders receive prompt attention.

7p we fr su

MISCELLANEOUS.

top1c8p

CROCKERY, ETC.

---Best Goods Made.---

McBRIDE & CO.,

29 Peachtree Street.

FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS, DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS, CREAM FREEZERS,

Gate City Stone Filters,

HAVILAND'S CHINA.

Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.

MODERATE PRICES.

—M'BRIDE'S.—

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Local rains; nearly stationary temperature; winds generally easterly, except southerly at coast stations.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. }
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, July 30—9 p.m. }

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	29.92	78	...	E	Light	.30	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.92	78	...	S	8	.00	Fair.
Jacksonville	29.88	80	...	S	18	T	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.82	76	...	N	Light	.26	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.90	78	...	N	6	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.96	84	...	SW	8	.00	Clear.
Palestine	29.94	88	...	S	6	.00	Clear.
Fort Smith	......	...	...	...	......	......	......
Shreveport	......	...	...	...	......	......	......
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	29.80	72	70	NE	16	2.32	Lt rain.
2 p. m.	29.81	78	72	NE	16	.72	Lt rain.
9 p. m.	29.87	72	70	E	12	.47	Fair.

Maximum thermometer 80
Minimum thermometer 69
Total rainfall *3.51

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian time

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall.
Atlanta, Ga	80	69	3.22
Anderson, S. C	84	70	2.13
Cartersville, Ga	82	70	1.21
Columbus, Ga	....	....	....
Chattanooga, Tenn	84	73	.03
Gainesville, Ga	80	67	.92
Greenville, S. C	78	70	.68
Griffin, Ga	77	69	2.28
Macon, Ga	80	72	1.07
Newnan, Ga	82	68	3.70
Spartanburg, S. C	....	....	....
Toccoa, Ga	79	69	1.45
West Point, Ga	80	70	2.65

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
*T. Trace of rainfall.
†Undecipherable.

MEETINGS.

A reunion of the survivors of the First Georgia Regiment and the Twelfth Georgia Battalion will take place at Sandersville, Ga., on August the 3d. All the old members of each organization are expected to be on hand. 1w

Reunion of the Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery.

There will be a reunion of the Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery in Atlanta, at Grant's park, on the third of August, 1887, (first Wednesday.) Basket dinner. All members are requested to bring full baskets and come prepared for a big time.

d&w J. J. POWELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cœur De Lion Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar.

Attend a stated conclave at your asylum Masonic hall, Monday night, 1st instant, at 8 o'clock. Order of Red Cross will be conferred. By order of
PARK WOODWARD, E. C.
B. F. MOORE, Recorder.

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM

"WATER CURE."

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its thirteen years of continuous operation three thousand invalids have been restored to health.

Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

Accommodations—Homelike and elegant.

Dietary—Abundant hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated

Moliere Thermo Electric Bath,

improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric-Vapor, Chemical Baths, and all hydropathic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Swedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage Pneumatic and Vacuum treatment, etc., etc.

Physicians sending their chronic cases here, either for hydrotheraputic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and care. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies.

For pamphlet and references, etc., address

U. O. ROBERTON, M. D.,
ATLANTA, GA.

june 12-dly sun wed fri fol r m 8p

Acme Whiskies!

JOS. THOMPSON,
GRIFFIN, GA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.

Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.

Schlitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 3 dozen each.

Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.

Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or currency by express prepaid. 8p dtf

A Select School.

In another column is to be found the advertisement of the select school for young ladies in Hillsboro, N. C. The school has been kept since 1859 by the daughters and niece of Chief Justice Nash and has always enjoyed the reputation of one of the leading schools for young ladies in the south. Hillsboro is noted for the refinement of its people and for its remarkable climate. For circulars address Miss Kollock, Hillsboro, N. C.

Don't fail to go with the Rifles to Cumberland August the 6th. Tickets only $7 00.

THE BEE HIVE

To be the store of the people.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Three Large Conventions to Assemble in Atlanta Soon.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, FARMERS,

Fire Chiefs—The Work of the Conventions and the Entertainment the Delegates Will Receive from the People.

Atlanta is a city of conventions!

It would be a matter of impossibility almost to enumerate the many and important conventions that have been held in this city within the past five years. Almost every prominent organization in the United States has held a convention in Atlanta. The only one of any considerable size that has given the city the go by has been the Knights of Labor. The Prison Congress, the Y. M. C. association, the Car Accountants, various temperance organizations and Masonic fraternities have within the past few years sat with open and closed doors, as their rules required, within the confines of the municipality, and to each and all has the freedom of the city been extended and the hospitality of the people accorded.

Within the next sixty days three large and important organizations will assemble in Atlanta. The aggregate number of delegates these organizations will bring to the city will perhaps exceed fifteen hundred, the great majority of whom will view Atlanta and its wonderful progress and prosperity for the first time. It is impossible to estimate the advantage that has accrued to the city from the meetings of these conventions. New and worthy citizens have been secured, money and enterprise has been attracted, and many a man has cast his lot with ours and made his home among us, who perhaps never would have done so, had he not been attracted to the city by some pleasant experience had as a delegate. The three conventions that will assemble here within the next sixty days will bring hither a representative and influential body of men. One particularly, the farmers' convention, will have among its list of delegates many men who, if they find the city all that it is claimed and represented to be, may be induced to take up their residence here. A number of these delegates are understood to be coming with two objects in view; primarily, to attend and take part in the deliberations; and secondly, to look about and around them and see if the soil is not more generous and the seasons not more balmy in Georgia than they are at their present homes. That Atlanta will come up to expectations, the people who live here and who point with commendable pride to the monuments of the city's industry and progress, have no fear!

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

On the 13th of August, the 207th division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will entertain the various delegates from the many divisions of the grand brotherhood in annual convention. This organization is one of the most popular, most flourishing, and one of the strongest, if not the very strongest, of all the organizations effected by purely laboring men. It is a conservative, intelligent organization—one that both in theory and in practice condemns the methods so popular among laboring men by which grievances are redressed. Its chief officer, P. M. Arthur, by reason of his sensible and timely utterances on all questions of the day, has raised the order to an enviable place in popular estimation.

At the last meeting of the brotherhood, held in Columbus, Ohio, there were over 1,800 delegates in attendance; this number is not expected here, for the reason that Atlanta is not as accessible to the great majority of the members as was Columbus, and for the additional reason that the longer distance that will have to be traversed and the longer time required will prevent a number of engineers from getting leave to attend. There will be twenty-three or twenty-four divisions present, and the Georgia divisions and those in the surrounding states will be present in full force. The local officers are making preparations for 400 delegates, and the indications are good that at least that number will be present.

THE PROGMAMME TO BE FOLLOWED.

The convention will assembly in public session at 9 o'clock on the 13th of August at DeGive's opera house. Governor Gordon will address the convention, and in behalf of the state of Georgia will extend a cordial welcome to the united brotherhood. Mayor Cooper, of Atlanta, will extend the freedom of the city. Division 207, the local division, will welcome the delegates, the speech being made by Engineer Shivers. Grand Chief Engineer Arthur will respond in behalf of the brotherhood, after which Mr. Henry W. Grady, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, will by request address the convention. At half past seven in the evening, a reception will be given the convention by the railroad department of the Young Men's Christion association, at Concordia hall. On Sunday the brotherhood will attend the First Baptist church, where Dr. Hawthorne will deliver a sermon especially to the delegates. On Monday the Georgia Pacific railroad will tender an excursion to Salt Springs, and division 207 will dine the delegates and invited guests at the Sweetwater Park hotel. Elaborate and handsome invitations are now being sent to the various delegates all over the country, in which the various invitations are conveyed, and handsome tickets to the same are enclosed. These invitations will give the delegates some idea of what is in store for them when they reach Atlanta, and will also form handsome souvenirs of a very interstng and pleasant occasion.

THE INTERSTATE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

On the 16th of August representative farmers from the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas will assemble at DeGive's Opera house, at least six hundred strong. These delegates will assemble for the purpose of discussing, and devising some method or plan by which the depression now existing among the agricultural class can be removed. The delegates have been appointed by the governors of the respective states. and great care has been exercised in selecting intelligent and progressive farmers, not mere theorists and book worms. The governor will welcome the convention, and as he is the temporary chairman, will preside over the deliberations until a president is elected. Each state will come prepared to discuss some particular subject looking towards the amelioration of the agricultural depression. The various delegations have selected some prominent planter to prepare an essay which will be read as an introductory speech on the subject, after which the discussion will become general. As a matter of course, the convention will have no power to bind any one by its action, nor will it have any authority to command adherence to any particular course or policy; all that it can do will be to suggest and recommend; but its personnel being composed of the intelligent and progressive planters of all the southern states, its suggestions and its recommendations will have weight and influence.

Governor Gordon will probably give the convention a reception at the mansion during its stay, and other entertainments will be prepared for them and all the hotels and boarding houses will give delegates reduced rates.

THE FIRE ENGINEERS NEXT.

On the 20th of September the convention of fire engineers will convene in the Kimball house ball room in annual convention. This is the first time the convention has ever met in the south, and the greatesf enthusiasm prevails among the chiefs of the various cities to visit the wonderful southern city of which they have read so often and heard so much. The convention is composed of the chiefs of the fire departments of the various cities in the United States and Canada. Chief Joyner, of the Atlanta fire department is confident that there will be at least 400 delegates. The convention is a working body, and meets annually for the purpose of exchanging views and devising new plans and methods of fighting fire.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

The convention will sit with open doors, and will listen to a number of essays from the most prominent insurance men and firemen in the country. These essays all have a practical value and are intended to convey to all the special researches and inventions of those who have made a special feature of particular topics. There will also be in connectiun with the convention a large exhibit of all kinds of fire apparatus and machinery. The convention hopes to enroll a large number of new members, especially southern chiefs, which it is specially anxious to have in the body. Three days will be consumed in the business of the convention, after which Chief Joyner and the Atlanta officials will see that the delegates receive a taste at least of old-fashioned Georgia hospitality. A barbecue on top of Kennesaw mountain will be tendered the convention, and a banquet will follow the day after the barbecue in the city.

WHAT THE RAILROADS WILL DO.

All the railroads will give delegates to the three conventions and their families the benefit of one fare to and from the convention. All persons who desire to attend said conventions will on receipt of the secretary's certificate be accorded the same reductions in railroad rates. The railroads of the ten southern states in the territory of the farmers convention, without exception have made the one fare rate. It is possible that a large number of the locomotive engineers will be transported free of charge, by the courtesy of their own roads, but even if this is not done, the railroad fare will be such a small item that no one can not afford to pay it.

THE LIBERALITY OF THE HOTELS.

All the hotels in Atlanta have made special rates to the conventions. The Kimball will entertain the entire fire engineers' delegation at the usual rate, with 20 per cent off. If a delegate wants a high priced room he can get it at a reduction of 20 per cent, and if he wants a $2.50 room he can get it at the same rate. The other hotels will receive a large share of the patronage of the other conventions. They have made the following rates:

Markham House	$2 00	per day
National Hotel	1 50	" "
Grant House	1 50	" "
Boarding Houses	1 00	" "

Accommodations have been secured for a large number of delegates to the Farmers' convention at the Grant house and at other boarding houses already. Chief Engineer Arthur has engaged two rooms at the Kimball, and within the next few days, the various hotels will begin to receive applications from various sections for quarters.

Atlanta extends a cordial welcome to all!

The Late Mrs. Holland.

Mrs. Louise Holland, nee Leak, who died the past week, was a lady of noble character, and was a devoted Christian. She had been for eighteen years a confirmed invalid, and it was her patience under this affliction which crowned her virtues. Rev. Mr. Bowden, who preached the funeral sermon, paid her a glowing eulogy.

PERSONAL.

G. H. TANNER, commissioner of deeds.

J. M. HIGH left for New York on yesterdey

PAPER hanger, house and sign painter M. M. MAUCK, wall-paper and paint dealer.

MR. L. G. MCKAY, of New Orleans, is in the city.

MR. B. D. CUNNINGHAM, of Wilson, S. C., is in the city.

MR. M. C. MARSHALL, of Lexington, S. C., is in Atlanta.

MR. J. C. COURTNEY will spend today at Monteagle.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER TRAMMELL was in the city yesterday.

MRS. JULIA WARD, of Savannah, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

MR. W. B. SPENCER, of Orangeburg, S. C., was in Atlanta yesterday.

EDITOR KNOWLES, of Greensboro, was water bound in Atlanta yesterday.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER ERWIN left for his home in Athens yesterday.

MR. CLARENCE Q. SCOTT, of Richmond, is visiting his old friends in Atlanta.

DR. A. W. CALHOUN went up to Oconee White Sulphur Springs yesterday.

PROFESSOR LANE, of Macon, will preach at Marietta street mission tonight.

REV. DR. HAWTHORNE will preach this morning on the subject, "Our Young Women."

MRS. THOMAS FINLEY left the city Saturday to spend a few weeks at Nottingham, Ala.

MR. A. P. EAGLESTON, of Boston, is in the city, and will move his family here about the first of September.

THE REV. W. J. COOKE, pastor of the Central Christian church, will pass several weeks at his old home in Virginia.

WHISKY $1.50 up. No charge for jugs. Joseph Wolff, Red store, opposite new East Tennessee passenger depot, Macon, Ga. su tf

JOSEPH WOLFF, dealer in fine whisky. Jugs filled promptly. Red store, opposite new East Tennessee passenger depot, Macon, Ga. su tf

W. L. TURNER, 162 Butler street, brought to this office yesterday a peach three-and-a-half inches in diameter and weighing fourteen ounces.

MISS MARY PLANT, of Macon, who has been visiting Miss Mary Lou DeGraffenreid, left last week for Tallulah Falls, where she will spend the summer.

MRS. HENRY CLAY HAMMOND leaves the city tomorrow for an extended tour through the middle and eastern states, returning to Atlanta in October.

MR. FRANK M. O'BRYAN leaves Atlanta today for Texas and Colorado. He will not return for three months. This trip combines business and pleasure.

MR. JAMES STOKES and wife, of 59 Gartrell street, took passage on the city of Augusta for New York, which sailed from Savannah Friday. Their many friends wish them a pleasant trip.

WE want one honest, A. No. 1 white driver who is willing to stay and work, who knows the city and can come well recommended. Do not apply without a recommendation. Hoyt & Thorn.

MRS. C. H. PURSE, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Emma Lee, and her little grandson, Master Mallory Dickson, left Tuesday for Clarksville, Ga., where they will spend a month at the Alleghany house.

MRS. GUSTAV LEO leaves Atlanta today, en route for New York, where she will take the steamer for Germany. Mrs. Leo returns to her native country to visit her relatives, and will make a visit of six months' duration.

MR. HENRY GRAY, for the past eighteen months connected with the advertising department of THE CONSTITUTION, leaves Atlanta to accept a responsible and lucrative position in Birmingham, to become the manager of the Morning Herald, the new daily newspaper of that city. Mr. Gray has done some admirable work for THE CONSTITUTION, and the training he received here will be invaluable in his new field of labor. He is a young man of many sterling qualities—trustworthy, energetic, and singularly sagacious for one of his years. He carries with him to his new home the best wishes of his employers and associates.

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: Mrs M H Dillingham, Georgia; J H Duncan, Hartwell, Ga; John M Hynes, Gainesville, Ga; W P Corbett, Macon, Ga; Thos Egleston, Atlanta, Ga; Wm Mickelberry, Atlanta, Ga; W E Reynolds, Atlanta, Ga; R F Gould, St Louis, Mo; John W Murphy, Columbus, Ga; E F Jassey, Georgia; B Jones, Columbia, S C; B C Ely, Baltimore, Md; Geo R Eagan, Boston, Mass; M L Brown, Jr, Atlanta, Ga; Mrs L R Tuttle, Jacksonville, Fla; Miss Ruby W Tuttle, Jacksonville, Fla; J N Garnett, West Va; J H Carlton, Dallas, Tex; M C Kiser, Willie Kiser, Atlanta; John M Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa; W E Simmons, Laurenceville, Ga; Wm Wooton, Dawson, Ga; J W Perkins, Burke county, Ga; C F Bell, Burke county, Ga; H E Palmer, Charles M Roberts, Atlanta; J S Crowwell, Binghamton, N. Y; J E Sullivan, Binghamton, N Y; S H Tanner, Atanta; C W Richter, J K Lumney, Griffin, Ga; J E Bealock, J S Johnson, E L Cox, J L Mickelberry, W E Reynolds, Ga; A L Holleyman, Cleveland, Fla; C W Jacobs, Nashville, Tennessee; J J Harllee, Manata, Fla; Mrs M B Hopkins, R T Hopkins, Mrs S A Bennett, Edgar A Ross Mrs S A Bennett, West Point, Miss; J Fred Lelunthal, Charleston, S C; Chas Payson, Augusta, Ga; J C Hunter, Atlanta, Ga; J P Screreti, Newnan, Ga; J E Dent, Jr, Newnan, Ga; W H Cordell, Macon, Ga; B Y Moon, Jackson, Ga; N C Beal, Georgia; E S Swift, Columbus, Ga; W B Swift, Columbus, Ga

AT THE KIMBALL: D R Stauffocher, Cinnati, Ohio; A C Douglass, N Y; C A Hudman, Opelika, Ala; John J Dorey, Opelika, Ala; S Clayton, Ga; Dr J Sims, Ga; C L Patton, Atlanta, Ga; Henry Gutman, N Y; R E Park, Macon, Ga; P B Bibb, Montgomery, Ala; N H Cherry, N Y; O Carr, Detroit, Mich; Louis Dean, N Y; M H Durand, Macon Geo C Davis, Baltimore, Md; Geo M Collins, Lithonia, Ga; Henry Potts, Chattanooga, Tenn; John Towers, Birmingham, Ala; J S Sattner, Chattanooga, Tenn; W E Wooten, Albany, Ga; G Bradt, Chattanooga, Tenn; Miss Lula Wooten, Albany, Ga; Miss Callie McCall, Jacksonville, Fla; P D Willingham, Macon, Ga; R L Jones, Albany, Ga; C Patton, city; G Owens, Albany, Ga; R B Swift, city; W J Campbell, Georgia; R L Bean, Opelika, Ala; Abe Sugel, Baltimore, Md; David Haas, Philadelphia; G H Fleming, Saton M Jones, Jacksonville, Fla; Gaston Hardy, Charleston, S C; J O Banton, Thomas Egleston, Cincinnatti, Ohio; L E Dorall, Louisville, Ky. W A Brown, Ga; T J Blain, Cincinnatti, O; John Dean, N Y; A E Rose, Macon Ga; L Bauer, Atlanta; W H Felton Jr, Ga; Simon Hesse, Clute, Ohio; Isaac Grabb, Louisville, Ky; G H Machman, Baltimore, Md; J W Murray, Toledo, Ohio; J T Terrell, W and A Revy, Charles L Patterson, Ga; P B Bratton, S C; John W Towns, Birmingham, Ala; P S Gilman, Knoxville, Tenn; Thos D Queens, Philadelphia, Pa; C T Hesse, Clute, Ohio; S T Allens, Chicago; H C Jackson, Chattanooga, Tennessee; H M Fewston, New York; Tom Cadwallader, Chicago; W W Hardy, Senol, Ga; D B Macdonald, Detroit, Mich; B H Roan, Fairburn, Ga; R G Eyrich, New Orleans, La; W J Bass, Nashville, Tenn; H C Vellepeeyne, Macon, Ga; Wm W Brown, Macon, Ga; Lamar Cobb, Athens, Georgia; W W Fraser, Savannah, Georgia;

A MAMMOTH PURCHASE

Three Thousand Acres of Mineral Lands

PURCHASED BY A RICH SYNDICATE.

Gold Mines to be Developed—The Big Deal Which Colonel Burke, of New Orleans, and Other Gentlemen Have Made.

There was consummated yesterday morning one of the most important purchases of real estate in the history of Georgia.

For some time past Colonel E. A. Burke and other gentlemen interested with him, have been negotiating for the purchase of valuable mineral lands in West Georgia, the deal being engineered by Colonel George Adair. When Colonel Burke and several friends were in the city several days ago THE CONSTITUTION contained an intimation of the negotiations which were pending. It is now able to state the result of those negotiations.

Colonel Burke and a party of friends from New York, Birmingham and New Orleans, have purchased

3,000 ACRES OF LAND

in Haralson county. The land is situated near Tallapoosa and is very valuable mineral land. This purchase includes the old Holland gold mine, and there is said to be a great deal of gold ore on the tract which has been purchased.

The new purchasers expect soon to erect a $100,000 plant to treat the gold ore on their property, and will go ahead developing their property. These gentlemen haven't finished their purchases of mineral land, but, having great confidence in the resources of the mountain regions of Georgia, are going ahead quietly, buying what pleases them, and, it is said,

PAYING CASH FOR IT.

They express great faith in their investments.

"What pleases me," said a prominent real estate man in discussing the sale, "is to see capitalists taking hold of Georgia mineral lands and working them. This brings money into the state, and gives employment to laborers, furnishes a market for produce, and increases her population. It is a good thing for the state."

It is stated that the Tallapoosa Land and Mining company has

OVER 100 MEN EMPLOYED

in developing the mines on its lands.

The company has purchased the hotel at Tallapoosa, is having it thoroughly refitted and refurnished and expects to take other steps looking to the development of that part of the state.

These investments are all the result of railroad access to the mountains which are, to quote Colonel Adair, "bristling with minerals."

Other extensive purchases may be looked for in the near future.

Prodigality.

"Be gosh, I spend my money when I come to town! Give us a bolivar."

COMING TO THE FRONT.

The Remarkable Growth of the Hat Trade in a few Years.

The remarkable exhibit made in THE CONSTITUTION last Sunday, of the resources and general trade of Atlanta has been the cause of an immense amount of gossip among the people of this city, especially among the merchants, many of whom did not have the slightest idea of the bulk of the business done in their own city. In many branches of trade the increase has been wonderful, and special instances could be cited that would prove astonishing.

Yesterday in a talk with Mr. J. W. Atkins, of the firm of J. W. and E. C. Atkins, wholesale hatters, a CONSTITUTION man gleaned some interesting points. They have been compelled recently to move out of their old quarters, and are now at 22 Decatur street, where, according to the judgment of the best posted traveling men from New York, Boston and other northern cities, they have one of the completest hat establishments in the country. The building is four stories and basement, 150 by 30 feet. or 18,000 square feet of floor space, all occupied by the Messrs. Atkins.

Said Mr. Atkins:

"The growth of our business has been a matter of surprise even to us, but it shows plainly how Atlanta is coming to the front. We started a few years ago on Peachtree street where we ran a retail house. At that time we scarcely thought of the wholesale trade. But our business increased so rapidly that we entered into new quarters, commenced the jobbing business, and have gradually, I might say, rapidly, built up a business that is, we believe, a credit to Atlanta or any other city. Last year our trade advanced 25 per cent over the previous year, and this year we hope and believe we shall go thirty-three and a third per cent over 1886."

Continuing, Mr. Atkins said:

"We now travel five men constantly, and are every day broadening our territory. We sell all over Georgia, Sousch Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida."

"Do you deal in anything but hats?"

"No. We handle nothing but hats. The hat trade has never been a success here until now, and we consider it a necessity to the business of the city."

THE CONSTITUTION is glad to note the enterprsse of these gentlemen, and agree with them that their establishment is a necessity in a city claiming the broad facilities and scope of territory Atlanta does.

Complimentary.

The following from the Spectator, the leading insurance journal in the United States, is in reference to a company transacting business in Atlanta, where the southern headquarters of that company are situated, must be very gratifying to all patrons of the institution.

"The Southern Fidelity and Casualty company, of New York, on July 20th declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on its capital stock of $250,000. During the past six months the experience of the company has been highly satisfactory, and the assets and surplus have largely increased. Since the last published statement of the company on May 1st, the assets have increased something over $22,000, so that on July 1st the books show aggregate assetts of $632,000. The officers of the company, William M. Richards, president; George F. Seward, vice president, and John M. Crane, secretary, are open to congratulations on the present condition of the company."

W. T. Crenshaw, whose office is at 2½ Marietta street, is general agent of this company for the southern states.

WE HVVE MADE IT A RULE

Never to carry over goods from one season to another. We will, therefore, offer a discount of 33⅓ per cent on plain and checked Nainsooks, India Linens, Mulls, Persian Lawns, Swisses, Cambrics, Piques, Novelty and Fancy White Goods. M. Rich & Bros.

Cash paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves and other household goods. L. M. Ivey, 27 Marietta street.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BOSCHE & DONAHUE, PAINTers, is this day dissolved. P. J. Donahue will continue the business at the old stand. All accounts for and against the old firm will be settled by me. P. J. DONAHUE.

The communication in another column from Boyd & Baxter, furniture manufacturers, has been sent to a number of our leading houses, and deserves a special notice from us. The purpose of the communication is to acquaint, if possible, every man, woman and child in Atlanta and Georgia of the gratifying fact that these gentlemen are manufacturing as handsome line of bedroom suites—for the money—as can be made north or south, at prices to suit all classes, from $10 to $200, made of walnut, ash, cherry, antique oak, poplar, etc. They guarantee their goods to equal any in workmanship and finish, and every citizen of Atlanta when buying should first ask their dealers for Boyd & Baxter furniture. Every dealer in the city should take special pride and effort to push forward all goods manufactured by our own people.

The Atlanta Rifles excursion to Cumberland Island August the 6th will be the last one this year. Don't miss it. Your last chance.

M. RICH & BROS.

Will offer, this week, Ginghams, Satins, Percales, Zephyrs, Crinkles, Cable Cords, Organdies, Jaconets, and Lawns at 25 cents discount on the dollar.

Our Dress Goods, plain and fancy, and Combination Suits you can get at 50 cents on the dollar.

Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets in fancy and plain, at a reduction of 30 per cent.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Dresses will be sold at 65 cents on the dollar. These are solid facts. M. Rich & Bros.

Tallulah Falls.

Piedmont Air-Line train No. 51, leaving Atlanta at 6 p. m., city time, will on every Saturday and Wednesday nights, until further notice connect with North Eastern railroad at Coronelia for Tallulah Falls arriving there at 10 'clock. Round trip ticket good until Monday; $3. Professor H. W. Card's orchestra and brass band engaged for the season at the Cliff house, opposite depot. thu sat sun

Lovers of Sensational

Novels should read "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Real Estate.

See Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s special column today.

THE BEE HIVE

Will be sure to please the public. Wait the opening days.

Mansion House, Greenville, S. C.

Do you ever expect to visit Greenville? If you do it will be to your interest, as well as a real downright pleasure, to stop at the Mansion House, which deserves the support and good will of the traveling public. Its table is one that cannot be excelled, having as it does, all the luxuries that money can purchase and the culinary art prepare. The fact that it is under the careful management of Mr. A. A. Gates, and has lately been refurnished in all its departments, witn the best material, insures to the traveling public superior accommodation in every respect. For the commercial travelers, the Mansion House has large and accessible sample rooms.

Greenville is one of the finest summer resorts in the south, and the Mansion House is one of the best hotels, and we feel assured if you stop with Mr. Gates you will be courteously treated and well taken care of.

The Atlanta Rifles excursion to Cumberland Island August the 6th will be the last one this year. Don't miss it. Your last chance.

I have for sale one hundred Mocking birds now in song that I will sell cheap. J. J. Daniel, No. 3. South Pryor street. 1w

Boyd & Baxter, furniture manufacturers, sold yesterday one hundred and fifty bedroom suites to P. H. Snook; in short to "T. C. F. H. I. G." He had just sold out the last of the former order, made only about two months since, for one hundred suites. This is the way he patronizes home manufactures. A good example to all dealers in Georgia. "Go, thou reader, and do likewise."

Last Week of the Great Midsummer Closing Out Sale.

Avail yourselves of the opportunity, the same big discounts from former low prices, in every department, will be offered at M. Rich & Bros.

A grand jubilee for everybody at Cumberland Island, August 6th. Everybody be on hand.

The Wonderful Electric Well.

The Hillman House, Hillman, Ga., now open. All trains on the Georgia railroad connect at Barnett for Hillman. 1m

Georgia Pump Works, 75 Waverly Place, near corner of Loyd and Alabama.

FOR RENT.

Large double store now occupied by Morrison & Co., Republic block, opposite Kimball House, is for rent. Apply to Mrs. Lochrane, 342 Peachtree street, or 52 and 53 Gate City Bank Building.

ELGIN LOCHRANE.

tf

Cumberland Island will be the most attractive place in the south during the Rifles encampment there. Be sure and go down August the 6th. Return tickets only $7.00.

HANSOM CABS! HANSOM CABS!

Try them. They are the easiest riding vehicle put on wheels, and "so English, you know."

The Gurneys, another novelty that has taken popular favor.

If you desire to take a ride in a first-class outfit telephone or dispatch a messenger to the Ballard Transfer Co. office, Union Depot. Telephone 205.

8p

THE LEYDEN,

A SELECT HOUSE.

No. 123 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PROMINENT, SHADY LOCATION, ENTIRELY away from R. R. locomotives and smoke. Special rates for July and August.

june19—2m sun soci pg.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES

—TO THE—

FARMER'S

INTERSTATE ENCAMPMENT,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.,

August First to Sixth, Inclusive.

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Not less than 25 cents to be charged. Special service by trains at regular intervals during each day of the encampment between Spartanburg and the encampment grounds. Fare, straight, 10 cents; round trip 15 cents.

Dates for other special excursions will be duly announced.

J. L. TAYLOR, G. P. Agent. L. L. McCLESKY, D. P. Agent.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. TO the Superior Court of said county: The petition of Joseph M. Brown, William A. Russell, James A. Adair, Elijah A. Brown, C. T. Watson, Joseph M. Hunnicutt, George M. Brown, and others, of the county of Fulton, and John H. Boston, of the county Cobb, respectfully show that they desire to be incorporated under the corporate name of "Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure Company."

The object of said corporation is the manufacture and sale of "Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure," or any other proprietory medicine or medicines.

The chief office of said corporation will be in the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton.

The capital stock of said corporation will be ($15,000) fifteen thousand dollars; divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which amount ten thousand dollars have actually been paid in, they desire the power of increasing the said capital stock from time to time to a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Said petitioners desire power of suing and being sued, to have and use a common seal, and to have succession and make such constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations, as are not inconsistent with the laws of this state and of the United States, and to amend or rescind the same at pleasure. They desire power to buy, own and lease real estate, sell or mortgage the same whenever they may deem it advisable for the best interests of said corporation, and in accordance with their by-laws.

That said corporation may have power to elect such officers, managers and directors, to appoint such agents, and to do all such acts as are necessary for the purposes of its creation.

Petitioners desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

THOMAS L. BISHOP, Petitioner's Attorney.

Filed in office July 30th, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office,
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
This July 30, 1887. sun tues

G. W. ADAIR, : : Rents! Rents!

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT HOUSES FOR the next year should come in now and close up leases.

Nearly all leases on stores expire 1st September, and tenants desiring to makes changes are invited to examine my lists.

I have several central stores for rent.

I have the handsomest office in the city in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s building.

I have a few nice offices on Peachtree and Marietta and Broad streets.

I have residences in nearly every portion of the city.

I have a first-class tenant for storehouse on Whitehall, between Alabama and Hunter.

I have a good demand for nice 6 to 8 room gas and water houses, near in.

If you want to talk about rents come in and see me, and I think I can suit you.

Landlords having houses vacant, bring 'em in and let me find you a tenant.

785pg G. W. ADAIR. 5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

United States Internal Revenue,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, July 30th, 1887.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887, I WILL SELL at Custom House, in Atlanta, between the legal hours of sale the following property, seized for violations of the internal revenue laws; to-wit:

10 Copper Stills, caps and worms.
523 Gallons Whiskey, more or less.
57 Gallons Brandy.
One shotgun.

All of the above described property having been duly advertised for thirty days, and no claims filed or bonds given as required by law, the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, Jr., Collector.

SOUTHERN GRANITE CO.

ARCHITECTURAL, MONUMENTAL, STREET PAVING, CURBING, CROSSING AND

All Kinds of Stone Work Promptly Executed!

QUARRIES—STONE MOUNTAIN AND LITHONIA, GA.

For estimates, address Atlanta, Ga.

mch9—6m we fri su 8p

For Lease or Sale.

ROCK QUARRY OF ABOUT 25 ACRES, WITH farm of 535 acres, convenient to Conyers or Lithonia. 92 acres of fine bottom land on Yellow river and other streams.

Call and examine fine growing crops, and apply to MRS. V. C. CONYERS, Covington, Ga.

sat sun 8p

Professional Cookery Books

By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.

Chef-de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.

No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Standard authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price $2.00.

No. 2.—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Oyster Cooking and Bill of Fare book. Third Edition. Price $2.00.

No. 3.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Families. Price $1.50.

No. 4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price $3.00.

Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price $1.00.

The above Books are for sale by

LESTER & KUHRT,

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,

Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

june24 3m 8p

TWO NOTED JUDGES

Who Have Dealt With Prohibition in Atlanta,

AND THEIR VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

A Talk With Recorder Anderson, of the Police Court, and Judge Van Epps, of the City Court.

No two judges in Georgia have been so much talked about in the past year or two as Recorder Anderson, of the police court, and Judge Van Epps, of the city court. The prohibition cases made in Atlanta under the new law have been adjudicated by these gentlemen, and there has been much criticism and much praise. We present this morning a portrait of each of these now famous judges with a short interview from each, giving the theory upon which the prohibition law has been administered and its violations punished, and the outlook as to the future of the law in its relation to the court.

A Talk With Judge Van Epps.

The city court of Atlanta, adjourned yesterday until the next regular term which convenes September 5. A vast amount of criminal business has been dispatched. The bulk of cases for violation of the prohibition law was carried over to the September term. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Judge Van Epps as he was leaving the court house. A warmth of gladness breathed around him as he exclaimed: "Its finished, rest for head and heart and brain."

The reporter hesitated to talk "shop" under these circumstances, but ventured the question:

"Are many prohibition cases pending for the September term?"

"Comparatively few," answered the judge, "and several of those then to be tried are cases of offenders who have been tried before."

"Do you consider," inquired the reporter, "that the courts have gotten firm hold of violations of the prohibition law and that they will be able to compel a fair and faithful observance of it?"

"Unquestionably," said the judge, "the heavy artillery of the state courts was slow in getting into the field, with their cumbersome machinery of grand juries, and trial juries. The law, too, was a new law, having received no judicial interpretation in decided cases, and many of its provisions were misunderstood, and in some instances honestly mistaken. The mist of the morning of July 1st, 1886, the day when the law went into operation, had scarcely cleared away, when Recorder Anderson became engaged along his whole front, if you allow the expression. I think the people are only beginning to appreciate what firmness, what integrity, what deathless faith, animated the heart of this pure and fearless judge as single-handed and alone he at first confronted this great question, and what oceans of abuse rolled

JUDGE HOWARD VAN EPPS.

over him for the simple and brave discharge of his duty. The day seemed to be going against him, and a terrific hail of villification was falling around him, when the city court, in the now famous Beiser case, marched up and took its place beside him, having declared winebibbing in winerooms to be a violation of the law, and imposing a fine of $1,000 upon Beiser for selling wine by retail in a barroom. The difficulty was that wholesale tippling in whisky had simply been substantiated by wholesale tippling in so-called wine, which was 'strengthened to suit' the taste of the parched palate, or in villainous concoctions scudding under the name of agaric, nerve tonic, rice beer, and New Era beer, and the like. The grand jury soon after presented offenders, without fear or favor, and the tide began to turn. Anti-prohibitionists on trial juries hesitated not to convict. Anti-prohibitionist citizens, purest in character and weightiest in influence, hesitated not to declare that it was the sworn duty of judges to enforce the law, and to compel its observance by the infliction of adequate penalties. And then, last of all, dawned with increasing clearness, the conviction of the people that the abolition of barrooms had not hurt Atlanta, industrially, financially, or morally, but on the contrary, had been an unmixed and heaven-bestowed blessing.

"Yes, the courts have control of the question now."

"Have not the fines imposed in these cases been heavier than those imposed in other cases?"

"In many instances they have been heavier. This was due not to any prohibition party feeling in the trial judges. Anti-prohibition judges in conscientious regard of their oaths of office, would doubtless have inflicted the same penalties. At any rate if a judge, actuated by party feeling, had weakly suffered the laws to be trampled under foot, he would merit, and would speedily receive, the contempt of a community of manly men such as make up the body of Atlanta's citizens. You must remember, too, that the business of whisky selling is outlawed—dealers pay no license, municipal, county or state. It is, too, prosecuted in cold blood for pecuniary gain, and if licensed by puny fines is enormously profitable. It is not a crime committed in the sudden heat of passion by weak and erring men. It is cold, calculating avarice, and essentially insubordinate. Though fines, perhaps severe in the judgment of the interested or the thoughtless, have heretofore been imposed, it is now manifest that fines do not deter offenders, and the courts must proceed to graver methods."

"What is the extreme limit of penalty under the law?"

"The courts may inflict $1,000 fine, and in addition thereto eighteen months' imprisonment, of which twelve months is at hard labor on the public works. And for myself I do not hesitate to say—indeed, I feel it is but fair to state—that the indelible disgrace of the chaingang is confronting those members of our community who, in defiance of the laws of our peaceable and well ordered state, are blindly persisting in crime for the sake of a few dollars. It is a fatal delusion—inconceivable madness, for them to suppose that they can mitigate the punishment due to their crimes by villification of officers who fear nothing, perhaps, except to do wrong.

Judge Anderson's Views.

A CONSTITUTION man called on Judge Anderson at his office yesterday, and without any preliminaries, plunged into the prohibition question, so far as it is mixed up with the administration of justice.

"You ask for the theory upon which I have acted in trying to enforce the ordinance in favor of prohibition," said the judge.

"When the election was held in November, 1885, I was recorder and, of course, had ample time to study the question of administration with a view to decide upon the best course to attain the desired result—viz: a general obedience to the law. It would not do to allow the law to be generally disregarded and violated. This would be far worse than the old bar room

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A SELECT HOUSE.

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The chief office of said corporation will be in the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton.

The capital stock of said corporation will be ($15,000) fifteen thousand dollars; divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which amount ten thousand dollars have actually been paid in, they desire the power of increasing the said capital stock from time to time to a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Said petitioners desire power of suing and being sued, to have and use a common seal, and to have succession and make such constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations, as are not inconsistent with the laws of this state and of the United States, and to amend or rescind the same at pleasure. They desire power to buy, own and lease real estate, sell or mortgage the same whenever they may deem it advisable for the best interests of said corporation, and in accordance with their by-laws.

That said corporation may have power to elect such officers, managers and directors, to appoint such agents, and to do all such acts as are necessary for the purposes of its creation.

Petitioners desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

THOMAS L. BISHOP, Petitioner's Attorney.

Filed in office July 30th, 1887. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office, C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

This July 30, 1887. sun tues

G. W. ADAIR, : : Rents! Rents!

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT HOUSES FOR the next year should come in now and close up leases.

Nearly all leases on stores expire 1st September, and tenants desiring to makes changes are invited to examine my lists.

I have several central stores for rent.

I have the handsomest office in the city in Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s building.

I have a few nice offices on Peachtree and Marietta and Broad streets.

I have residences in nearly every portion of the city.

I have a first-class tenant for storehouse on Whitehall, between Alabama and Hunter.

I have a good demand for nice 6 to 8 room gas and water houses, near in.

If you want to talk about rents come in and see me, and I think I can suit you.

Landlords having houses vacant, bring 'em in and let me find you a tenant.

-7 8 5pg G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

United States Internal Revenue,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, Atlanta, July 30th, 1887.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887, I WILL SELL at Custom House, in Atlanta, between the legal hours of sale the following property, seized for violations of the internal revenue laws; to-wit:

10 Copper Stills, caps and worms.
523 Gallons Whiskey, more or less.
57 Gallons Brandy.
One shotgun.

All of the above described property having been duly advertised for thirty days, and no claims filed or bonds given as required by law, the same will be sold and the net proceeds deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, Jr., Collector.

SOUTHERN GRANITE CO.

ARCHITECTURAL, MONUMENTAL, STREET PAVING, CURBING, CROSSING AND

All Kinds of Stone Work Promptly Executed!

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For estimates, address Atlanta, Ga.

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For Lease or Sale.

ROCK QUARRY OF ABOUT 25 ACRES, WITH farm of 535 acres, convenient to Conyers or Lithonia. 92 acres of fine bottom land on Yellow river and other streams.

Call and examine fine growing crops, and apply to MRS. V. C. CONYERS, Covington, Ga.

sat sun 8p

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By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.

Chef-de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.

No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Standard authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price $2.00.

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Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price $1.00.

The above Books are for sale by

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No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,

Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

june24 3m 8p

TWO NOTED JUDGES

Who Have Dealt With Prohibition in Atlanta,

AND THEIR VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

A Talk With Recorder Anderson, of the Police Court, and Judge Van Epps, of the City Court.

No two judges in Georgia have been so much talked about in the past year or two as Recorder Anderson, of the police court, and Judge Van Epps, of the city court. The prohibition cases made in Atlanta under the new law have been adjudicated by these gentlemen, and there has been much criticism and much praise. We present this morning a portrait of each of these now famous judges with a short interview from each, giving the theory upon which the prohibition law has been administered and its violations punished, and the outlook as to the future of the law in its relations to the court.

A Talk With Judge Van Epps.

The city court of Atlanta, adjourned yesterday until the next regular term which convenes September 5. A vast amount of criminal business has been dispatched. The bulk of cases for violation of the prohibition law was carried over to the September term. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Judge Van Epps as he was leaving the court house. A warmth of gladness breathed around him as he exclaimed: "Its finished, rest for head and heart and brain."

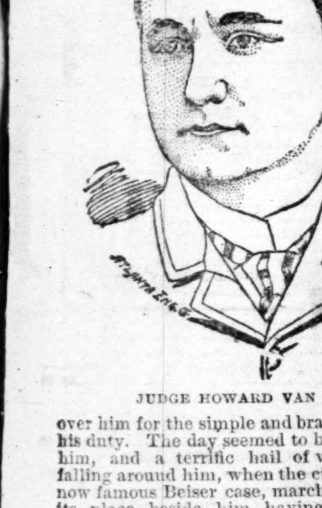
The reporter hesitated to talk "shop" under these circumstances, but ventured the question:

"Are many prohibition cases pending for the September term?"

"Comparatively few," answered the judge, "and several of those then to be tried are cases of offenders who have been tried before."

"Do you consider," inquired the reporter, "that the courts have gotten firm hold of violations of the prohibition law and that they will be able to compel a fair and faithful observance of it?"

"Unquestionably," said the judge, "the heavy artillery of the state courts was slow in getting into the field, with their cumbersome machinery of grand juries, and trial juries. The law, too, was a new law, having received no judicial interpretation in decided cases, and many of its provisions were misunderstood, and in some instances honestly mistaken. The mist of the morning of July 1st, 1886, the day when the law went into operation, had scarcely cleared away, when Recorder Anderson became engaged along his whole front, if you allow the expression. I think the people are only beginning to appreciate what firmness, what integrity, what deathless faith, animated the heart of this pure and fearless judge as single-handed and alone he at first confronted this great question, and what oceans of abuse rolled



JUDGE HOWARD VAN EPPS.

over him for the simple and brave discharge of his duty. The day seemed to be going against him, and a terrific hail of villification was falling around him, when the city court, in the now famous Beiser case, marched up and took its place beside him, having declared winebibbing in winerooms to be a violation of the law, and imposing a fine of $1,000 upon Beiser for selling wine by retail in a barroom. The difficulty was that wholesale tippling in whisky had simply been substantiated by wholesale tippling in so-called wine, which was 'strengthened to suit' the taste of the parched palate, or in villainous concoctions scudding under the name of agaric, nerve tonic, rice beer, and New Era beer, and the like. The grand jury soon after presented offenders, without fear or favor, and the tide began to turn. Anti-prohibitionists on trial juries hesitated not to convict. Anti-prohibitionist citizens, purest in character and weightiest in influence, hesitated not to declare that it was the sworn duty of judges to enforce the law, and to compel its observance by the infliction of adequate penalties. And then, last of all, dawned with increasing clearness, the conviction of the people that the abolition of barrooms had not hurt Atlanta, industrially, financially, or morally, but on the contrary, had been an unmixed and heaven-bestowed blessing.

"Yes, the courts have control of the question now."

"Have not the fines imposed in these cases been heavier than those imposed in other cases?"

"In many instances they have been heavier. This was due not to any prohibition party feeling in the trial judges. Anti-prohibition judges in conscientious regard of their oaths of office, would doubtless have inflicted the same penalties. At any rate if a judge, actuated by party feeling, had weakly suffered the laws to be trampled under foot, he would merit, and would speedily receive, the contempt of a community of manly men such as make up the body of Atlanta's citizens. You must remember, too, that the business of whisky selling is outlawed—dealers pay no license, municipal, county or state. It is, too, prosecuted in cold blood for pecuniary gain, and if licensed by puny fines is enormously profitable. It is not a crime committed in the sudden heat of passion by weak and erring men. It is cold, calculating avarice, and essentially insubordinate. Though fines, perhaps severe in the judgment of the interested or the thoughtless, have heretofore been imposed, it is now manifest that fines do not deter offenders, and the courts must proceed to graver methods."

"What is the extreme limit of penalty under the law?"

"The courts may inflict $1,000 fine, and in addition thereto eighteen months' imprisonment, of which twelve months is at hard labor on the public works. And for myself I do not hesitate to say—indeed, I feel it is but fair to state—that the indellible disgrace of the chaingang is confronting those members of our community who, in defiance of the laws of our peaceable and well ordered state, are blindly persisting in crime for the sake of a few dollars. It is a fatal delusion—inconceivable madness, for them to suppose that they can mitigate the punishment due to their crimes by villification of officers who fear nothing, perhaps, except to do wrong.

Judge Anderson's Views.

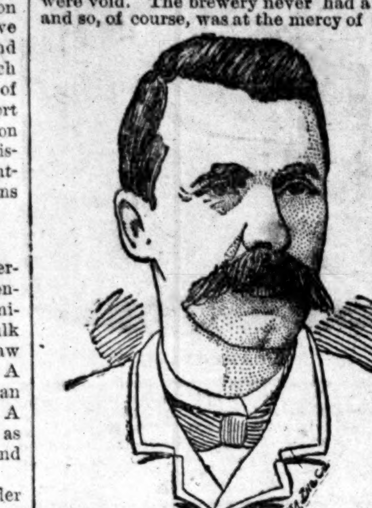
A CONSTITUTION man called on Judge Anderson at his office yesterday, and without any preliminaries, plunged into the prohibition question, so far as it is mixed up with the administration of justice.

"You ask for the theory upon which I have acted in trying to enforce the ordinance in favor of prohibition," said the judge.

"When the election was held in November, 1885, I was recorder and, of course, had ample time to study the question of administration with a view to decide upon the best course to attain the desired result—viz: a general obedience to the law. It would not do to allow the law to be generally disregarded and violated. This would be far worse than the old bar room system. Then there was some degree of regulation and restriction—but if unlicensed men could sell liquors just as constantly and profitably as before, why, there would be as much drunkenness, disorder and crime as ever; the loss of revenue from the saloons, the division in the community, and the magistracy and the law itself justly held in contempt by all good people."

"Yes, I see," said the newspaper man."

"The attitude of the people—those favoring the enforcement of the law and those opposing it—along there is noteworthy. The former were as liberal as possible. Less than a dozen saloons held paid up licenses running as far as June 30th, 1886. Everything else could have been required to close promptly—many of the saloons on December 31st, 1885, and more on March 31st, 1886, and all the wholesale and quart dealers immediately as their licenses were void. The brewery never had a license, and so, of course, was at the mercy of the law.



JUDGE JAMES A. ANDERSON.

But all were allowed to run on together to July, and even then there was no purpose to stop the quart license dealers from selling until their licenses expired. Meantime, after the election, as before it, there was the confident statement that prohibition would not prohibit, and many of them meant by this that prohibition should not prohibit.

"In other words the opposition to the adoption of the law was to be continued so far as possible as an organized opposition to its enforcement.

"Looking to this end large organizations of citizens opposed to prohibition were formed, and public meetings held—platforms promulgated."

"How about the quart licenses?"

"At this juncture the quart license dealers undertook to run regular retail saloons and claim protection in so doing on the theory that the licenses were unexpired and that there had been a sort of toleration of drinking in the houses where liquors had been sold by the quart. These dealers by sales, transfers and removals were nearly all located in the very heart of the city. Their business was conductd as openly, publicly and notoriously as possible. The licenses were void, but even if valid did not authorize tippling.

"The people who had been so patient as long as there was a semblance of law or right in favor of the dealers now became impatient and there was much excitement and danger of disorder.

"The dealers were officially notified that their licenses were void—their business illegal, and that they must close. They refused — cases were made against them; they applied for injunction—it was denied, and the cases were tried. Fines of $500 and costs—the full money penalty of the ordinance—were imposed on each defendant convicted at that time.

"My course was sharply criticised by many prohibitionists—severely denounced by the opposition and the city council asked the mayor to reduce the fines to $50 and costs in each case."

"You did not change your course?"

"I had no doubt my course was right and adhered to it.

"There was organized violation of the law for a two-fold purpose—to get gain and to bring the law into disrepute and so secure its repeal.

"The men engaged in it were men of position, influence and capital.

"Small fines would be paid—and as the offense was one difficult of detection would probably not exceed the annual license theretofore paid. In that case liquor shops would multiply. It was better to demonstrate at first that the violation of this law would be expensive in cases of conviction. The hope was to close the places up—and then have the fines reduced to nominal sums.

"They did not close, but the tippling feature was stopped, and this was a great point gained—the real point in controversy, in fact. And no doubt heavy fines prevented many persons from engaging in this business then and afterward. After the quart licenses had expired some of the wineroom dealers were detected selling whisky and lager beer under other names."

"And what then?"

"The efficacy of fines was further tried. In cases of men able to pay them the fines were large, in other cases smaller. A purpose to resort to imprisonment and labor, if unavoidable, was stated to defendants freely and clearly. The fines for one cause and another were not paid promptly nor in full, and they proved ineffectual.

"After a full year's delay and the fullest notice, with great reluctance, the extreme penalty of imprisonment at labor was tried. The experiment is new, but promises to be so effectual as to prevent violations of the law, which would be better every way than mere punishment."

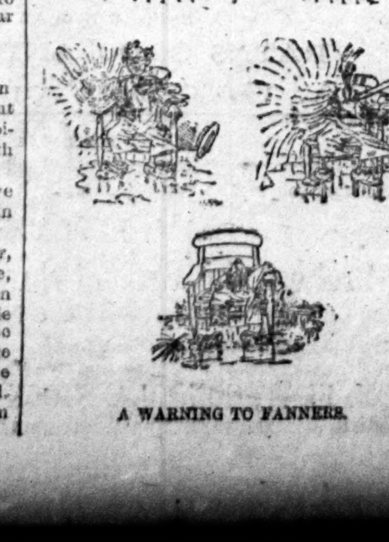
"You must have unpleasant experiences at times," said the reporter.

"Let me say I had never any unkind feeling to any defendant. Some of them had been my close personal friends and neighbors. But I felt that it was my duty to so administer the law as to secure its enforcement. My critics would have preferred such administration as to give it at least an equal chance of failure. There was never any question of prohibition and anti-prohibition in these cases. It was a contest between the law and those who violated it.

"Your editorial of two Sundays ago states the point clearly and precisely."

"What do you think of the future?"

"Well, I believe the struggle is about over. If not, of course, the courts will continue to strive by all legitimate means to enforce it. Do you know it took a brave man to do what Judge Van Epps did in the first case he tried. I was just then under the severest fire of unkind criticism, and he just stepped in between me and the guns of the enemy. I was rather lonely and it gave me great relief. One other thing I should like to say. I have never favored the arrest or trial of a liquor dealer unless there was clear proof of his guilt. Therefore, I favored requiring the detectives to submit their evidence to the city attorney before making cases. The plan has worked well."



A WARNING TO FANNERS.

BOONE'S CASTLE.

How the Pioneer of Kentucky Protected His Family.

THE STOUT LITTLE BLACK HOUSE.

How Tricky Indians Managed to Get a Shot at the Settlers Occasionally—Mysterious Initials.

BOONESBOROUGH, Ky., July 29.—[Special correspondence.]—Among historical spots in Kentucky there is hardly one which will bring up so many associations in the mind as Boonesboro. Like every boy of my time I devoured "Wild Western Scenes" in my youth and have not yet gotten from underneath the glamor of it. The characters in that book were then to me real personages and the places described and scenes enacted became to me reminiscences as much as if I had actually passed through every adventure myself. I hardly can realize yet that it is a work of fiction and not a recital of actual facts. And in that book the chief place to me was Boonesboro and the chief figure was the mighty hunter, Daniel Boone.

This was not exactly the first settlement in Kentucky, Colonel James Harrod having less than a year previous to its foundation built for himself a log cabin where Harrodsburg now stands. But Boonesborough was for many years the most important point in the state and cut a more conspicuous figure in early pioneer history than any other point. New comers from Virginia and North Carolina after crossing the mountains naturally followed the course of the Kentucky river with this place as their objective point and it became really the northern settlement of the commonwealth.

The first white women who ever put foot in this state were domiciled at the old block house here and if my memory is not at fault, the first white child born in the state was born here. It was the rallying point for the early settlers and withstood numerous assaults and sieges but was never captured either by force or strategy. Had it been overthrown at any time, the "dark and bloody ground" would have been for many more years the habitation of the savage and the breeding-place of wild beasts.

Boone began building his block house here on the 1st day of April, 1775. One would think it a fit day for the beginning of such a folly, as it must have appeared then, to all but the builder. Yet in a little over a month from its completion Boone's wife and daughter were with him, and in the fall of that year the wife and daughter of Colonel Calloway had joined the little colony. As these ladies had to come hundreds of miles across the Alleghany mountains and through the unbroken forests, it may be well understood that they had come to stay and brought their knitting with them. And truly they did stay and others of their desirable sex came and the descendants of these good dames occupy and enjoy the land to this day.

The old pioneer chose wisely his location, and with an eye only to its utility, chose also one of the loveliest spots in the state. I don't suppose he had much time to go, like Dr. Syntax, in search of the picturesque, but it happened in this instance that he found it without seeking. You can plainly see to this day the marks of the old blockhouse on the ground, and a little digging in the soft earth with a cane will bring up ashes and bits of old pottery from the spots where the old fireplaces were. So there is no obscurity about the matter. You may stand, if you wish, on the veritable Nebo from which old Boone viewed his promised land, and you may be sure your foot is placed on the very soil trodden by the brave men and braver women who founded this famous commonwealth more than a hundred years ago.

Of course the chief things considered by those who built block houses were the conveniences of water, fuel and provisions, and also an unobstructed view on all sides. Standing here on the site of the fort you can see at a glance how all these advantages are combined in this location. You stand perhaps a hundred yards from the wave of the Kentucky river, and perhaps forty feet above the water's edge, for the bank slopes up from the swift flowing stream to the very walls of the fort. To the east and south the land is level, with not a gully or a bank in it large enough to conceal a man for half a mile in both directions. In this fertile river bottom Boone had his corn field and raised his bread at the very door of his castle. On the west the ground slopes slowly down to the unfailing spring whence the garrison usually got their supply of water. A well sunk inside the fort to the level of this spring, say twenty feet in depth, would, and, I believe, did, furnish a bountiful quantity of water when besiegers rendered access to the spring impossible. All around are high hills, like the rim of a deep plate, but none of them near enough to permit the guns used in former days to send a bullet into the fort. No foe can approach except to come over rising ground, where he can be easily seen from the upper windows of the block house. Just across the river rises the nearest "knob," about four hundred feet above the water, and perhaps as many yards from the fort in a straight line. A man on top of it would be outlined against the sky like a silhouette, for the sun rises over it in the morning and sets against it in the evening.

Altogether this location is just such as you would expect a man of Boone's great good sense to select. It gives him every advantage and put his assailants at the mercy of the garrison. It is related that once the Indians attempted to undermine the fort by digging a tunnel from the steep offset of the river bank; but the dirt which they were compelled to throw into the river discolored the water and so betrayed their designs. No trick nor device could be successfully used against the people in the fort for the sharp eyed pioneers had the vantage ground.

They do tell, however, of one trick which proved successful for a time. Near the spring, but just out of rifle range from the fort, is an immense sycamore tree hollow in the center and with a large knot-hole about thirty feet from the ground. A knowledgeous young Indian buck would gain a position in this tree during the night, and putting his rifle through the knot hole would shoot the first man who come to the spring in the morning. Then he would quietly slip down and make his escape, keeping the trunk of the tree between him and the fort. For a time this succeeded well and the whites could not tell whence the shots came. But Boone finally suspected the knot hole, and getting a good position himself during the darkness, he waited for day to break. When it grew light and about time the water bringer started for the sping the old hunter fired into the knot hole—he knew the Indian would be peeping—and the young brave fell dead at the bottom of the tree with a bullet in his brain. Those who tell the story say that Boone shot him in the eye, but I cannot vouch for the story in either form. I only know that the tree is here yet, and such a thing might have happened.

Just below where this tree stands and about midway between it and the river stands the finest grove of sycamore trees I ever saw. The stems are straight and tall, rising from forty to sixty feet without a branch, and they gleam in the gloom made by their interlacing tops like columns of polished ivory. The grove covers about an acre of ground, and there is not a defective tree in it. In the midst of it is a white sulphur spring, one of the best if not the best in Kentucky. I don't know myself what a chemical analysis of the water would show, but it is clear and sparkling, icy cold, and has remarkable diuretic properties. The people here esteem the water a sovereign remedy for troubles of the kidneys and bowels, and I have myself experienced its good effects.

Just now the grove is all life and animation presenting quite a different scene from any known to those who made the spot famous. A party of young people from Winchester are camped here for an outing, and which, with fishing and boating and bathing and drinking the water and courting in the leafy shades of the forest, they have turned the place into a perfect Arcadia. You can hear the whole gamut of human emotions made audible in merry laughter and dove-like cooing.

If the old time savage was in his hollow tree now he would find opportunity to pick off a good many ancestors of the next generation of pale faces just in their mating time. But possibly even his heart would relent and he could not have the cruelty to disturb them in their pleasures. Certainly if I were he they might go on with their sky larking undisturbed by bullet or word. The world is young to them, for their hearts have red blood in them, and the warm flush of springtime is resting on them even when deep snow is on the ground and winds of winter blow.

This is a lovely spot for such outings, and is often times used in this way, as a stimulus to matrimony. Why it has not become a regular watering place I don't know, for it has every element of attractiveness about it. Some tell me that the owners of the land are unwilling to sell or lease it for that purpose. Others say that the danger of a rise in the river during the spring freshets prevents any one from erecting permanent buildings on the ground.

Apropos of this last reason I saw a curious litle thing the other day. One of the large sycamores has a limb branching off about forty feet above the ground and rising at an angle of forty-five degrees from the stem. On the under side of this I saw some initials cut in the smooth rind of the tree and I could not conceive how they came there. But a young fellow with us told me that he sat in a boat during the great freshet of 1883 and cut them with his knife. As there was no other feasibla plan that I could suggest, I was bound to believe him. In these modern days when timber has been so wastefully destroyed on the headwaters of all these mountain streams, floods rise much higher than they did in the days of Boone. In late years water has covered the site of the old fort and old people love to tell of the great freshet back in the forties, when the Boonesborough celebration was held and it is said thirty thousand people were camping on the ground. The greatest rain known to the oldest inhabitant came, the river rose out of its banks and the tenters had to escape to the high grounds to avoid drowning. It is an era in traditional history hereabouts.

But today everything is peaceful and serene. The range of hills all around stand up distinctly in the sunlight with just a faint blue haze about their summits and the same light mist shows the winding course of the river through the deep gorge to the west. Up the steep incline across the river, the turnpike winds like a huge gray snake and far away behind us on this side it can be seen stretching on toward Richmond. At our feet ripples the river, gently in its windings, as the breath of a sleeping babe, and bright as the eye of a maiden who has just wept a few tears of joy over an accepted lover. The unflecked skies are blue and the air full of balm, and the still silences are unbroken with musical voices by the youngsters in the sycamore dell, who are passing life as idly as the smoke which floats up from their expiring camp-fire. It is an apotheosis of peace taking place on the very chiaf altar of former carnage.

Bronnesboro is on the turnpike between Winchester and Richmond, about fourteen miles from either place, and just above where the road crosses the Kentucky river at a ferry. The fort is in what is now Madison county, and the store and saw mill across the river are in Clark county, named for General Clark, an early pioneer with Boone. There is no town here beside these two buildings and two or three dwellings. About two miles above, the railroad crosses the river on a magnificent iron bridge and a lumbering town called Ford has been built up there with three or four hundred inhabitants and half a dozen saw-mills. Save for the one whirring saw, the old site of Boone's borough is left to silence and solitude. The place is a place of memories and perhaps it suits the visitor better as it is. A concrete reminiscence, one comes to it to rest and brood, and give play to fancy, remembering the things that were. It is useless to the world now, and its stockade has mouldered many years ago; yet it was potent in its day, and looking at its desolation we bless it as one of the forgotten "stepping stones to better things." FALCON.

The Action of a Tornado.

N. S. Shaler, in Scribner's Magazine for August.

When the conditions of atmospheric instability have given birth to a tornado, the fact is announced to the observer by a sudden gathering of dark, swift-whirling clouds, from which depend a writhing, serpent-like body formed of condensed vapor. This writhing column extends rapidly downward until it touches the earth. When it attains the surface it becomes undible from the violent rending actions which it creates upon that surface. As soon as the whirl is created, it begins to move away, generally toward the northeast, for the evident reason that the upper cold layer of air, against which it originates, has, in the northern hemisphere, a movement in that direction.

In its path over the surface, the circling movement of the writhing air and the sucking action of the partial vacuum in the central portion of the shaft combine to bring about an extreme devastation. On the outside of the whirl the air, which rushes in a circling path toward the vortex, overturns all movable objects, and in the centre these objects, if they are not too heavy, are sucked up as by a great air pump. Thus the roofs of houses, bodies of men and animals may be lifted to great elevations, until they are tossed by the tumultuous movements beyond the limits of the ascending currents and fall back upon the earth. Where the center of a whirlwind passes over a building the sudden decrease in the pressure of the outer air often causes the atmosphere which is contained within the walls suddenly to press against the sides of the structure, so that these sides are quickly driven outward as if by a charge of gunpowder.

It is not unlikely that the diminution of pressure brought by the passage of the interior of the whirl over a building may be about as much as is indicated by the fall of four inches in the barometer. This is equivalent to a change in the pressure amounting to about three hundred pounds to the square foot. This force operates to burst out the walls of a building. It is not improbable that the diminution of pressure may be much greater than this, but even the amount named is sufficient to account for the bursting out of the frail-walled structures which these devastating movements encounter in western parts of the United States.

A Novel Water Spout.

From the Chicago News.

While digging a well in the town of Bellevue, Brown county, Wis., John B. Rodner struck a vein of water at a depth of thirty-two feet that fairly surprised him. It boiled up so fast that his men hastened up to avoid drowning. The whole field was flooded in a short time and a good-sized brook ran around through it, threatening a good deal of damage to neighboring crops, until a canal was cut through a little hill and the water let into the ditches by the roadside, whence it flows to a small creek emptying into East river east of DePere. The two-inch augur hole was rapidly enlarged by the force of the water and its diameter is now more than a foot.

"You'll Never Git to Heaven, Uncle Joe."

PLANTATION SONG.

O! good Lawd ermassy 'pon my soul!
Des look at de co'n Uncle Joe done stole,
Steal f'om de crib and steal f'om de fiel',
Never git ter heab'n f'om de lenk uv'e heel.
Ain' gwine ter git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe, Uncle Joe,
O! yo'll never git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe.

Joe done foun' wey de guinny hen lay,
Slip down dar by 'roun' 'bout way—
Dis way, dat way, cunnin' an' sly—
Never git ter heab'n by dat downcas' eye.
Ain' gwine ter git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe, Uncle Joe,
O! yo'll never git ter heaven,
Uncle Joe.

Joe good deakin in chu'ch des de same,
Look rumbunkshous, 'n' walk sorter lame,
'Zortin' an' prayin' an' linin' out de hime,
Eye on de yaller gal all dat time.
Ain' gwine ter git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe, Uncle Joe,
O! yo'll never git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe.

He nab dat shote an' 'e cut frough de fiel',
Hol' 'im by de mouf so 'e ain' gwine squeal,
'Tain't no use fo' ter shout an' ter pray,
Fingers too light, all de w'ite folks say.
Ain' gwine ter git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe, Uncle Joe,
O! yo'll never git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe.

Joe des es sateful es he kin be
Chicken hatter roos' in de mulberry tree,
Den Ole Domernicker sca'ed fo' ter crow,
He see dat nigger erwatchin' 'im so.
Ain' gwine git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe, Uncle Joe,
O! yo'll never git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe.

Ain' no 'pen'ence in er dish-face hoss,
An' er bow-backed cow, say my ole boss,
An' er hog w'at show all de w'ite uv 'is eye,
An' er bow-legged nigger sho' steal an' lie.
Ain' gwine ter git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe, Uncle Joe,
O! yo'll never git ter heab'n,
Uncle Joe.

—Montgomery M. Folsom.

Macon, Ga.

THE SIAMESE AMAZONS

The Prince of Siam Visits the Armed Ladies.

THE KING SURROUNDED BY THEM.

His Eyes Feast Upon the Most Expert in the Use of Arms, and Not Upon the Loveliest.

A London correspondent writes: Among the other visitors to the exposition this week has been the prince of Siam, brother to the king. He is a little man, has an olive complexion and black eyes, speaks English perfectly and has charming manners. As an example of one of the good results of the American exhibition, during his visit he made a most careful inspection of the goods in the main building, and spent thousands of dollars on all the useful things he saw, which were up to the present time unknown in Japan. He gave an order for 100 type-writers to one manufacturer, a large order for safes to another, ordered four dozen carpet sweepers, a steam engine, and a number of other ingenious things which attracted his attention, so that these exhibitors have the satisfaction of knowing that they have opened a market for themselves in Siam, at no greater expense than going to the American exhibition. The fashion having been set by the prince, large orders for all these goods he assured them would follow; it would therefore appear that the people in his country, which very few of us stop to realize, is twice as large in its area as France, and has a population of about 15,000,000 people, are all making rapid strides towards modern civilization.

He gave us some curious information, however, about the king's amazons, the royal guard being composed entirely of women. This battalion consists of 400 women, chosen among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay, and their discipline is perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of thirteen, and are placed in the army of reserve at twenty-five. From that period they no longer serve about the king's person, but are employed to guard the royal palaces and the crown lands.

On entering the army the amazons make a vow of chastity, for which there is no exemption unless any of them should attract the king's attention and be admitted among his legitimate wives. The king's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but on the most skilled in military exercise. The costume these women wear is very rich. Their full dress is composed of a white woollen robe, embroidered with gold. The cloth is extremely fine, and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and gilt cuirass. The arms are free and the head is covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this dress on state occasions their only weapon is a lace, which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their undress they are armed with a musket. The battalion is composed of four companies, and each company of 100 women, commanded by a captain of their own sex. Should the captain of the company die the company is drilled during three days by the king, who appoints the most competent to succeed to the command.

The king of Siam never undertakes any expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt, or even ride, without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Every individual of the battalion has five negresses attached to her service, and having thus no domestic occupation, she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her profession. There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed for two days every week to exercise themselves in the use of the lance, the pistol and the rifle. The king attends once a month at those exercises, accompanied by his brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to those most deserving. When the death of one of the parties ensues, the deceased receives a magnificent funeral and the high priest pronounces a panegyric declaring that the deceased by her valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but, as a measure of 'discipline, she is sentenced to pass two months away from her company in fasting and prayer. The military organization of this battalion is so perfect that the entire army endeavors to imitate it.

WHAT IS HYPNOTISM.

The Way It Was Discovered and Explained by a Physician.

From the Leisure Hour.

In 1841 James Braid was in practice as a physician at Manchester. Thither came La Fontaine lecturing on mesmerism and performing experiments of the familiar type, illustrating the theory of the stronger will and the dominant idea. Braid was interested in the lectures, suspected the experiments to be impostures and declared the theory to be false. He worked at the subject himself, and in the years following issued several books containing most remarkable experiences regarding what he called neuro-hypnotism, but which after him was for a long time known as Braidism and is now described in all the dictionaries and text-books as hypnotism. Braid found that most of the phenomena could be self-induced. That a man, so to speak, could mesmerize himself by fixing his gaze on some inanimate object and concentrating his attention. He thus, to his satisfaction, proved the subjective nature of the influence. To talk of animal magnitism from an inanimate object was absurd. Braidism met with much opposition. It was furiously attacked by the mesmerists, whose very citadel it threatened, and it was received with horror by a large section of the public, who refused to believe in the possibility of its phenomena. There was no mystery as to the method of procedure. All that Braid did was to take any bright object, such as his lancet-case, between the thumb and fore and middle fingers of the left hand, and held it from 8 to 15 inches from the eye of the patient in such a position above the forehead as was necessary to produce the greatest strain on the eyes and eyelids. On this bright point the patient was stare fixedly. In ordinary cases in fifteen seconds, if the patient's limbs were lifted, they would evince a tendency to remain in the position to which they had been raised; in a few seconds more a strange feeling of exaltation would spread through him; in a few seconds more he would be asleep and insensible to pain.

There never is anything new, and, of course, there was nothing new in Braid's discovery. The magicians used to hypnotize their believers by making them gaze at the scratches on the crystal sphere. The Egyptian priests hyptized theirs by making them stare at the mystic signs on the bright metal mirror. The anchorites lifted their eyes fixedly to the firmament and went off into ecstacy. The monks of Mount Athos hung their heads and looked downward until they felt their senses swim away, and the Indians ascetics of 1887 gain hypnotic power by squinting at the tips of their noses, as their ancestors have done for ages. * * * As to mesmerizing animals with the "passes," which, granting Braid's theory, is the same thing as hypnotizing them, there are innumerable examples. The iguana can be hypnotized, so can the cobra, so can the turtle. Secure their fixed attention for a minute or two and they are helpless. As it is with an animal so it is with a man. Hold his undivided attention for a short period and he will fall away into a state resembling catalepsy. Let him look at a glittering piece of glass, a diamond or stud or emerald pin and before his eyes have begun to ache he will collapse. There is a case on record of a student who was told he would be hypnotized from a distance at 4 o'clock on a certain day. He was to look at the clock a little before to see how the time was going. An umpire, a well known physician, was told off to watch him. At a minute or two to 4 he looked at the clock and his gaze become fixed, and as the clock struck he fell back as if he had been sent to sleep with full mesmeric honors.

It does not suit everybody to hypnotize, nor does it suit everybody to be hypnotized. The beginner, "for fun," may find the patient go off into convulsions, and refuse to be "awakened at a tap or a puff;" so it is best to leave experimenting to competent medical practitioners.

Good for the Interior.

From the New York Herald.

"What shall we drink anyhow?"—Baltimore American.

Why, astonish your whole interior department by drinking water for a while. Give us a harder one to guess.

QUINN BOHANNON.

One of His Desperate Adventures at Lincoln, Nebraska.

From the Omaha Bee.

A brief paragraph in a late paper stating the mysterious escape of Quinn Bohannan from the Nebraska City jail, recalls to a writer in the Providence Journal some incidents in this noted desperado's life, and one episode in particular which, in 1873 or 1874, caused (to put it euphoniously) considerable discomfort to a great part of the male population of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Bohannon and McWaters, at that time fellow-prisoners in the Lincoln state prison, had been noted for a long period, as prairie annals reckon time, for their crimes, fearlessness and general "cussedness."

For what particular offense they were then confined is out of my memory; but Bohannon, then about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, had the reputation of shooting two or three men, while McWaters possessed a much darker name, perhaps because he was an older man, and in addition did not carry with him that appearance of genial good-fellowship for which so much is forgiven the western devil-may-care.

That he was not entirely destitute of humor, let the following anecdote show:

At one point in his career he quarreled with an intimate friend, and the character of the two men made it easily believed that their threats of shooting on sight would be carried into effect. However, they met face to face in the door of a saloon, and the friend, who seemed to have some manliness, held out his hand and said:

"Jim, we had some trouble the other night about nothing, but we have known each other for some years. Let's call it square."

And McWaters answered:

"That's all right. I have nothing against you. Come in and have a drink."

They shook hands, took their drink, and as he left the "friend" put out his hand and said:

"Well, Jim, it is all right, is it?"

And McWaters answered:

"It is all right. I am a good friend of yours."

He watched him out the door, quietly followed him, and deliberately shot him in the back, killing him instantly.

When asked afterward why he did this to a professed friend, he replied that "the blue army overcoat he wore was such a —— good shot he couldn't help it."

This remark contains the touch of humor (?) I alluded to.

It is difficult to define a man of this kind.

The ordinary yardstick of morality is useless. The action was certainly cowardly, but McWaters had proved himself on many an occasion an absolutely fearless man, and no man who denounced the action would have cared to enforce his opinion on the subject by argument with McWaters himself.

The noted character of these two men (McWaters and Bohannon) and others confined with them made the knowledge of their escape a startling piece of news to the people of Lincoln, situated about a mile and a half from the prison.

The intelligence was brought by a mounted turnkey, who excitedly stated that the prisoners had possession of the jail and armory. The news spread fast, and in five minutes armed men were on their way to the prison. Men were scouring the city for weapons, and in an hour Lincoln was almost emptied of its male population.

One pale face I remember well. It was the jailer's, whose wife and children were shut in with the desperate gang.

McWaters and Bohannon were the leaders in the revolt, but the releasing of other prisoners and the breaking into the armory had so delayed them that when they were ready to force an exit there was a circle of men around the building through which they could not break.

On the other hand, they held a supplied fortress which only a siege could reduce. Troops were telegraphed for from Fort Omaha, and all night we lay outside the prison. Rifles were discharged from time to time, and I heard of a prisoner's arm being broken, but no other damage. There was little sleep, and all night long the face of the jailer, pale and drawn with anxiety, flitted among us.

In the morning the troops arrived and very soon a white flag, or something resembling it, waved from a window, and from another smaller window fluttered a handkerchief.

"Thank God! It is my wife," said the jailer, and against remonstrances walked squarely toward the prison.

Before long he returned and reported that his wife and children were unharmed, and that the prisoners had agreed to surrender and immediately return to their cells, on condition that no punishment should be meted out to them. This was promised, their arms were stacked and they were again shut up.

Perhaps it was to be expected from human nature, but the ringleaders were punished. A week after McWaters was shot dead in the prison, and a short paragraph in the papers stated that he was attempting to lead a second mutiny.

Perhaps he was, although the statement was generally disbelieved: but he died unregretted and, I think, without human sympathy.

Bohannon has shot, robbed, been captured and escaped, I know not how often, and now he has mysteriously disappeared from Nebraska City jail, leaving his cell door locked behind. He is more popular than McWaters, and not so grim a villain, having more friends through geniality and good humor when not crossed, but his career will be crime until the end and his peculiar class is fading from the west. May their disappearance be rapid.

Grass Growing on a Sheep's Back.

From the Concord, N. H., Monitor.

A gentleman from the north end tells the following story: About twenty years ago it rained almost incessantly for two weeks, and everything turned green with mold. I was going through the town of Salisbury when I noticed a flock of sheep in the field. They had a very peculiar look, for their backs were green. They looked so queer that I stopped to find out about it. It proved that they were carrying a field of grass on their backs. The hayseed, which got lodged in their fleece during the winter, had sprouted under the constant rain.

Prohibition in Texas.

From the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser.

The prohibition canvass in Texas is growing warm. Congressman Mills, anti-prohibition, in a speech the other day asserted that "hell was full to overflowing with such political preachers as Dr. B. H. Carroll," whereupon the Waco Advance, prohibitionist, calls Mr. Mills "this foul-mouthed, infidelic, snake-eyed monster."

Dislocated Her Jaw in Yawning.

From the Toronto Globe, July 23d.

A peculiar mishap occurred to Mrs. Wood, a resident of Hamilton, the other night. She yawned so extensively that her jaw was dislocated, and her mouth remained open in spite of all efforts to return the jaw to its natural position. Finally she went to Dr. Stark, and with his assistance, succeeded in getting her mouth shut.

An Interview With General Cluseret

From the Paris Matin.

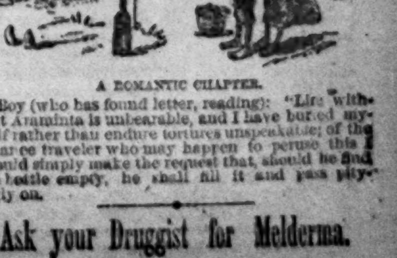
"General Cluseret, what do you think of the burning topic of the moment, General Boulanger?"

"Yesterday he was Napoleon; today he is Boulanger. It is astonishing how such supreme folly can take hold of a people and carry away all calm reflection. It is a species of saber nostalgia."

Be Careful.

From the New York Herald.

When a person dies of diphtheria his funeral should be conducted privately. The safety of the living demands this, for diphtheria never loses an opportunity to spread itself, and a public funeral always, mind you, always, gives it that opportunity.



A ROMANTIC CHAPTER.

Boy (who has found letter, reading): "Life without Araminta is unbearable, and I have buried myself rather than endure tortures unspeakable; of the chance traveler who may happen to peruse this I would simply make the request that, should he find the bottle empty, he shall fill it and pass pityingly on.

Ask your Druggist for Melderma.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A Glance Over the Literary Field.

LITERARY FEATURES OF THE DAY.

The Mid-Summer Magazines—The American Magazine—Briefs About Books—News and Notes.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, which is comparatively a new venture, compares well with the older periodicals. It is a little crude in some of its parts, as if there were some ulterior and foreign purpose in its editing, but it usually has a very attractive table of contents.

The August number contains contributions from two southern writers—a story entitled "The Ghost of Aaron's Prong," by Tobe Hodge, and "A South Carolina Village," by Lee C. Harby. The best thing in the number is "Village Types," by Julian Hawthorne, which is as good as anything we remember to have seen from the pen of that industrious and versatile writer. In some shape or other we have all seen the types portrayed by Mr. Hawthorne. Here is a taste of the matter:

As water seeks its level, so does the village instinctively tend to maintain a certain moral and intellectual uniformity. The man of exceptionable ability is sooner or later expelled by the body politic. He is mistrusted, disliked, and finally ostracised. Nor is he himself slow to take the hint to depart. He perceives that there is nothing for him to do at home. He forges restlessly about for awhile, trying this and that, and effecting only mischief: everybody surmises an evil destiny for him: he puts on his hat and departs, in despair or anger: and presently the world recognises and celebrates his genius. But his native village never swells the chorus of praise. They have known him from a baby; he cannot humbug them! Did he not steal apples from Farmer Hoyt's orchard? Was he not the slowest hand at a spelling-match in school? Did he not jilt Mary Jane after everybody had agreed that he would marry her? Go to, then! Can such a fellow as that invent a navigable airship, or write a classic book, or create a successful railroad? He is only Jack Smith, after all is said and done, and, among those who know him will always have a Jack Smith reputation.

On the other hand, there is the clever boy who turns out badly. He was a good-looking fellow, smart at his book, precocious among his fellows, an indulged favorite among his elders. They prophesy that he will come to something. He is apt to be the champion at the village athletic sports; he runs with the fire-engine, kisses the girls, and leads the choir in the church. He also knows all about horses, and makes a number of profitable deals. But presently it is rumored that he indulges in tobacco and whisky. He gets into a fight on Sunday, and shocks the congregation, emerging from the church with a bloody nose and a black eye. He uses profane language, and turns up as the chief actor in a social scandal. Finally, the shop keeper by whom he was employed is obliged to discharge him; he becomes a street loafer, and by and by is caught committing a petty larceny. So he is lodged in jail; but everybody will refer to him regretfully as a boy who would have made his mark in the world if he hadn't taken up with drink and loose company.

Another typical inhabitant is the handy, intelligent, reticent boy, who has the instinct of the naturalist or the Indian, who knows all about hunting and fishing, who picks up arrow heads, finds rare plants, makes his own boats and oars, delights to "camp out" by himself in the woods, moulds his own bullets, and is not only a dead shot, but understands the mechanism and structure of his gun or rifle. He is stealthy and unsocial in his habits, answers questions reluctantly, and finds out what he wants to know without asking any. His habits are unconventional and independent, but quiet and decorous: he follows no steady employment, and seems neither to have nor to need money; he likes no company better than his own, but if you can sympathize with his pursuits and win his confidence, he will impart to you a great deal of curious and interesting information. Yet he will always keep his best secret to himself, and will privately despise you and all the rest of the world because you and they do not know it.

A lively contrast to this figure is that of the village society enthusiast. The man I mean is unusually homely in face and figure, and remains a bachelor to the end of the chapter. He is not a scion of the "first families," or, if he be so, the branch which he represents has fallen into reduced circumstances. But he is the leader of the dance and the life of the picnic and the boating party. He is full of harmless jocosity and small talk, suitable for ladies' ears; he smokes little and drinks less, but he is a capital hand at making a chowder or brewing a jug of lemonade. At apple-paring bees, cornhuskings and game parties, he is the center of energy, and that is a dull day that does not find him in a boat with one girl or in a buggy with another. Everybody makes use of him, and he is at the service of everybody—for social purposes; though if you ask him to scale Chimborazo or eat a crocodile he will probably hesitate. Women take liberties with him and permit him freedoms; yet no woman accepts him as a suitor, if, even, he seeks that privilege, which is doubtful. His social devotions are instinctively general, not particular. He is obliging but not heroic in his friendships. The death of his dearest acquaintance will affect him less than a storm on picnic day. He is an amiable fellow, thoroughly satisfied with himself and his surroundings; and no better fortune than this can befall an American villager.

There is also an artisan in town—a gunsmith and locksmith perhaps—who claims a place in the roll of prominent personages. He is an elderly, taciturn man, and an excellent and conscientious workman. He is never seen outside of his shop, or, if he is you scarcely recognize him elsewhere: the picture in your mind is of a gray-headed, rather grim-visaged old fellow in shirt sleeves, bending assiduously over his work table. He is proud of his proficiency, though he never boasts of it; he is of an independent temper, and will neither be hurried nor even undertake a job unless he fancies it. The shaping and fitting together of fine mechanism conduces to accuracy and consecutiveness of thought; and his judgment is sought and valued in the community as representative of the sober, conservative element. In a time of social or political emergency, such a man sometimes declares himself with unexpected force and effect; but, the crisis past, he is not to be wooed from his shop or trade by any bait of office or power; he will not be a selectman, or attach any kind of handle to his name. The dignity of labor is the only dignity he cares for, and he wins more respect than the voluble caucus managers. Nor is he altogether stern and austere. He enjoys the company of children, and they return his regard; he will take the little girls on his knee and let them watch his work; and the boys who come to get their guns mended or their padlocks put in order are allowed to examine his tools and to ask endless questions. As for "larking" with the old man, they know better than to attempt such a thing. One look from beneath those overhanging gray eyebrows of his would reduce the most audacious of them to order. Besides his partiality for children, he has another weakness which he keeps more strictly to himself. In the seclusion of his back-room (should you ever succeed in penetrating thither) you will find a collection of old books, the value and rarity of which only book-fanciers can appreciate. If you can show him that you know anything about bindings, editions, and such like lore of bibliophiles, he will reveal an unsuspected store of learning and wisdom; and, ten to one, he will approve himself better-read than you are in the old poets and dramatists.

Another sedentary philosopher, but of a lighter and more companionable cast, is the village shoemaker, nine-tenths of whose trade consists in cobbling footgear which some more fashionable professor of the art has made. His fingers are black with oil and wax, and his shoulders and back are round with much stooping over the shoes that rests upon his leather-covered knees. He drives his pegs with wonderful neatness and dispatch, and draws his thread with a twitch that promises permanence. During the noon rest he looks over the daily newspaper, and is never without some timely political conviction. But his opinions vary, like the fashion of his boots, and he has an amiable faculty of agreeing with the last speaker. He, too, is tolerant of boys, but they take liberties with him which they would never venture upon with the gunsmith. They purloin his implements, stick shoemaker's wax inside his hat and pose him with conundrums calculated to entrap the unwary. He takes it all with feeble affability, or if he attempts to remonstrate, does it in so ineffective a manner as only to simulate renewed attacks. In peaceful moments he regales his juvenile audience with anecdotes and stories, not always of the most refined description: and it must be admitted that the material with which he "evens up" their soles and heels is not always of such adamantine consistency as he declares it to be; and he has a temperamental reluctance to put in steel pegs where they will do the most good. But if he be a little remiss on the moral side, no one can accuse him of acquiring wealth by his devices; so it is fair to conclude that strict honesty would land him in the poorhouse.

THE FORUM for August is of special interest. We have already alluded to J. B. Fraker's clippings from the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. These clippings are accorded the place of honor in the magazine. Lord Bramwell, whose toryism is of the stinking-jim variety, has an article entitled, "Has Ireland a Grievance?" Bramwell thinks that it is landlordism, and not Ireland, that has a grievance. Dr. Howard Crosby has a timely article on "The Forgotten Cause of Poverty." Rev. Edward Eggleston has an article on "Books that Have Helped Me," from which we gather that Dr. Eggleston helped himself a great deal more than any books he ever read.

Profess C. C. Everett has "An Outsde View of Revivals," a title which helps us to understand that there is an outside view. Our opinion, however, is that the professor's article would be more interesting if it contained an inside view. There are other articles, both timely and entertaining, but we have not the space to mention them separately.

Briefs About Books.

SOCIETY VERSE, selected by Ernest DeLancey Pierson, Benjamin & Bell, New York, Wilson & Bruckner, Atlanta. In this collection will be found about eighty poems by the most popular American verse writers of the day.

RED SPIDER, by S. Barring Gould, D. Appleton & Co., New York. Barring Gould's stories, whether his own or bold flagiarisms, are always good.

MR. INCOUL'S MISADVENTURE, by Edgar Salters, Benjamin & Bell, New York, Wilson & Bruckner, Atlanta. This is not a commonplace story. It is full of sparkle and dash, and movement.

APHORISMS OF THE THREE THREES, by E. O. Towne, C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Lester & Kuhrt, Atlanta. The author has collected in this little volume the wise and witty sayings of the members of a Chicago club.

RAILWAY PRACTICE, by E. P. Alexander, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, Lester & Kuhrt, Atlanta. Railroad men will consider this a valuable and practical treatise.

CHRIST IN THE CAMP, by Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. This is one of the most interesting war books of the period. It pictures Lee's soldiers as Christian warriors, reading their Bibles, taking part in devotional meetings, and going into battle prayerfully and solemnly. The book will be a delight and consolation to thousands of readers.

News and Notes.

"Lord and Lady Picadilly" is the title of a new novel by the earl of Desart, editor of Vanity Fair.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is reported to be about to publish a book, entitled "Napoleon the First and his Detractors."

In the hope that he may yet wear the Beaconsfield mantle, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, nephew of his uncle, has written a novel.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing to bring out a set of reproductions of the principal works of Elihu Vedder.

Prince Napoleon has written a defense of his uncle Napoleon I., under the title of Napoleon et ses Detracteurs, which will be published very shortly.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce for immediate publication translations of Count Tolstoi's "My Confession" and "Que Faire."

Munro's Fashion Bazar for August is out, crowded, as usual, with plates, diagrams and descriptions of the latest fancies in feminine dress.

Messrs. George Routledge & Sons will publish shortly, probably as a curiosity, a biography of Buffalo Bill, written by an Englishman.

Outing is to have a series of articles on big game hunting in the west, from the pen of that veteran sportsman, General Randolph B. Marcy.

William Black's new book will be called "The Strange Adventures of a Canalboat," a title that suggests that of one of his earliest successes.

The Critic's London correspondent writes that Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson will arrive in New York some time in August or September. He proposes to cross the plains and pass a year or more in California and New Mexico for the benefit of his health.

Of the making of many cook books there is no end. The latest, published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., is by Mrs. Lydia Shillaber, and has an introduction by the author's husband, "Mrs. Partington."

There is a rod in pickle for Rider Haggard. It is rumored that the Putmans are about to republish Dr. Mayo's Kaloolah, which ran through thirty editions some twenty years ago, and leave the world to judge where Mr. Haggard found his inspiration for Allan Quatermain.

Marshal MacMahon has finished the writing of his Memoirs. Unfortunately the reading public will not benefit by this, for the marshal intends that only his family and friends shall have the privilege of reading what must be a work of great interest.

Messrs. Benjamin & Bell announce "Sea Spray; or, Facts and Fancies of a Yachtsman," by S. G. W. Benjamin. The book is a collection of vivid narratives of personal experience, useful descriptive papers relating to yachts and entertaining sea stories.

The Public Service Review for August will advocate holding annual "Autumn maneuvers" in this country, after the fashion of the great European powers, for the instruction of our army, naval forces and militia, under conditions as like as possible to those of actual warfare.

Mr. Birrell, in his biography of Charlotte Bronte, has a good word to say for Charlotte's father, concerning whom he has found some new material. Among this are some incidents in his life as a curate in Essex, before going to Haworth, and the author is said to draw a rather pathetic picture of the man's first love affair.

Mr. Charles Merriam, the last survivor of the firm which undertook the original publication of Noah Webster's dictionary, died at Springfield, Mass., lately. He was 81 years old.

The empress of China has presented 600 stanzas of poetry of her own composition to the Hanlin college. Prince Chulun is also a voluminous poet.

A copy of the de luxe edition of Charles Dickens's works has just been sold under the hammer at Manchester, realizing only £13. These de luxe editions, which several years ago made a sensation in the book trade, are now a drug on the shelves of many booksellers, the public taste for them having seemingly vanished.

The new German edition of Goethe's collected works has been intrusted by the Grand Duchess Sophie of Saxony to a publisher in Weimar. There are four sections of the edition. The first consists of the poet's literary works proper, the second of his scientific works, the third of his diaries, and the fourth of his letters, of which there are great numbers.

Pope Leo XIII is about to found an international college for literature, in which the Italian poets and authors will be studied in an especial manner. His holiness announced this in an audience granted to the students of the Leonine institute in honor of their recitations of extracts from Greek and Latin poets and from Dante.

Germany, too, seems to have its Ignatius Donnelly in the person of Mr. Otto Seck, who maintains that there were three original "Odysseys," which were interwoven into one poem by Pisistratus. His methods of proof are much the same as Donnelly's with the Bacon-Shakespeare question, and are regarded by German scholars with precisely the same feeling that English students gave to Donnelly's cipher.

The "midsummer" character of the forthcoming August Century is marked by the opening article, "Snubbin' thro' Jersey," the first of two holiday papers written and illustrated by a group of artists who went last summer on a voyage over the Delaware and Raritan canal. That their portfolios were loaded with novel and picturesque material will be proved by these Century papers.

Though Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland says that his last summer's vacation was finished only just in time to allow this year's outing to begin, he yet seems to have been far from idle, as he writes to an American correspondent that he has ready a book on "Design for Decorative Art;" is putting the last touches to a collection of "Gypsy Legends of Many Lands"—Hungarian, Turkish, German, American and English; and is also working on his opus magnum—a new system of education.

The sale of the late Mr. Mayer's collection of autographs in London lately was an event of extraordinary interest, for there was no fewer than 111 letters from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton. These are all inserted, with other interesting documents, in Pettigrew's Life of Nelson, which, through them, is enlarged to no less than twenty volumes. There were also letters of Burns, Johnson, Garrick, Reynolds, Byron, and of many other celebrities.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., will have ready in time for Christmas Perry's "Greek Literature," a philosophical account of the growth of Greek literature and of its relations to the physical surroundings and political and social history of the people. In time for the school year, also, they will publish new editions of Otis's "Elementary German," and Cook's "Otto's German Grammar." Whitney's "German Grammar," too, is to be entirely reset in larger type, and the exercises to be much increased and put entirely at the end of the book. The new edition, thoroughly revised, will be ready by January, 1888.

"For some time past," says the St. James Gazette, "Mr. James Russell Lowell has been at work on a life of Nathaniel Hawthorne ; but the task involves so much work that it is not nearly completed. It is complained that Salem and its worthies have not hitherto received proper attention from the chroniclers. The township is in a state of expectancy over the coming monograph. It appears that there was at least one bright day in Hawthorne's life ; the turning-point of his life, unnoticed by previous biographers, was when the handsome bashful youth was enticed into the parlor of Dr. Peabody. Three young women were there, now known as Mrs. Hawthorne, Mrs. Horace Mann, and Elizabeth Peabody. They were types of many other Salem girls at the time, whose influence is felt to-day in all that is best in American life."

Mr. Besant says that it was Mr. Rice who proposed the literary partnership which was dissolved only by the death of the latter. He also proposed the subject of the first novel—had, indeed, written several chapters of it before the matter was talked over. This was "Ready Money Mortiboy," the first crude idea of which was "the return of the Prodigal Son ten times worse than when he went away." It was published anonymously and "on commission." Its success was unmistakable, and it is still widely read. But in its three-volume form, when it only appealed to the circulating libraries (which took in all 400 copies), its sale did not realize a profit of more than £70 An American publisher gave the authors £50 ; "but we did not get rich by the success of "Dick Mortiboy."

A quest for the tomb of Vittoria Colonna has lately been going on in Rome. By her expressed wish, her funeral was exactly like those of the good nuns of the convent which had last been her temporary dwelling, and that no stone or tablet marked her last resting place. The present head of the family, Don Fabrizio Colonna, who by a strange coincidence bears the same name as the father of Vittoria, has, however, warmly undertaken the search for her place of sepulture, with the intention of bestowing her remains in a tomb which shall recall the lustre which her virtures, genius, and learn ing shed upon the family. From an examination of the family archives, it was believed that the remains of the poetess had been interred in the little church of Santa Anna die Falegnami, and a very singular document brought to light by Signor Domenico Tordi entirely confirms this view. The church in question is in course of demolition, in order to make way for a street which will lead to the new bridge across the Tiber, which is to be named after Garibaldi. The archæological commission have given orders that the work of demolition is to be proceeded with most carefully, and are watching it closely. In the document discovered by Signor Tordi distinct mention is made of the removal of the remains of the "most excellent Donna Vittoria Colonna, Marchesa di Pescara," to the vault containing the bodies of the religieuses of Sta. Anna, and mention is also made that it was in "a coffin of cypress wood, lined with embroidered velvet."

The Boston Advertiser: And, by the way, why is not George Meredith a good novelist to become acquainted with this summer? Not because he is light in his manner, assuredly, for no writer living requires of his reader a closer attention or more sympathetic powers of appreciation. But the freedom and rest of the vacation season afford just the opportunity needed to read such an author to the core. And to die without knowing George Meredith would be utterly to overlook the greatest living writer of English fiction, if not indeed actually never to make the acquaintance of one who is a giant among the other great men of our literature; second to none, or to but one, in powers of imagination, sympathy; humor and psychologic insight. His day of fame has come late, but it has come and will last. To those who do not know him it will seem simply ludicrous for me to use in regard to him such words as it seems but simple justice on my part to use. But what I would say is this, that no writer in the whole course of English literature reveals such tremendous powers of imagination, such capacity for brilliant descriptive colorings as a painter in words, such dramatic intensity, such unerring vision in matters of supreme personal interest in the development of character and life, such humor, tenderness, charity, in a word such universal fitness for living the life of the men of letters—no one, save Shakspeare himself, as George Meredith. Fulsome eulogy, some will sneer; rash, short sighted, maniacally ridiculous, will be the verdict of others. I would reply, simply, read him. His books may now be obtained in very desirable form in an edition published by Roberts Bros. This is now completed and consists of nine volumes. You who do not know him begin with Richard Feverel, or, Diana of the Crosswave.

The Philadelphia Telegraph. What is a novelist and what is a story-teller? Mr. Robert Bonner, in the course of a reference the other day to the late Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., declared that he was not a novelist, but a story-teller, and should be judged as such; and a number of our esteemed contemporaries have been commenting on this remark of the New York Ledger man as if they detected some artistic profundity in it. But we fancy that Mr. Bonner would have some difficulty in formulating a statement of the difference—even as he may be supposed to understand it—between a novelist and a story-teller, just as some other people have had difficulty in representing what they understand by the difference between idealism and realism. Most discussions of such points as this in their practical outcomes remind us of the old toper's assertion that there is no such thing as bad whisky, but that some whisky is better than others. Sylvanus Cobb's stories, for example, are, from Mr. Robert Bonner's standpoint, and from the standpoint of the public for whom he caters, not bad, but rather very good indeed; and yet Mr. Bonner, by ruling them out of the classification of novels, thereby admits that, even in his opinion, they are not so good as some other works of fiction. And, beloved reader, this is about all the artistic distinction that there is between them and the other works of fiction which Mr. Bonner evidently had in his mind when he spoke. And so as regards the other pretended distinction between realism and idealism. Such a thing as an ideal work of art without some very definite basis of reality is practically an impossibility; while the fact that any work of art which seeks, no matter with what rigidity, to copy nature, is necessarily a selection, and the record of a partial mental impression or emotion renders such a thing as realism, in the sense in which the word is commonly used, an impossibility. The whole matter relates to the nature of the mental impression and to the matter of skill in putting on record the thing conceived mentally; and much of the contentions over artistic realities and idealities, and the classifications of art work, has about as much worth as would have argument concerning the comparative merits of tweedledum and tweedledee.

A vast deal of time, ingenuity and talent, indeed, are wasted in the discussions of what after all are the very finest of fine points in connection with æsthetics. It accomplishes nothing to classify an art-worker as a realist or an idealist, unless in some way a clear demonstration is made concerning wherein his realism or idealism as distinct qualities are the potent factors for the production of particular results. It is no more realistic to make up a book or a picture by references to the every-day commonplaces of life, than it is to make it up of things somewhat out of the common. It is not idealism to treat the unusual; but, on the contrary, in the hands of a commonplace artist—such as, if we may without offense make the suggestion, the late Mr. Cobb was—it is the recital of the unusual that becomes especially irksome, The truth of the whole business is, that there is no rule and can be none in connection with this phase of the subject.

It is possible in connection with any art—be it literary, pictorial or plastic—to lay down a few technical rules, and these chiefly with regard to the matter of limitations; and this is as far as any one can go in the way of dogmatism. If an artist has experienced a truly pleasurable emotion in the making of a work of art according to his own inspirations it may possibly produce pleasurable emotions in the beholder. This is about all there is about it, and this is about the only law of art that is capable of formulization. Especially silly is the notion that he or she is a realist because of a predilection to deal with the nastinesses of life; while scarcely less silly is the idea that the artist who wanders away from every-day matters in search of the extraordinary and unusual, or who deliberately distorts the facts of life and nature is an idealist and a poet.

The many remarkable cures of Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Outdid Itself.

Baltimore Manufacturer's Record.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION outdid all its former efforts last Sunday in the publication of a forty page paper devoted to the Piedmont exposition. It was a marvel of enterprise, but the best feature of it was the manner in which Atlanta's business men showed their appreciation of such a journal by heavy advertising. This issue was literally packed by advertisements, which footed up over $5,000.

Summer complaint almost invariably cured by the use of Fred. Brown's Jamaica Ginger. Philadelphia, 1822.

The State as a Monopolist.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

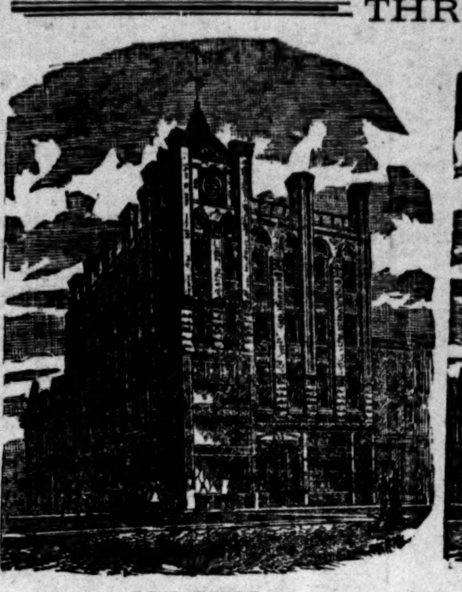
The Marietta and North Georgia railroad is going to build on to Atlanta, charter or no charter. The state road ought to be sold so as not to compete with other roads. The state has no business to be a railroad monopolist.

IMPORTERS.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

THREE STORES IN ONE.



DRY GOODS.

New Goods coming in every day. In Silks, Wools and Trimmings, Table Linens, Wash Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Pillow Casing in Linen and Cotton, Rubber Goods, Notions, etc, we have an immense stock, all first-class, new and stylish.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO., Importers.

CARPETS.

Buyer now in New York. New goods coming in every day. Will receive in bond this week a mammoth stock of Art Squares, Portier Draperies, Turcoman and Silk Curtains, etc. These goods are exquisite in style, quality and finish and shipped direct from the Mills in England to us. No middleman.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO., Importers.

SHOES.

Full and complete lines in all the new styles. We handle nothing but first-class goods and guarantee them as represented. Now, if you want shoddies, made of pasteboard and sold as shoes you can't get them, but if you want a first-class perfect Shoe, to fit and wear comfortable, we can supply everybody.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO., Importers.

GEORGIA INDUSTRY.

Raising the Assessment—Progress of Railroads, Etc.

HARALSON, Ga., July 30—[Special.]—According to the receiver's books, the taxable property of Haralson county has fallen off about seventy-five thousand dollars. The grand jury have raised it up to that amount, principally on wild lands.

The Tallapoosa Mining company have bought some mineral land two miles south of Buchanan, and are going to commence work at once on it. Gold, iron and marble abound in abundance near Buchanan, so some of our citizens declare, and all we need is a railroad to start us on a boom with the rest of Georgia.

Rome Courier: Yesterday forty-six car loads of iron for the Rome and Decatur railroad came in, and will be carried out today on the road. The rails will give ten more miles of track.

Dalton Citizen: The rumor circulated a few days ago to the effect that the northern syndicate had thrown up the contract to build the Augusta and Chattanooga railroad is false. The northern contractors have always been and are still willing to co-operate in its building with local construction companies. The Augusta and Chattanooga is more needed now than ever, and its building is regarded as certain. The northern contractors are negotiating for the work, and local co-operation is courted by them, and mutually satisfactory arrangements will doubtless be made.

The Georgia Midland has purchased two new engines. This would indicate a flourishing and growing business.

A valuable deposit of brown hematite iron ore lying between Rome and Cedartown, and owned by Mr. Reed, has been sold to some Pittsburg parties for $12,000. This may be regarded as the beginning of the tide that will flow from the north. Our valuable mineral lands cannot much longer lay idle.

Catoosa Courier: As the reporter to the Courier was walking down the street, he overheard a conversation between some of the leading merchants of this place, which was this: That business had been better this season than for many years; and that there was less credit business being done, which goes to show that our farmers are just beginning to see the folly of buying everything on a credit, so by this we think that this fall will find many of our farmers entirely out of debt and happy, with a full larder and full pocket. There are few idle men on our streets at present, which goes to show that we have a live and progressive town. We receive daily from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber, which is sawed in the vicinity of our town. Our farmers, who have been for years going to Chattanooga to buy their goods, have at last had their eyes opened, and are once more seen on our streets with their wagons loaded with the production of the farm, dairy and poultry yard. We predict for Ringgold a bright and prosperous future.

Hon. J. H. Dyches, of Hawkinsville, knows exactly how to utilize "garden truck." Having a super-abundance of tomatoes he decided to convert a portion of them into wine. He gathered two bushels, from which he extracted a sufficient quantity of juice to make ten gallons of as pure, fine flavored and sparkling wine as was ever sampled.

Charles J. Robinson has been acquitted by Baldwin superior court. On the 9th of March, 1887, Abe Youngblood received an insulting letter from Charles J. Robinson about a debt he owed that party. The following day he left his home in Washington county, on the branch of the Central road, to have, as he said, a settlemen with Robinson. Robinson appeared soon after Youngblood's arrival, when the latter approached him and said he would like to see Robinson, who replied he would see him in the presence of those present, adding that he was too much of a gentleman to asssociate with a Youngblood. Youngblood cursed Robinson and asked him to repeat the language used in his letter, whereupon he said he did repeat it. Youngblood repeated his curses following Robinson (who continued to retreat) and threw open his shirt, pointed to his heart ahd said: "Here it is; shoot, G—d d—n you." Robinson said he was unarmed, but soon turned on his enemy and fired, the first shot taking effect in the left arm, the second attempt missed fire and the third effort sent a ball through the back of Youngblood's head, he having begun to retreat from the shots. The wounded man walked a few feet and fell face forward, with his right hand under him and the left extended. Some time after, the body was turned over and a pistol found under it.

An attempt at suicide was made at the residence of Henry Nations, who lives four miles north, by Mrs. Washington, from Coweta county. Mrs. Washington is of unsound mind, and her husband had brought her over on a visit, thinking the change might be beneficial to her. On Friday morning, just before day, missing her from the bed, he went to the back porch, when he noticed a white object on the well. Thinking it was his missing wife, he made for the well, but before he could get there she jumped in. He then went down and attempted to recue her, but was unable to do so by himself, when Henry Nations, W. G. McKenzie, Henry Sharp and others came to his assistance and succeeded in getting her out. It was some three-quarters of an hour from the time she jumped into the well until she was rescued. The strangest part of the whole affair is that she was not hurt at all, although the well is some thirty feet deep.

About Time to Sell the Road Anyhow.

From the Cuthbert, Ga., Appeal.

Already the state has seen fit to deny the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company a charter for a competing line, thereby setting up a monopoly which it has been endeavoring by arbitrary legislation to break down for several years among other corporations. This is unjust and altogether unbecoming a great state. Selfishness should not be allowed to act as a clog to the improvement and upbuilding of our country, and when it comes to the point where the state cannot successfully manage this great property without wielding its heavy hand against opposition enterprises, then the day of owning railroads is about over for Georgia.

CROSSLEY & SONS'

Double width carpets in Wilton Velvet and Tapestry Brussels. Beautiful line of patterns at lowest prices in the city. We are headquarters for carpets in Atlanta. M. Rich & Bros.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

U.S. BRANCH QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the Act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY.

Name of the Company, Queen Insurance Company.

Locality—Street, Wall, Nos. 37 and 39, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York.

Office of Central and Southern Department in Louisville, Ky.; J. H. M. Morris, General Agent.

CONDITION ON JUNE 30, 1887.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Amount of Capital Stock	$9,700,000	
2. Amount paid up in Cash		873,169 75

II.—ASSETS.

1. Real Estate held by the Company. (Where located, state fully.) No. 37 and 39 Wall street, New York. $333,160.45; No. 224 Walnut street, Philadelphia, $49,768.47 (actual cash value	382,928 92
2. Cash on hand and deposited in Banks to the Credit of the Company	108,535 04
3. Cash in the hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	102,153 63
4. Loans secured by Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate. (Where located, state fully,)	nil
5. Other loans	nil
6. Stocks, market value	nil
7. Interest actually due, accrued and uncollected	* see bonds
8. Premiums due upon policies issued	10,881 33
9. Accrued rent	26,816 3
10. Bonds	2,950 00
	1,243,940 5

DESCRIPTION.

KIND OF BOND.	Market value.
$672,300 U. S. 4 per cent bonds	$862,225 75
84,000 U. S. 4½ per cent bonds	91,875 00
20,000 Mississippi State 4 per cent bonds	20,000 00
100,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western 6 per cent Railroad bonds	109,139 39
10,000 Chicago and Southwestern 7 per cent Railroad bonds	12,750 00
10,000 North Wisconsin 6 per cent Railroad bonds	12,750 00
10,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7 per cent Railroad bonds	13,450 00
5,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6 per cent Railroad bonds	6,600 00
10,000 Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri 6 per cent Railroad bonds	11,450 00
10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Dubuque division) 6 per cent R. R. bonds	11,800 00
10,000 Chicago Milwaukee (Chic. & Pac., West. div.) 5 per cent Railroad bonds	10,300 00
10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee (Wis. and Minn. div.) 5 per cent Railroad bonds	10,270 00
10,000 Chicago and Northwestern 5 per cent Railroad bonds	10,818 75
10,000 Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent Railroad bonds	10,737 50
10,000 Pennsylvania Company 4½ per cent Railroad bonds	10,275 00
10,000 Farmers' Loan and Trust Company stock	40,000 00

Total Assets, Actual Cash Market Value	$1,878,205 6

III.—LIABILITIES.

1. Losses adjusted, due and yet unpaid	nil
2. Claims for losses resisted by the Company	29,679 0
3. Losses not yet due, including those reported to Company, on which no action has yet been taken	134,884 0
4. Dividends declared, and due, and remaining unpaid	nil
5. Dividends declared, but not yet due	nil
6. Money	nil
7. All other claims against the company	4,959 4
8. Re-insurance	1,067,877 2
9. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders	nil
Total Liabilities	$1,237,400 31

IV.—INCOME.—(During the preceding six months.)

1- Cash premiums received	$ 649,111 2
2. Notes received for premiums	nil
3. Interest Money received	20,225 67
3. Income from other sources, rents	7,649 97
Total Income	$676,986 8

V.—EXPENDITURES.—(During the preceding six months)

1. Losses paid	475,357 8
2. Dividends paid	nil
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to Agents and Officers of the Company	217,018 2
4. Taxes paid	
5. All other payments and expenditures	
Total Expenditures	$692,376 1

VI.—LARGEST RISK.

Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$40,000 0

JAS. A. MACDONALD, Manager.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, W. F. Prioleau, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the Queen Insurance Company, residing in said State, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his konwledge, information and belief.

W. F. PRIOLEAU, Special Agent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of July, 1887.

EDWARD S. McCANDLESS, Notary Public, Fulton county, Georgia.

Perdue & Egleston, Local Agents, No. 29 East Alabama Street.

MANSION HOUSE!

Handsomely Refitted. Furnished Second to No Hotel in the South.

Electric Light, Electric Bells, Guest Call and Fire Alarm in Every Room!

Equipded With All Modern Conveniences.

RATES $2.00 AND $2.50 PER DAY.

A. A. GATES, Propr., Greenville, S. C.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Whether you wish to buy, sell or trade, it will pay you to write us for full particulars.

WALKLEY & CO.,

Brokers in Second-Hand Railway Equipment,

No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Have Always for Sale for Cash, or on Easy Terms on Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities, a Complete Assortment of

BOX, FLAT, GONDOLA, STOCK AND REFRIGERATOR CARS

Also, PASSENGER AND COMBINATION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

SOCIETY SALAD.

Events of the Week on the Social Side of Life.

A NUMBER OF PLEASANT HAPPENINGS

At the Clubs, in the Parlors and on the Lawns—Excursions and Dinings—Weddings and Rumors of Coming Events.

A delightful concert was given in the ball room of Sweetwater Park hotel at Salt Springs Friday night for the benefit of the Methodist church of this place. It was gotten up by visiting ladies at the hotel, and the proceeds netted over a hundred dollars for the church. Following is the programme:

Overture—"Toncrede," Rossini, orchestra.

Recitation—"How the old horse won the bet," Miss Sallie Fannie Grant.

Song—"Waiting," (orchestra accompanied) Mrs. Tom Daniels.

Recitation—"Death of Little Nell," Miss Nellie Inman.

Piano solo—"May Blossom," Miss Mamie Walters.

Song—"Heaven shed a tear," (violin obligato) Mrs. Jacob Haas and Mr. C. Cohen.

Recitation—From Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain, Miss Effie Howell.

Song—"Coming through the Rye," Miss Camelia A. Jackson.

Colonel Tom Cobb Jackson, of Atlanta, introduced the several participants, opening the entertainment with appropriate remarks.

The hotels are crowded here and many guests are coming every day from all parts of the south and of Georgia.

***

The Gypsy encampment of the Willing Workers of the First Baptist church, which was to have taken place at the residence of Mr. W. T. Forbes, No. 135 Peachtree street, will meet on next Wednesday from six to eleven o'clock p. m. Music will be furnished by the Lotos Sextette orchestra.

***

Tuesday evening the Young People's club of the First Methodist church will give a delightful entertainment at the residence of Mr. Walter Forbes. An interesting programme will be presented which will no doubt attract a large attendance.

***

The Conversazione club continues to be largely attended, and the members all take great interest. The meeting Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. H. T. Bell, on Simpson street, was one of the pleasantest yet held by the club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Miss Lula Bell, president.

Mr. J. A. Henderson, vice-president.

Miss Dora Sterne, secretary.

Mr. A. V. Baisden, assistant secretary.

Miss Minnie Henderson, treasurer.

Mr. L. W. Arnold, censor.

After they were installed the following programme was presented:

Recitation—"Mrs. Bean's Courtship," Miss Lula Bell.

Reading—"Good-bye, Sweetheart," Mr. J. B. Jackson.

Recitation—"Interrupted Table Talk," Miss May Ashworth.

Reading—"An Irish Letter," Mr. L. W. Arnold.

Each number was well carried out, and all were applauded.

***

One of the happy events of the week was the sociable given by Mrs. Begg on Tuesday evening at her residence on Calhoun street. Songs, music and recitation enlivened the happy occasion, the hostess rendering some beautiful pieces on the piano. The songs and music by the Misses Manley exhibited a high degree of culture and refinement. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Begg, Misses Emma V. Josephine Manley, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, M. H. Gonyales, Mr. J. F. Shirley.

***

The social event of the year will be the Atlanta Rifles encampment at Cumberland in August. The grand excursion will leave Atlanta August the 6th for the Islands.

***

The many Atlanta friends of Professor Samuel P. Snow, the excellent musician and genial gentleman, will be sorry to hear that he has removed to Rome. He took his departure last night. The appreciative correspondent of Freund's Music and Drama gives the professor the following complimentary send off:

Professor Samuel P. Snow, organist and composer, who has been connected with Messrs. Phillips & Crew, and organist of the First Baptist church in this city for four years past; will sever his connection with the above firm and leave Atlanta on August 1.

Mr. Snow was formerly professor of music in the Rome Female college at Rome, Ga., for several years. The directors of this institution did everything in their power to prevent his coming to Atlanta, and have never ceased in their entreaties to get him back. They have finally induced him to return.

Mr. Snow has advanced the standard of church music more than any choir master Atlanta has ever known. The two grand oratorios given under his direction since he has been here are cherished by all music loving people of our city as grand epochs in our musical culture. The choir at the First Baptist church has been made one of the finest in the south under his excellent direction.

An effort is being made by the First Baptist church to retain him as organist, requiring weekly trips from Rome for that purpose, which promises to be crowned with success.

AMONG THE HOME FOLKS.

Minor Mention and Personal Paragraphs About Atlanta and Vicinity.

Mr. A. B. Clark is at Indian Springs.

Miss Sallie Johnson is at Mount Airy.

Mr. Charlie Meador is in Calhoun for a few days.

Miss Helen Bellingrath is visiting friends in Griffin.

Dr. J. Mc. F. Gaston returned yesterday from Salt Springs.

Mr. W. H. Martin, of Talbotton, is in the city for a few days.

Mrs. A. S. Fowler, of Ringgold, is visiting Mrs. W. A. Moore.

Miss Nellie Barrett, of Dalton, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mary Pledger has returned from a visit to Gainesville.

Mr. G. S. Mitchell is spending the summer at Tallulah Falls.

Captain and Mrs. I. S. Boyd have returned from Salt Springs.

Mr. John Sanders and Mr. Walter Inman are at Salt Springs.

Miss Kate Bellingrath is visiting relatives in Tuscumbia, Ala.

Mr. Martin Amorous is spending several weeks in East Tennesse.

Mr. Genie Davidson, of Greenville, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Virgil Dallis.

Mrs. W. A. Haygood and family are spending the summer at Norcross.

Mr. Will Flanders has returned from a business trip to Birmingham.

Miss Lillie Robinson has returned from a visit to friends in Millen, Ga.

Mr. Eugene Smith, of Thomasville, is stopping in the city for the summer.

Mr. M. S. Griffin and wife, of Opelika, are in the city for several days.

Mrs. J. F. Burke and Mrs. Cutting are at Tallulah Falls for the summer.

Miss Belle Winter has returned to the city, after a pleasant visit to Marietta.

Mrs. W. B. Glover and J. N. Crawford, Jr., are at Clarkesville for a few days.

Misses Genie West and Minnie Holcombe are visiting friends in Troup county.

Miss Myra Thompson, of Cleveland, is visiting Miss Eula Sharp at 76 Ivy street.

Mr. Charles F. Bronnell has returned home from a pleasant visit to Tallulah Falls.

Mrs. C. C. Cunningham, of LaGrange, is visiting Mrs. Geo. Forbes on Capitol avenue.

Mrs. Welch and daughters, Misses Lizzie and Lula, are visiting relatives in Tuskegee, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Payne are at home after a stay of several weeks at Salt Springs.

Miss Alvie Clayton, a popular young lady of Greensboro, is visiting Miss Minnie Force.

Misses Mary and Ruth Tinsley, of Macon, are visiting Mrs. H. E. Reese at 24 Houston street.

Elder W. J. Cocke, of the Central Christian church, will leave tomorrow for the springs of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dobbs returned yesterday after a month's pleasant visit to the country. They are at 15 Wheat street.

Miss Cornelia Pichon and Mrs. J. B. Oliveros, of Savannah, are visiting their sister, Mrs. L. I. Ryan at No. 63 Luckie street.

Miss Sallie Barber, of this city, has returned home from Marion, Ala., where she graduated this year in the Judson female college.

Mrs. W. H. Sims, nee Miss Louie Upson, of Columbus, Miss., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. E. McKinley, on Peachtree street.

Miss Nellie Inman, Miss Cornelia Jackson and Miss Effie Howell and Miss Isma Dooly are spending several weeks at Salt Springs.

Attorney General Clifford Anderson, wife and daughters, Miss Sallie and Miss Annie, are on a visit to Mr. Clifford Anderson, Jr., on Peachtree street.

Mr. W. M. Hutchinson has accepted a position

NSON & CO.,
ONE.

SHOES.
Full and complete lines in all the new styles. We handle nothing but first-class goods and guarantee them as represented. Now, if you want shoddies, made of pasteboard and sold as shoes you can't get them, but if you want a first-class perfect Shoe, to fit and wear comfortable, we can supply everybody.
CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO., Importers.

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ers.

CE STATEMENTS.

UAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
EEN INSURANCE CO.
State of Georgia as required by the Act
ly, approved October 3, 1879.

AND LOCALITY.
ce Company.
9, City of New York, County of New York, State of
ment in Louisville, Ky.; J. H. M. Morris, General

ON JUNE 30, 1887.
PITAL STOCK.

...	$9,700,000
	873,169 75

—ASSETS.

cated, state fully.) No. 37 and 39 Wall street, Philadelphia, $49,768.47 (actual cash value...	382,928 97
redit of the Company	108,535 04
ransmission	102,153 68
l Estate. (Where located, state fully.)	nil
	nil
	* see bonds
ed	10,881 33
	26,816 3
	2,950 0
	1,243,940 33

SCRIPTION.

	Market value.
	$862,225 75
	91,875 00
	20,000 00
per cent Railroad bonds	109,139 39
ailroad bonds	12,750 00
nds	12,750 00
ent Railroad bonds	13,450 00
ent Railroad bonds	6,600 00
ent Railroad bonds	11,450 00
uque division) 6 per cent R. R. bonds	11,300 00
est. div.) 5 per cent Railroad bonds	10,300 00
n. div.) 5 per cent Railroad bonds	10,270 00
cent Railroad bonds	10,818 75
ilroad bonds	10,737 50
Railroad bonds	10,275 00
k	40,000 00
	$1,878,205 00

LIABILITIES.

	nil
	29,679 68
o Company, on which no action has yet been	134,884 02
unpaid	nil
	nil
	nil
	4,959 44
	1,067,877 20
ers	nil
	$1,237,400 31

ring the preceding six months.)

	$ 649,111 23
	nil
	20,225 67
	7,649 97
	$676,986 88

—(During the preceding six months)

	475,357 88
	nil
ns to Agents and Officers of the Company	217,018 24
	$692,376 11

ARGEST RISK.

	$40,000 00

JAS. A. MACDONALD, Manager.

d, W. F. Prioleau, who, being duly sworn, says he is the mpany, residing in said State, and that the foregoing state edge, information and belief.
W. F. PRIOLEAU, Special Agent.
h day of July, 1887.
McCANDLESS, Notary Public, Fulton county, Georgia.
Alabama Street.

N HOUSE!

hed Second to No Hotel in the South.
est Call and Fire Alarm in Every Room!
All Modern Conveniences.
ND $2.50 PER DAY.
opr., Greenville, S. C.

AY SUPPLIES.
, it will pay you to write us for full particulars.
LEY & CO.,
Hand Railway Equipment,
STREET, NEW YORK.
rms on Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities, a lete Assortment of
CK AND REFRIGERATOR CARS
BINATION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

SOCIETY SALAD.

Events of the Week on the Social Side of Life.

A NUMBER OF PLEASANT HAPPENINGS

At the Clubs, in the Parlors and on the Lawns—Excursions and Dinings—Weddings and Rumors of Coming Events.

A delightful concert was given in the ball room of Sweetwater Park hotel at Salt Springs Friday night for the benefit of the Methodist church of this place. It was gotten up by visiting ladies at the hotel, and the proceeds netted over a hundred dollars for the church. Following is the programme:

Overture—"Toncrede," Rossini, orchestra.
Recitation—"How the old horse won the bet," Miss Sallie Fannie Grant.
Song—"Waiting," (orchestra accompanied) Mrs. Tom Daniels.
Recitation—"Death of Little Nell," Miss Nellie Inman.
Piano solo—"May Blossom," Miss Mamie Walters.
Song—"Heaven shed a tear," (violin obligato) Mrs. Jacob Haas and Mr. C. Cohen.
Recitation—From Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain, Miss Effie Howell.
Song—"Coming through the Rye," Miss Camelia A. Jackson.

Colonel Tom Cobb Jackson, of Atlanta, introduced the several participants, opening the entertainment with appropriate remarks.

The hotels are crowded here and many guests are coming every day from all parts of the south and of Georgia.

***

The Gypsy encampment of the Willing Workers of the First Baptist church, which was to have taken place at the residence of Mr. W. T. Forbes, No. 135 Peachtree street, will meet on next Wednesday from six to eleven o'clock p. m. Music will be furnished by the Lotos Sextette orchestra.

Tuesday evening the Young People's club of the First Methodist church will give a delightful entertainment at the residence of Mr. Walter Forbes. An interesting programme will be presented which will no doubt attract a large attendance.

***

The Conversazione club continues to be largely attended, and the members all take great interest. The meeting Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. H. T. Bell, on Simpson street, was one of the pleasantest yet held by the club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Miss Lula Bell, president.
Mr. J. A. Henderson, vice-president.
Miss Dora Sterne, secretary.
Mr. A. V. Baisden, assistant secretary.
Miss Minnie Henderson, treasurer.
Mr. L. W. Arnold, censor.

After they were installed the following programme was presented:

Recitation—"Mrs. Bean's Courtship," Miss Lula Bell.
Reading—"Good-bye, Sweetheart," Mr. J. B. Jackson.
Recitation—"Interrupted Table Talk," Miss May Ashworth.
Reading—"An Irish Letter," Mr. L. W. Arnold.

Each number was well carried out, and all were applauded.

***

One of the happy events of the week was the sociable given by Mrs. Begg on Tuesday evening at her residence on Calhoun street. Songs, music and recitation enlivened the happy occasion, the hostess rendering some beautiful pieces on the piano. The songs and music by the Misses Manley exhibited a high degree of culture and refinement. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Begg, Misses Emma V. Josephine Manley, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, M. H. Gonyales, Mr. J. F. Shirley.

***

The social event of the year will be the Atlanta Rifles encampment at Cumberland in August. The grand excursion will leave Atlanta August the 6th for the Islands.

***

The many Atlanta friends of Professor Samuel P. Snow, the excellent musician and genial gentleman, will be sorry to hear that he has removed to Rome. He took his departure last night. The appreciative correspondent of Freund's Music and Drama gives the professor the following complimentary send off:

Professor Samuel P. Snow, organist and composer, who has been connected with Messrs. Phillips & Crew, and organist of the First Baptist church in this city for four years past; will sever his connection with the above firm and leave Atlanta on August 1.

Mr. Snow was formerly professor of music in the Rome Female college at Rome, Ga., for several years. The directors of this institution did everything in their power to prevent his coming to Atlanta, and have never ceased in their entreaties to get him back. They have finally induced him to return.

Mr. Snow has advanced the standard of church music more than any choir master Atlanta has ever known. The two grand oratorios given under his direction since he has been here are cherished by all music loving people of our city as grand epochs in our musical culture. The choir at the First Baptist church has been made one of the finest in the south under his excellent direction.

An effort is being made by the Frst Baptist church to retain him as organist, requiring weekly trips from Rome for that purpose, which promises to be crowned with success.

AMONG THE HOME FOLKS.

Minor Mention and Personal Paragraphs About Atlanta and Vicinity.

Mr. A. B. Clark is at Indian Springs.

Miss Sallie Johnson is at Mount Airy.

Mr. Charlie Meador is in Calhoun for a few days.

Miss Helen Bellingrath is visiting friends in Griffin.

Dr. J. Mc. F. Gaston returned yesterday from Salt Springs.

Mr. W. H. Martin, of Talbotton, is in the city for a few days.

Mrs. A. S. Fowler, of Ringgold, is visiting Mrs. W. A. Moore.

Miss Nellie Barrett, of Dalton, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mary Pledger has returned from a visit to Gainesville.

Mr. G. S. Mitchell is spending the summer at Tallulah Falls.

Captain and Mrs. I. S. Boyd have returned from Salt Springs.

Mr. John Sanders and Mr. Walter Inman are at Salt Springs.

Miss Kate Bellingrath is visiting relatives in Tuscumbia, Ala.

Mr. Martin Amorous is spending several weeks in East Tennesse.

Mr. Genie Davidson, of Greenville, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Virgil Dallis.

Mrs. W. A. Haygood and family are spending the summer at Norcross.

Mr. Will Flanders has returned from a business trip to Birmingham.

Miss Lillie Robinson has returned from a visit to friends in Millen, Ga.

Mr. Eugene Smith, of Thomasville, is stopping in the city for the summer.

Mr. M. S. Griffin and wife, of Opelika, are in the city for several days.

Mrs. J. F. Burke and Mrs. Cotting are at Tallulah Falls for the summer.

Miss Belle Winter has returned to the city, after a pleasant visit to Marietta.

Mrs. W. B. Glover and J. N. Crawford, Jr., are at Clarkesville for a few days.

Misses Genie West and Minnie Holcombe are visiting friends in Troup county.

Miss Myra Thompson, of Cleveland, is visiting Miss Eula Sharp at 76 Ivy street.

Mr. Charles F. Bronnell has returned home from a pleasant visit to Tallulah Falls.

Mrs. C. C. Cunningham, of LaGrange, is visiting Mrs. Geo. Forbes on Capitol avenue.

Mrs. Welch and daughters, Misses Lizzie and Lula, are visiting relatives in Tuskegee, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Payne are at home after a stay of several weeks at Salt Springs.

Miss Alvie Clayton, a popular young lady of Greensboro, is visiting Miss Minnie Force.

Misses Mary and Ruth Tinsley, of Macon, are visiting Mrs. H. E. Reese at 24 Houston street.

Elder W. J. Cocke, of the Central Christian church, will leave tomorrow for the springs of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dobbs returned yesterday after a month's pleasant visit to the country. They are at 15 Wheat street.

Miss Cornelia Pichon and Mrs. J. B. Oliveros, of Savannah, are visiting their sister, Mrs. L. J. Ryan at No. 63 Luckie street.

Miss Sallie Barber, of this city, has returned home from Marion, Ala., where she graduated this year in the Judson female college.

Mrs. W. H. Sims, nee Miss Louie Upson, of Columbus, Miss., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. E. McKinley, on Peachtree street.

Miss Nellie Inman, Miss Cornelia Jackson and Miss Effie Howell and Miss Isma Dooly are spending several weeks at Salt Springs.

Attorney General Clifford Anderson, wife and daughters, Miss Sallie and Miss Annie, are on a visit to Mr. Clifford Anderson, Jr., on Peachtree street.

Mr. W. M. Hutchinson has accepted a position with the Georgia Home Insurance company, of Atlanta. Will is quite a young lad, but he can dash the quill in rivalry to Spenser.

Miss Alice Lynan, one of Atlanta's most accomplished young ladies, has returned from a two weeks visit to Dalton, Ga., Where she was the guest of Mrs. Hamilton. Miss Lynan makes friends wherever she goes, and her many admirers in Dalton give her up with reluctance.

Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, dean of Gammon school of theology, on his retutn from Augusta where he lectured on temperance under the auspices of the state convention, I. O. G. T., left for Monteagle, Tenn., where he is on the programme for two lectures next week before the Monteagle assembly.

THROUGH THE STATE.

What the Society People of Georgia Have Been and Contemplate Doing.

Athens.

The Athenaum, on Wednesday evening, gave an entertainment complimentary to the visiting and stay-at-home young ladies. Music, cards, conversation and refreshments gave those who were present a pleasant evening. Beside our Athens girls there were Misses McCord, of Augusta; Tichinor, Alabama; Sikes, Mississippi; Osborne, New Jersey; Patterson, Atlanta. The club, as has been previously remarked, is an institution, it may be said, an indispensible institution. While the majority of the gilded youth of Athens is pretending to have an immense time at the watering places, and enjoying the envy they fondly imagine the publication of their names in the papers (paid for by the hotel at ten cents a line) excites at home, here the club just ups and says, why need not all of us nice people who can't get away, enjoy ourselves too? And sure enough they just proceed to have as good a time as if this were a "springs," or midwinter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Phinizy gave a most delightful evening to their guests, Mrs. G. Ingersol Prince, of Mobile; Mrs. Stewart Phinizy and Mrs. Leonard Phinizy, of Augusta. There were twenty-two guests present and they were received in the style of the best days of southern hospitality. Notable among the guests were the two brides, Mrs. E. T. Brown and Mrs. Arthur E. Griffith.

Miss Maggie Morton returned from Haywood White Sulphur, N. C., on Tuesday last. She accompanied her grandmother, Mrs. Jane White, and will go back to the springs with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Dudley Thomas, in a few days.

Miss Crawford, of Columbia county, Mrs. S. H. Williams and Miss Sallie Harris, of Athens, left on Thursday for a month at Porter springs. In spite of its inaccessibility, Porter has about 300 guests.

Mrs. C. P. Willcox has returned from Clarksville, but will go to Porter springs in a few days.

Mr. G. H. Yancey and family are summering at their place near Clarskville.

Mr. J. H. Lucas is in Athens visiting his father's family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Brown are settled in their cosy home on Prince avenue.

Acworth.

Miss Kate Christian, of Talapoosa, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. John H. Bate.

Mrs. W. F. Baker, of Cartersville, is spending sometime with her mother and sister here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Fenn, of Atlanta, visited Mrs. Orlando Awtrey this week.

Miss Jane Smith, who has been on an extended visit to relatives in Texas, has returned home.

Captain Mitchell attended the Grand lodge of I. O. G. T. in Augusta last week.

Miss Fannie Young, who has been stopping with Miss Annie Moore, has returned to her home in Cartersville.

Clayton.

Miss Carrie McCulley, of Anderson, S. C., is visiting her friend, Miss May Bell.

Miss Blanche Wall and Mr. Joe Merritt attended the Normal school at Franklin, N. C., this week.

Mr. Settle and family and Mr. Isbel and family, of Walhalla, S. C., are the guests of Mrs. William Wall.

Mr. Barto Willingham, of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting his father at this place.

Chipley.

Miss Effie Hardy returned home from Atlanta Thursday, via Warm Springs, after an extended visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. Prather, of Columbus, Ga., is spending the summer amid our pleasant mountain breezes.

The young people of Chipley will give an entertainment at an early date for the benefit of the fund to carpet the Methodist church.

Douglasville.

Miss Enice May has returned from a visit to relatives at Austell and Powder Springs.

Mrs. R. J. Strickland is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. C. W. Griggs, of Atlanta, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. M. E. Euterkin.

Mrs. R. A. Massey is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. C. McIntosh, of Powder springs.

Mrs. J. A. Chambers has returned to Hot Springs, Ark., after a visit to her father, Colonel C. D. Camp.

Mrs. S. N. Dorsett has been visiting her mother, Mrs. R. N. Anderson, of Austell.

Mr. M. B. Walton and wife, Rev. G. E. Bonner and wife and Mr. N. B. Duncan spent a portion of the week at Canton.

Messrs. Howard Winter and J. F. Irvin, of Birmingham, have been on a visit to relatives here.

Miss Gertrude Duncan, of Birmingham, has been visiting Mrs. N. B. Duncan.

Hon. S. N. Dorsett has been on a pleasure trip to Lookout mountain.

Miss Sallie Perdue, of Senoia, who has made a long visit to her brother, Professor A. B. Perdue, has returned home.

Mrs. F. C. V. Stovall, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned home to Atlanta.

Hon. F. M. Duncan, of Birmingham, has been visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. C. Wright has returned to Lancaster, S. C., after a visit to her father, Rev. J. B. C. Quillian.

Mrs. V. A. Wicher, of Atlanta, has returned to her home after a visit to Mrs. C. C. Verdery.

Miss Sallie Tracy, of Rome, is visiting Miss Carrie Poole.

Mrs. H. L. Clark, of Salt Springs, is visiting the family of her father, Hon. C. T. Parker.

Dahlonega.

Mrs. Lattiner, of Corsicana, Texas, is spending the summer here with her daughter, Mrs. Webb.

Mr. A. H. McDonell and wife, of Savannah, are among the summer visitors at the Burnside house.

Mrs. George McWaters, after spending a few weeks with friends, has returned to her home at Lula.

Miss Nettie Wright, of Gainesville, and Miss Railey, of Warrenton, were the guests of Miss Corrie Allen this week.

Mr. H. D. Gurley and family will visit friends at Morganton this week.

On the 24th inst., Captain John Huff was married to Miss Maggie Wallace, both of Dahlonega.

Griffin.

Miss Mary Clark, of Newnan, is in the city, the guest of Miss Rosa Powell.

Miss Mattie Briscoe, of Senoia, is spending some time with friends in the city.

Miss Mattie Matthews has returned home, after a pleasant trip to Warm springs.

Mrs. G. C. Stewart and Mrs. G. J. Drake are at home, after a pleasant week spent at Warm springs.

Mr. James A. Stewart spent last week in Columbus.

Miss Hattie Mallory, of Bartow, Ga., is the guest of Miss Flora Jones.

Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Cook, left during the week for a short stay in Barnesville.

Mrs. Howard Williams, of Macon, who has been visiting Griffin for sometime, has returned home.

Mr. R. H. Drake, after spending a week at Warm springs, has returned home.

Mr. F. G. Baily is at home after a visit to Warm springs.

The ladies of the Methodist church will give an ice cream festival Tuesday evening at Mrs. H. R. Remshoot's.

Harmony Grove.

Miss Amanda Pool, of Gainesville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Duncan.

Bill Arp will deliver a lecture at Jefferson next Tuesday night for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at this place.

Miss Lizzie Peek, daughter of Senator Peek, of Conyers, returned home after having spent a few days with relatives in the Grove.

Miss Emma Smith, of Atlanta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Harden.

Drs. S. B. and E. F. Adair left here last week for Morgan county, where they will spend several days with friends and relatives.

Miss Ada Almand, of Elberton, is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. John D. Barnett, of our town.

Rev. Dr. W. B. J. Hardman has been conducting a protracted meeting at the Baptist church at this place during the present week.

Jonesboro.

Miss Ola and Josie Tye, two of McDonough's most charming young ladies, after spending several days in Jonesboro, the guests of Miss Nannie Crockett, have returned to their home.

Mr. B. J. Holt and wife, of Dennis station, are visiting their parents at this place.

Miss Pauline Davis, of Lovejoy, spent Sunday last with the family of Mr. W. R. Ward.

Mr. J. A. Little, of Hampton, made our little city a pleasant visit Friday last.

Miss Mary Milner, formerly of this place, but now of Fayette county, visited her parents here last Sunday.

Mr. Oscar Cantrell, of Fairburn, spent a few days at this place this week.

Mrs. C. D. Crawley visited relatives in Fayetteville last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. L. W. Gilbert and V. P. Milner spent last Sunday in Beaulieu.

Mr. Peter Zellars, of Fairburn, visited Jonesboro this week.

Quite a number of our most charming young ladies will attend Shinglcroof campmeeting Sunday next, among whom we note Misses Nannie Crockett, Nannie and Jennie McKown.

Mr. S. T. Blalock, of Fayetteville, spent Wednesday in Jonesboro.

One of the most interesting events of the season was a sociable given on last Tuesday evening by Misses Oza and Rno Harper in honor of Miss Minnie Carmichael, of Jackson.

Mr. J. R. Ormond, of Atlanta, is spending several days at this place.

Lexington.

Misses Lena Latimer, Bertie Latimer and Maud Talmadge, of Athens, is visiting friends in the city.

Judge and Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin have returned from a visit to the mountains of North Carolina.

Miss Jimmie and W. H. Deadwyler are spending the month of August at Watson's springs.

Professor Thos. B. Moss has returned from Knoxville, Tenn., after visiting Mr. Jas. A. Hensley.

Mr. J. T. M. Hain will not be at home before the last of August.

Rev. S. P. Richardson, of Athens, preached in the Methodist church Friday night.

Geo. W. Brooks and E. H. Lester are rusticating at Watson's springs.

Professor Robert H. Hartsfield has been elected principal of Hearn High school at Cave Spring, Ga., and will leave in September next.

Miss Seney Upson, of Athens, is visiting friends here.

Professor Moss will open Meson academy Monday next.

McDonough.

Miss Amanda Beeland, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. J. F. Wall this week.

Miss Lena Harper is visiting Miss Nannie Carmichael.

Misses Ola and Josie Tye spent several days in Jonesboro this week visiting the family of Mr. J. S. Crockett.

The young folks held a social gathering at Mr. H. Carmichael's last Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Lena Harper, of Griffin; it was an enjoyable occasion.

Mis Flora Turner has been visiting friends at Castle Mound this week.

Miss Mattie McCrary, of Atlanta, returned home last Tuesday after spending a week with relatives here.

Miss Lizzie Page, of Atlanta, is spending the week with Mrs. Ida Turner.

Mr. D. M. Almond and son, of Conyers, visited friends and relatives here this week.

Messrs. Narth Turner and Oglesby visited the gate city this week.

Mr. Charles Floyd and wife, of Atlanta, is visiting the family of Mr. G. F. Turner this week.

Messrs. Glass, Kimbell, Hightower and Glass visited Griffin Thursday.

There will be an apron party at Mr. T. C. Nolan's tomorrow night, which promises to be the most enjoyable event of the week.

The campmeeting at Shinglcroof campground begins next Friday night. Several parties have gone out already, enjoying the good water and having a pleasant time generally.

Norcross.

John H. James, wife and son, Mr. Leonard James, of Atlanta, are at the Brunswick hotel.

Mr. W. A. Haygood and family, of Atlanta, are at the Brunswick for the summer.

Mr. T. F. Fuller, of Atlanta, was in the city one day last week.

Mr. D. McCarty, of Atlanta, visited this place last week.

Miss Leila McDaniel, of Conyers, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Alice Fuller, of Marietta, visited friends here last week.

Miss Ella Johnson, of Adairsville, Ga., visited friends here for sometime last week.

Miss Daisy Harkins, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to her home in Atlanta last week.

Waynesboro.

Judge R. O. South is back from a trip to Scriven county, where he visited his father.

Mr. John D. Munnerlyn, Jr., is spending the summer at Porter springs and other resorts in north Georgia.

Judge E. L. Brinson is now sojourning at Porter Springs, Ga.

Mr. S. A. Gray and wife, Miss Clifford Gray, Mr. Thomas Quinney and family are at Salt Springs, where they will spend the summer. They left here on Tuesday last.

Miss Haider Routzahee is at Belair, Ga., spending sometime with Misses Dent, of that place.

Major W. A. Wilkins and son are visiting various cities in Kentucky.

Mr. W. A. Wilkins is at Marietta, where she will remain during the summer.

Mr. W. L. McEhummy and William M. Fulcher left for New York city on Sunday last to be gone for several weeks.

Oconee White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. M. A. Williams, accompanied by his daughter, has gone to Tryon City, N. C.

Mrs. Dr. John H. Pike and family are here for the season. She is a lady of many accomplishments.

Mrs. Leonard Phinizy, of Augusta, with her daughter, has gone down to Athens for a few days.

Mrs. Robert Martin, with her daughter, Miss Bessie, are among the late arrivals here.

Hon. Samuel Simpson, of New Orleans, and wife, are here for the summer.

Mrs. H. W. Rhodes, of Galveston, with son and daughter, arrived a few days ago for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. DuBose and family, of Washington, are among the late arrivals.

Also, Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Scully, of New Orleans, with their three daughters and son.

Mrs. T. G. Barrett, Jr., and family, Mrs. William K. Miller and family, of Augusta, arrived a few days ago from Ceasar's Head. They will spend the entire summer here.

Mrs. Billups Phinizy, accompanied by her little daughter Annie, went down to Athens Tuesday to attend a tea party given by Miss Ferdinand Phinizy.

Judge W. H. Rogers, wife and three lovely young ladies, are a great addition to our already splendid party of guests here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bloomfield, of Athens, were here for last week.

Mrs. James A. Anderson, of Atlanta, came in Monday. She will spend the summer here.

Mrs. M. E. Duncan, of Atlanta, is here for the season.

Also, Mrs. F. B. Gurhill, of Macon, accompanied by her lovely daughter, are among the latest arrivals.

Dr. J. H. Pike, of New Orleans, is here with his family.

Mrs. Dugas and family, of New Orleans, are amongst the very latest arrivals.

Dr. A. W. Calhoun spent last Sunday here with his family.

White Sulphur is just filling up and every one is pleased in every respect.

Mrs. E. R. Gunby, of Orlando, Fla., has gone home for a few days.

Mrs. Walker Mullen, of Florida, spent one day in Atlanta, this week.

For the genuine Texas Red Rust Proof Oats in car lots, write to Thompson, Wheatley & Pickett, Waxahachie, Tex. d 2 m

CATCHING A TRAIN.

Suburban Resident Realizes the Value of One Minute.

From Life.

Thrilling Adventure

By Macmillan.

My old friend Captain P. was here at the end of last year for a week's visit and the reversion, in the matter of pheasants, of my more modern friends' leavings. Those young gentlemen are not satisfied with anything less than twenty brace a day to each gun, but we old stagers are not such epicures—we who know what it is to shoot for our suppers, and to go hungry then. P.'s best stories, I think, hail from the west; though there are few of the parochial divisions of this planet that would not furnish him with a text. But he handles the west as if he loved it, as Izaak Walton bade us handle the frog. He is at home anywhere there; on the prairies, the Rocky mountains, the Pacific coast from Alaska to Panama. He had been, many years ago, a government officer, magistrate, gold escort captain, or the like, in British Columbia.

We had been conversing on the subject of flies. Our remarks had been devoid of any shade of Brahminical charity. Their splendid impudence had been dwelt with, and the Barrister had even cited Mr. Ruskin against them.

"Although," said P., after meditatively filling up his long tumbler and cramming a fresh charge of kanaster into his vast meerschaum, "although flies once did help me to a litte fortune, (it was over $7,000), yet they must not call on me as a witness to character. I'm dead against them. La mort sans phrase is my verdict."

We waited, for indeed he was the last speakes on the subject, and we were quartering the ground to flush a story or some subject to shoot a story at.

"Well," said P., "in the year 1860 or thereabout I was taking the pay of our Sovereign Lady and giving no small share of very hard work for it in her majesty's colony of British Columbia. I was a justice of the peace, and had somewhat indisnctn and multifarious duties connected with the maintenance of order generally, and of the gold escort in particular. In the fall of that year I was in the northern and in those days extreme limits of the colony—at the Forks of Quesnelle, to speak by the card—as an early winter began to whisper hoarsly and frostily to the various mining-camps that it was time to be pulling up flume-boxes and for prudent folks to be turning their faces south. Men who had done well began to think of the amenities of the saloons and billiard-halls of Victoria; if very well, they dreamed of even 'Frisco as a place of hybernation; while men who had been avoided by the quick wings of fortune were fain to balance the prospect of taking the down road only to remeasure its weary miles after a long winter, against that of the hibernating society of icicles and tree-martins.

"It cost more money then to insure the safe transport of 'dust' from the mines to the lower country. The smart red jackets of the gold escort had to be paid for as smartly; nor, if the truth must be told, was the security so provided altogether equal to that of a Chubb's safe in a bank cellar. The escort boys were only men of mold. They could fill a pit like other men, and though there never was a serious attack in my time we had plenty of alarms to season our excursions with and one abortive ambuscade. Many owners of 'dust' wouldn't trust it to the escort, and some didn't like the toll, and so it came to pass that many a little trader, of furtive proclivities and frugal mind, would sneak down the forest trails, carrying his wealth himself, and make his way (aye, marry, and sometimes fail to make it!) in a hunted sort of fashion to the lower country. And many a stout Californian, with buckskin belt well filled, or heavy saddle-bags, preferred his own insurance to that of 'the petticoat government' it was often his ungallant humor to rail against.

"Part of the way I happened (having a duty just then to be performed in a quiet, non-official way) to join such a party as I have described going from the Forks of Quesnelle down to William's lake. These two points are some hundred and fifty miles apart, and thirty miles a day in the woods was very good traveling. Slow it was but not monotonous. If there were a monotone it was of the dark and sombre twilight of the constant ceiling of pines through which the sun and upper air reached us arrow-wise. Below there was a variety of travel; here a wet bottom of mud, deep enough and thick enough to pull an animal's shoe off; there a big fallen tree across the trail, to be negotiated with cattle which could fly as soon as jump; and these would be relieved by a red-wood tract of cedars, with a slippery carpet of needles so clean, so sweet, and in all weathers so dry that it used to seem a shame not to off saddle and camp then and there instead of leaving it. At times the road would climb over a hog's back, or divide, and the travelers would toil and struggle up hill, to emerge in time upon some bare scalp of mountain—granite, syenite, or metamorphic rock—where the berberry of kinni-kinnick enamelled the white quartz with its scarlet berry and glossy leaf or where the sole vegetation the snow water had to trickle through was composed of peat and patches of moss bag.

"Well, we got down in time to William's lake, a broad valley with two ranches or farms about a mile apart, where onions at fifty cents apiece and milk (those two anti-scorbutic longings of the man of pork and beans) were to be obtained—a foretaste of the lower country. The houses were both well filled with guests, for other mining districts were swelling the downward stream of travel. I will spare you a description of the manners and humors of these caravansaries, and go on to say that, having secured a tolerably promising corner for my blankets, I had rolled myself up in them, with my saddle for a pillow, and was well in the first dreamless sleep of the tired man, when—it was only about 10 o'clock—a galloping horse suddenly pulled up outside, and loud cries: 'O, Williams! you've got the judge there. We want the judge!' waked me up. In that country it doesn't take much to open the weariest man's eyes, nor, on the other hand, is undue excitement fashionable among Anglo-Saxons; so, while the slight discrepancy between night and day dress was being rapidly adjusted, the whole story was told in a few curt sentences to this effect:

"At the other house a little difficulty had occurred—a shooting scrape. The victim was not dead yet, but as the manner of it—a felon shot from behind—had alienated the sympathies of the boys, it had resulted in the offender being 'corralled' and detained, and the judge, who was reported to be at the other ranch, being sent for.

"The interior of the other house, which was soon reached, to eyes from the cool, dark night, presented a picture that I well remember. The large log building was not divided into rooms and passages, and the cavernous glooms and abysses of its nocturnal condition made it seem vaster than it was. The chief light came from the fire of pine logs stacked endwise up the chimney, and it flashed red upon a strange and numerous company.

"There was, as a matter of course, in these womanless lands an efficient and beautiful manliness in the atmosphere. Death? What is death to dwindle, peak, and pine about? Still as little a thing to be frivolous. or cynical, or to bluster about. A fact of what we call life, like any other fact, but with the gravity of finality about it; one of the more emphatic facts, and to be reckoned with as such, but no more. Such was the feeling that animated these men. Few of them probably had read 'Hamlet,' but his thought was their thought—'If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now, yet it will come; the readiness is all.' And if the hard life at close grips with nature brings about the same results as divine philosophy, who would not rather hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak?

"Before the fire, not unskilfully propped up, was the victim—a poor, weak, vicious-looking creature. He had been shot through the lungs and was bleeding fast to death internally. The murderer sat a little way off with his back to the wall, fenced in by a long table. Opposite him sat two silent guards, one with his cocked revolver in his hand, the other with a similar weapon on the table before him. Like the others his was no true miner's face. He looked a villain of the town, like the understrapper of a gambling hell; not a villain of the open air at all. The crowd, who had been withheld from their sleep by this red business, welcomed my entrance with a grave silence.

"'Good evening, gentlemen; where is the owner of this house?'

"He stepped forward and quietly said that the two men had arrived together from the northern road on the evening before and had rested at his house the whole day; that about 9 that evening he observed them come in from outside together; that they had a drink of whisky together at his bar, and he now remembered that they seemed sulkily disposed to each other. They must have gone out again, for half an hour later he heard a pistol shot close outside, and, the door opening the wounded man staggered in and fell on the floor, bleeding freely at the mouth. It was found on examination that the shot had entered the back and come out at the breast. The poor wretch was unable to say more than, 'Let—the—old—man—take—care!'

"To my request for further evidence, a respectable looking man, Joe Davis, of Antler, deposed that he was coming in from doing up his mule in the barn when he saw in the dusk two figures near the house door; he heard words of apparent dispute, then the report and flash of a pistol-shot; then a man ran almost into his arms, whom he seized and disarmed of a dragoon revolver [produced]. The man sat there [pointing to the prisoner].

"I then approached the victim, for whom there was obviously no aid in surgery, and, having improved the position in which he lay a little, could get nothing from him but a faint answer, by sign and look, to the effect that the prisoner was the man who shot him.

"I then asked the prisoner, 'What is your name?'

"'James Connor.'

"'Where of?'

"'Shirt-tail Canon, Cariboo.'

"'Did you shoot this man?'

"'That's for you to find out, if it's your business.'

"'Do you know his name?'

"Silence. 'James Connor, you are my prisoner in the Queen's name, on the charge of attempting to murder a man here present, name unknown. You will be good enough to hand over any concealed weapons or papers you have about you, or I shall take them from you by force.'

"The men opposite him deliberately covered him at two feet distance with their revolvers as he slowly produced a common butcher's knife from under his coat and a derringer from his trousers pocket, and further, with some reluctance, a rude little pocket-book or leather case (which, by the way, contained nothing of any importance as evidence), and a very artistic bowie-knife, with a scientifically proportioned blade and a haft of green-shell work, such as San Francisco cutlers are proud to make. My volunteer constables then civilly informed me that they, though not British subjects, had been moved by the special nature of this 'difficulty' to act as they had done; but that beyond 'clinching' the prisoner for me with their experienced hands, they could do and would do no more. Accordingly, a couple of stout rawhide lariats were produced, with one of which Mr. Connor was very neatly and quickly bound, while the end of the other was so arranged around his neck that, while he could in no wise slip his head out of it, the holder of the other end of it, passing as it did over a hook in the roof of the room, could strangle him incontinently at will with a slipknot well lubricated for the purpose. The situation was not agreeable for me, and scarcely dignified. The duty of a constable or jailer thrust upon a magistrate, at the best cold assenters to 'British justice,' at the worst, when the indignation of the original witnesses should have subsided (and Mr. Davis refused to wait voluntarily, and carried his summons as witness, scrawled by me on an old envelope, down country with him) too probable sympathizers with, and perhaps rescuers of, the criminal. The only hope I had was in a rumor that the judge of the criminal assize was reported to be somewhere in the neighborhood. He at all events would have physical force of some kind and would relieve me of my prisoner. Him, whatever might betide, I determined to hold while hand and hilt kept together and while the tired eyelids of my tired eyes could be induced to keep apart. Looking back now on what did happen, I hardly know if I should so have determined could I have foreseen it.

"Gentlemen! I never slept for five nights and four days from the moment of that capture! They tried to bribe me—first with one gold watch, then with three, all of the huge American pattern; then with leather bags of 'dust,' also increasing in value. At last I had to threaten that I would hang the man with the lasso that never left my hand if they did not cease. At length, on the evening of the fourth day, when I positively believe I was light-headed, but keeping a firm grip on the lasso, nevertheless (whether the poor devil, Connor, was light-headed I did not perhaps too curiously consider) without even a rumor from the road to prepare me, dear old N., the magistrate of the district we were in, having heard strange plight, sent two special constables to relieve me of my man. They did so, and let him escape within the hour. 'Bribed?' you ask—who knows? Connor's friends, or the law's enemies, were many and rich. They had had relays of horse on more trails than one for several days, I learned afterward. As for me, I slept for six-and-thirty hours without a break, and have now arrived at the point when I can introduce the promised flies into my narrative.

"The foregoing unsatisfactory episode being ended, with the only good result that my sometime-jaded mare was now as fit as a four-year-old, I went about my business, having received a cheerful message from Mr. Connor that he intended to shoot me 'on sight.' This stereotyped warning of the west generally means business, and is considered by the party receiving it as a legitimate warrant for any extreme of anticipatory reprisal and defence; but I never expected to see Connor again, and I blew his message out of the range of practical politics.

"On my way down, some fifty miles from William's lake, I encounted at a wayside house a face that was familiar, and presently remembered it as belonging to an elderly and feeble-looking miner who, in the first day or two of my acting as constable, had hovered about me in a diffident way, and yet disappeared without any actual parley having taken place. The strange thing was, however, that he was now, in the very teeth of winter, going up the country. He appeared still very shy, and we barely exchanged half a dozen words with each other till about 11 the next morning, to which hour I had waited to let the ice melt off the roads. We were sitting together in a sort of rude veranda that gathered the beams of the morning sun, I looking over some notes and he dozing in the settle. I noticed with some compassion the deep lines of his face, and idly wondered what strange matters might be read between them had any one the key to the cipher. The flies, the meanest sort of all, the common house flies, were troublesome, and perhaps investigating also the strange matters writ in the poor deep wrinkles. He twitched and moaned pathetically, and I, with the end of my long glove, assumed the humble negro function of frightening the blue-tail flies to give him a little more of the sweet rest of unconsciousness.

"Soon I was aware, though he never moved, that his weary gaze was fastened on my proceedings. After a few seconds he spoke slowly: 'Jedge, I take it mortal kind of you to lay on me for that there stint; don't laff, but it seems to kind 'mind me of my mother forty years ago. There's a pesky sight of flios in this here world. I mostly skeer 'em off myself —when they don't bide!'

"There was an indescribable pathos in the old man's nasal drawl. He spoke as one who had got his death-wound in his heart as he went on: "I reckon you remember me in the crowd yonder when you corralled that critter, Connor? I had reasons to be grateful to you, Jedge, and with my poor sister's son, Dave Crow (that was him as was shot by Connor), with him—God's mercy on him even!—out of my path, and Connor chained up in your British calaboose, or, may be, hanged for good and all, I guessed the last of my troubles was over. I was wrong, though. I was half in the mind to let on up yonder and tell what I had to do with it all, but it seemer to kinder fix itself so's I'd better not—and I let out for the down trail, wall, not lighter—there ain't much lightness left me. I reckon, naow—but feeling I'd better not meddle with the way things was fixed up for me. This yer was my second season in a creek, 'way over between Antler and Yaller Jacket. Last year I made a little under $10,000 in coarse gold, much of it fossicked out in Australian fashion. I was too sad a man to be much raised by that or anything in this world; but I cach'd half of it under the floor of my cabin, and tuk the rest down last winter. I wrote to America to Dave, a bad boy, but all of my blood then above the grass roots; nothin' left naow—nothin'. I told Dave to come on and be a son to me. He came—sure he came. I wonder he spared the money for that naow. We come up together lasts pring and the luck held—both ways, jedge, the luck held. The gold panned out well, and Dave's ill luck, in the shape of James Connor, rejoined him up here. I guess it was a sorry record bound them two boys in sech a tight cahoot together, but I needn't reckon that over to you naow, if so be I knowed it all. I haven't been so much alone; I've not marched the most of my days to the sorrerful tune I hev, not to be able to read men's hearts, you kin lay your bottom dollar on that, jedge. Them men meant murder—they meant it for weeks and meant it for months. Seems to me now I've raked some in that money ain't so very much in this world as they make of it; yet to a man who's bin poor for sixty year it figures large when it seems like he'd lose it, and then—the nat'ral contrayriness of human natur'. I worked and watched agin them two wolves enough to eat a man's heart out. We shared up evens three weeks agone and let out together for Victory. You know what happened at Williams's lake, and you kin put a meanin' to it now. Two days ago I heard Connor was broke loose. He don't know where the dust is buried, but he reckons putty straight that some is buried, and may I'—here the old man, to my astonishment, exploded a train of some six of the most terrible ingenious oaths I ever heard in British Columbia—'if he does find it and does keep it on this side of hell!'

"We had some conversation about the hardships and dangers of the winter, of which he made light; and then after some simple allusion to my tender sympathies with him, as evinced by my keeping the flies off him just before, he begged me with great urgency to see him again at a camping place in Cariboo, which I should pass through in some eight or ten days on my last journey up. He said it was important, and promised to explain why, when we should meet; and so we parted for that time.

"You will be pleased to suppose that these ten days have elapsed, and that I am back in the snow and sitting in a rude, deserted wayside cabin, with the old man again for companion. My horse has been coaxed within the cabin, too, and the deep silence of the snow world lies on us as if we were the last survivors of an era.

"'I told you, jedge, I wanted you to take some kinder statutory declaration, and to make some sorter inventory as would make an old man pass in his checks with some sorter peace of mind. I told you there was a bit of Cinnabar prospectin's as nobody but me did know, or was like to know. I told you, jedge, that this was the last favor I reckoned to ask of livin' man, and now I beg and implore you this very night to come. I know the trail as well as the rifles in my own flume. Five miles, five hours, and a road (the way I'll take you,) fit for the governor's lady.

"The weird fascination of the man's appeal borrowed nothing from his words, or even his manner in the ordinary sense; but there was a magnetism in it that reminded me of old German ballads, and that at at any rate, gained his point.

"That night's march over those mighty methamorphic rocks, through that gigantic volcanic ruin now frozen so stiff and cold, though I shall never forget it, would require a Dante to sing and a Dore to depict its awful beauties. At last we reached the claim. The snow had clothed the torn and riven banks, and heaps of boulders, the ordinary ravages of mining, with its smooth and pure outline, and the cabin door, deftly and speadily opened by the owner's familiar hand, let us into its neat and orderly precincts. Material for light and fire were ready prepared for use, though we had antedated the matter by a whole winter, and having used them we sallied forth again to stable my horse in a somewhat distant shelter. On our return some coffee and crackers (biscuits, that is,) lent a sense of fragrance and festivity to the little shanty, but I was shocked to observe the weakness of the old man when he was thawed from the cold. He waved aside, however, all notice of this, and showed me how to supplement the scanty comforts of the lowest of three bunks with a nondescript collection of coverings, old sacks, and even planks and dry branches, till my future bed looked like a wood-pile, into which I was to creep feet foremost.

"'It comes to me, cap'en,' slowly said Summers—did I mention his name before?—'it comes to me that this thing is pretty nigh played out. I guess the Cannibar must wait—no man but me could show you the way to that—but just under where I am sitting (and I put this yer stool here a puppus,) the depth of a pick-handle, lies some two hundred and sixty ounces of dust as near as I can mind, tied up in three canvas sacks; and that thar dust, jedge, cap'en, dear, my boy, as druv the flies from the old man's face—the old man's face as has every tear drained off it by years o' weepin' in his heart—that dust is for you. You're young, and I have no one belonging to me in the world. I'll give you a writin' sign—a writin' saying the dust is yours.'

"I struggled as well as I could against the man's benevolent intentions; but at last had to promise that I would exhume the gold and accompany him to the settlements in the morning. Summers was so weak by this time that I was obliged to wrap him up and compose him for sleep in front of the replenished fire. He felt no pain, and begged me to go to rest, which I did at last, clothed as I was, and warned by some intuition to arrange my pistol for instant use.

"I must have slept an hour or more when the old man's voice awakened me, repeating in a stronger but far-off sort of voice the same string of unspeakable imprecations that I formerly declined to repeat for your benefit, or rather injury. They did not sound so vicious this time, but gave me the idea of a sort of wild abracadabra or verbal fetich, used to fortify or accentuate a resolution. I slept again, and again awoke, this time to some purpose. As my eyes opened a match was stuck in the cabin, and to my amazement—for somehow I had never anticipated this—James Connor stood, with a candle in one hand and a pistol in the other, peering into the cold and silent face of the dead miner; dead—in a second that was evident, for no pious hand, though my own was near, had closed his weary eyes and they were wide open and the jaw fallen in all the unloveliness of death. I must have made some motion or sound, for the murderer's light and weapon both quickly moved upon me as I lay supine on one elbow, with, thanks to my intuitive precautions, the muzzle of my revolver covering him as he stepped sideways toward my bunk. There was no use in delaying the end, I pushed aside the nondescript mass of coverings with my pistol hand and showed myself. The ruffian backed a moment.

"'The judge, by the jumping Moses!' he hoarsly exclaimed. Then, to do him justice, his voice grew firm, and he demanded sternly and briefly, 'You had my message!'

"It was touch and go. Fortunately I was ready as I replied: 'Take my answer!'

"The hammers of both weapons fell together. My pistol, resting on the bunk edge, sent its bullet home under the man's left breast; his must have 'thrown up,' and the ball merely turned up a skin-deep furrow just above my left ear.

"I dug up the dust as Summers had directed and enlarged the hole till it afforded a shallow grave for him and Connor. I piled over them as many large stones as I could conveniently drag from the hearth, and rode away in the early morning a sadder and a richer man by some $7,000. Some of it I spent on myself; what I did with the rest is hardly worth talking about."

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Clinton's Cross.

By "Sarge."

Written for The Constitution.

A sharp angle in the mountain road brought us on a level ridge and into another and a far better road, which was a welcome relief from the scotching of wheels that we had been subjected to for three hours.

"Thar," said old man Plunket, pulling back the wagon sheet and pointing to what was left of a double-log house, "that's whar Len Clinton lived before and during the war, till he had to git outen here on ercount of the bushwhackers and conscript officers."

The house that plunket called attention to was in a dilapidated condition and there was nothing save the shade of the spreading oaks and the clear water of a mountain spring that would induce any one to stop. The hewed logs of which the house was built were mouldy with age, and the big sills had swaged, and at one corner the rain from the eves had undermined the rocks which had acted as a pillow and let the sill down upon the ground; the shed rooms had all tumbled in and the boards that yet remained over the house were covered with green moss, and the acorns from surrounding oaks had taken root upon it and hundreds of little oaks seemed to be thriving well in their elevated position. Weeds had possession of the surroundings, and rank gourd vines had run up the half-fallen rock chimney, slipping through the cracks in the logs, winding and twining themselves all along the side of the building while here and there a long handled green gourd dangled from them, till reaching the door the vines had formed a complete web as if to take the place of the fallen door in keeping out intruders. To the right stood two large lightwood posts that indicated where the big lot gate once swung, surrounded with cucklebur weeds as high as themselves. All was desolation and decay and it seems to have been the intention of its owner for it thus to be, for a mouldy board yet kept its place on an oak which had in large, rough letters:

LET NO ONE TRESSPASS.

My Friends will not disturb this place. My Enemies shall not.

Sept. 23, 1865. LEN CLINTON.

"Lem Clinton," continued old man Plunket, "stood six feet two inches in his stocking feet, and was just twenty-eight years old, and not er pound of surplus flesh erbout him. He was the best shot in north Alabama, and warn't afeered to back up what he thought was right. Thar was lots er disagreements during of the war, and more especially here in these mountains. Lem didn't have nothing to do with politics nor war for er long time, for he warn't a man to talk much, but it got so arter awhile that it warn't safe for nobody to travel eround ermong these mountains for one side or the other was mor'n apt to put er bullet into you when you warn't thinking erbout it. One day erlong in the latter part of '63 Len was over to old man Burrows's still, and while he was thar erbout fourteen er fifteen of the bushwhacking gang come up. Thar warnt none of these bushwhackers that hankered after any trouble with Len, so they sot erround and talked and drank, and drank and talked till erlong up in the day erlong come old man Edwards's boy going to mill with a turn of wheat. Old Edwards was a terrible Jeff Davis man, and the bushwhackers warnt ergwine to let him get any milling done if they could help it. They stopped the boy, and all of 'em got out in the road erround him, and they had the little fellow scared to death, and he commenced to beg 'em, but they had their heads set on devilment and they war bound to have trouble. One of 'em cut the bag open and let the wheat run out on the ground, and one of 'em stuck his knife in the old mare just to see her jump and some of 'em said let's give the boy a good whipping and send him back to his old rebel dad, and it was no sooner said than right to cutting switches they went and the boy was crying and beging and Len he'd sot thar on an old bench and hadn't said nothing yet, but all of a sudden he grabbed his old gun, and sprang behind er tree and then he' lowed:

"'The first man that lays er switch on that boy, I'll git him.'

"The bushwnackers got furious then and grabbed thar guns and the captain of the gang come down ercross the boy with a switch, and as he did the cracks of Len's gun was heerd and it settled that captain. Len's gun cracked ergin and another of the bushwhackers fell, and then they all took to trees, for they knowed Len had two pistols with him and he was just as good with er pistol as he was with er gun. From that time on Len Clinton was looked on as er Jeff Davis man, and he had to keep his eye skunt according.

"In less than no time it was well known that Len Clinton was a great Jeff Davis man, and he pretty soon was made captain of his side, and thar war thirty or forty fellows that didn't want no better fun than to follow Len to recover stolen property or to avenge the wrongs committed by the bushwhackers of the other side. Len was just beginning to git things straightened out in his settlement so as a fellow could sorter live, when in pops one er these here conscript officers and tells him he must go to the war.

"'I've got ernough war right here in these mountains,' said Len.

"But the conscript officer he raised er row and tried to make him go and he couldn't, and he had to leave there faster than he come, and he done mighty well to get erway at all.

"It warn't long after this till one night Len he heered horses feet, and he knowed thar was trouble. He lit outen bed and got fixed for er fight, and he blowed his horn to call up help, and he knowed he'd have help in er few minutes, and the fellows what was erround his house knowed it, too, so they let in to do what they did do in mighty quick order. It was the conscript officer that was there erlong with er lot of cavelry that he'd been over to Wedowee and got, and they war gwine to take Len dead or erlive. They didn't take him though, but they beat down that front door yonder and fired right into the house and the balls killed two sweet little girls of Len's and by this time Len's crowd was in hearing and their horses hoofs could be heerd, so the cavalry and the conscript officer fairly flew away from here and outen these mountains. Len's two little girls were killed and they are buried right down yonder by that tree, and there is er block cut outen the tree and a piece of plank is fit into it that has the names of all that cavalry crowd on it, and Len he knelt down by his little girls that night when they were killed, and he raised his hand to Heaven and swore that he would kill every man that was in the crowd, or he'd loose his own life in the attempt.

"Thar are eighteen names on that piece er plank down yonder by them graves, and every one of em have got X opposite but one, which is er sign that they have been killed. They have all been killed but one, and he was the captain and the very main one that Len wanted to kill, for he heerd him give the order 'fire'."

* * * * * * *

"Len had only one child left; she was er baby, just twelve months old, and it got so arter erwhile that he couldn't stay at home and his wife couldn't stay, so she took the little babe and started to go over into Georgia somewhere to some of her kin. She took the train at West Point and went up to Atlanta, and thar she took the train to go to Barnesville. It was a long train loaded with soldiers, and she was the only woman on the whole train and that little babe was the only babe on the train. She was sitting right on er seat by the stove that they keep on trains, though thar warn't no fire, because it was summer and the little babe was sitting right down on the floor playing and everything was running erlong smoothly when all of er sudden thar was er train come meeting us and everything was tore all to pieces. Everybody in that box was badly hurt or killed and Len's wife was killed, and she had nothing erbout her to tell who she was or whar she was from. The yankee prisoners that were aboard the train on their way to Andersonville dug into the dead and wounded and thar was the mother, the only woman on the train, dead, and the little babe sittin' there playing with a piece of the shattered stove, saying: 'Ma, ma, ma; pa, pa, pa,' as it would laugh and hit the floor with a piece of the stove and pat its little hands in a puddle of its mother's blood. Them war bad times.

"Now, I want to tell you erbout that little babe and why it was that the captain of that conscript gang that killed Len's little girls escaped, while all the rest war killed and Len's X mark put opposite their names yonder on that tree, and how it was I come to know all erbout it.

Here old man Plunket moved off a few steps to the spring—for we had long since alighted from the wagon and had eaten lunch under one of the oaks. After the old man had drank and lit his pipe he sat down and continued:

"One of them big yankee prisoners took the little babe in his arms and went and washed the blood offen it with some water that had run from the mashed up tender, and he didn't know what to do with the little thing, so he seed old man Williams er settin' off er piece, not much hurt, and he took the little babe and put it in his arms and told him to take care of it. Old man Williams never had no children, and he didn't know how to manage the little thing, but he done the best he could, and thar warn't nobody else that wanted the babe, so the old man had to keep it, and he growed to love it the same as if it was his own little babe, and when he took it home and give it to his old 'oman she fairly danced, and they kept it and raised it, and it was always called Lena Williams, and it never did know and don't know till this day any difference betwixt these two old people and shure enough father and mother.

"Well," continued Plunkett, "Lena growed up to be as pretty er young lady as thar was anywhere in Pike county, and she married arter a while, and old man Williams willed her everything he had, and so she was rich and happy, and is to this day, I hope.

"The war was over, and Len Clinton started out to travel the world over, to find his wife and little one and to fulfill the vow that he had made kneeling beside his dead children, to kill every man that came to his house on that sad, night.

He wrote to every one in Georgia that he knew for intelligence of his wife and little one. He could hear nothing. He then wrote to other states, and waited and watched for their coming. Years passed, his hair grew gray, he roved the woods looking into every nook and corner to see if he might not find the bones of his loved one, murdered and hid away. He got to be called Crazy Len, people were afraid of him and he drifted off to Texas and then he come back to Alabama, and then he went over to Georgia, and he was serround in my settlement and I seed him and he told me erbout all his troubles, and I told him erbout the collision at Barnesville and erbout the lone woman the little babe, and he would hardly wait for me to get through 'fore he was off, and that's how I come to know so much erbout him."

"Well," continued Plunket, "Len went to Barnesville, and he seed the grave marked 'unknown,' and then he went over the other side of Zebulon to old man Williams's settlement, and he got to the store close by where Lena and her husband lived, and set down to rest a minit, leaning his gun, which he always carried, up by the side of the house, and while he was talking they all found out who it was, and some of 'em run and told Lena and her old man erbout him, and here they come down to the store, and as they turned erround the corner of the store within ten feet of where Len was settin', Len raised his head, recognized the husband, grabbed his gun and threw it to his shoulder, when Lena sprang in front of her husband and as her eyes met her father's he slowly lowered his gun and said:

"'I won't make the other X,'' turned and walked off and he's never been seen in Pike since and they just call him crazy. He may be erlooking right at us now. Folks say he's always somewhere erround here, and you couldn't get nobody what knows him to touch a thing on this place or to disturb erthing about that old house."

Why He Didn't Get Waited On.

From the Merchant Traveler.

It was one of the swell drug stores of Boston, and a traveling man who was threatened with an attack of malaria had been waiting the pleasure of the aristocratic clerk for some time.

"Will you give me half a dozen 3-grain capsules of quinine?" he said as soon as the young man had sizzed the last touch of genius into a glass of soda water.

A stony stare was the only response he got, and he was pondering whether he should repeat the question or not when he saw an old friend, a resident of the city, happen in. After the usual greetings, the traveler asked:

"What in thunder is the matter with these people? Don't they want to sell goods?"

"I should think so. Been having trouble?"

"I should say so. Here I've been waiting for the last half hour for a little bit of quinine."

"For quinine! How did you ask for it?"

"I told him I wanted quinine same as any white man would."

"Well, you just slip up to him and tell him you want some kee-neen and he'll condescend to understand you. Always say kee-neen in Boston."

Nothing Uncommon to Expand.

From the Summerville, Ga., Gazette.

Last Sunday's CONSTITUTION, with its forty pages, was a stunner. It is nothing uncommon, however, for THE CONSTITUTION to expand itself on Sunday more than its contemporaries.

The Mummy.

In these dim galleries of the world,
Where bits of battered greatness lie,
Lo! here, with eyes long sealed, am I.
With blackened lips once proudly curled—
Bound down and swathed, who was a queen.
Gazed idly on by all who pass,
All shrivelled, shrunk and put between
These four walls of clear glass.

Three thousand years since that dark day,
With sad chants flung on the red air,
When the great bull Apis bare
Beyond the western hills away.
That which ye see uncoffined here
Whose coffin painted was, and sweet
With perfumes spilling from the bier
Of scents sewn in my sheet.

Great pomp there was that buried me;
The boat that carried me by night
Was hung with trappings gold and white,
Had muffled oars that dipped the sea,
Broad oars that swung out measuredly,
And swept my silent state along
Beneath its shadowed canopy,
With sounds of sullen song.

With funeral jars and offerings
Engraved with long forgotten signs
Put in stone with curious lines,
And blazened with strange patterned things
Like unto those that banded me
Above the place where I was hid,
Red painted on my canopy,
Gold on my coffin lid.

So to my sepulture I went,
With dull winged scarabic dried
Laid in the hollow of my side,
Fragrant with myrrhs and borrowed scent,
Hedged from Ambition's tireless strife,
Out of the palace put away,
From languid loves that weary life,
I, who was yesterday.

I, who was, am not, yet shall be,
Lie straitly here, who reigned a queen,
A handful of fine dust between
Four walls of glass for all to see,
With bits of battered greatness near.
Dwell on it, ye who idly pass
My body's shell uncoffined here
Behind these walls of glass.

—From the Atlantic.

British Museum, 1887.

He (roaring with passion)—"I tell you madam, the brain of a man averages more by two ounces than that of a woman, and don't you forget it!"

She (extremely calm)—"Get a stool and come up into the higher atmosphere, William. You look warm down there."

MEMOIRS OF MACON.

The Efforts of Humanity To Get Nearer the Stars.

BY MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

Written for The Constitution.

From the time that the green fields of paradise faded on the tear dimmed vision of Adam, and the first pair turned with bowed heads away from that Elysian on which their mortal eyes were to gaze no more forever, men have displayed a longing to penetrate the mysteries of that great universe where paradise was and heaven is hoped to be. It is the same old hereditary longing bequeated to the descending generations of mortality.

Perhaps Adam was so overwhelmed with his fateful fall and the grevious loss his folly had cost him, that he grew obstinate and taciturn and liked not to confess to his sons that he had sacrificed the blissful joys of immortal life for the fleeting pleasures of an existence on an earth where light and shadows are equally divided.

But when poor old Mother Eve was grown old, and that glorious crown of auburn hair had been bleached by the snows of many centuries; and she grieved alike for the dead boy Abel and the wandering murderer Cain—then perhaps she sat and babbled in her dotage of green fields and living waters, and songs of birds and scattered blossoms, that came back to her fading memory from beyond those gloomy walls of Eden, so stern and forbidding without, so bright and glorious within.

Maybe she babbled and croaned to the children of Seth, and then told to their wondering ears strange stories of the Being whose eyes shone with the light of immortal life and love eternal. And she told them of angels, and of Cherubim and Seraphim that flitted through Paradise even as the bright winged butterflies dallied among the flowers on the banks of the Euphrates.

Dying she bequeathed these legends and traditions to the doomed descendants of Adam and they wandered and were sore perplexed. She told them that there was no death, no disease, no danger there. Nothing to molest and nothing to make them afraid.

And Adam, the patriarch, whom the children feared, and the young men respected and the elders reverenced. Perhaps in the delirium of his last agony he too broke forth in a wild torrent of lamentation as he remembered Eden. And thus their belief was confirmed.

Centuries passed away, and men began to invent arts and grew wise and strong, and began to repeat these old stories handed down through generations. As they grew stronger and more powerful, they said one to another:

"Are we not brethren? Are we not sons of God? Why may we not build us a tower that shall pierce the veil that shrouds the mysterious highlands of our lost heritage? Let us set to work, then, and heap up all the stones of the mountains, and all the soft earth of the valleys, until we make for us an entrance into the gates of paradise."

The tower of Babel was begun, and all the scattered children of the earth gathered around and lent willing hands and soon the massive structure rose as high as the sun-kissed hills. But from afar the angel at the gate beheld their labors and knew the daring impudence of their rebellious spirits, and in the night time while they slumbered he changed the manner of speaking of the different individuals of the host, and when they awoke not one could comprehend the voice of another.

Baffled and confounded they fled to different places and so new nations speaking strange tongues sprang up.

Since that time the building of towers has continued. It is a part of the history of every people that as they grew more powerful and increased in wisdom, they begin again the old experiment. Even the mountains are not tall enough, and on their rugged crests men today are building observatories so that they may climb a little nearer the stars.

Still the old hereditary yearning to escape from mortality to life eternal otherwise than though the gleaming valley of the shadow of death!

There are mighty mounds in the valley of the Nile, there are crumbling towers by the shimmering Rhine. England has her rude druidical cairns, and the western world its mounds.

Tradition preserves the knowledge of Eden, but even the legends are lost that would reveal the history of the building of these towers.

Such are these that I look upon, even small as they are, in the valley of the Ocmulgee. The same spirit that prompted the building of Babel and Cheops, urged instinctively the rearing of these unnamed pyramids of earth that rear their forest clad summits co-equal with the red hills around them.

God never intended that man should finally forget the glories of heaven.

There is one, the tallest of the group, down in the midst of these broad levels below Macon. It is begirt with dreary swamps where the wildheart makes his lair and the eyes of the water snake gleam in the tangled brake. The higher hills around it have been cleared and generous harvests are garnered from near its base. Its tall, conical shadow once fell athwart the bosom of the river when the sun climbed the eastern slopes. Its height is probably diminished a third part. But about its base are the excavations made by hands that are mingled with the indistinguishable dust of forgotten centuries.

Oh! the grinding wheels of Destiny, the dusty mists of Oblivion!

The Muscogees possessed the land for a hundred years unmolested by the invading white tribes. In the shadow of the mounds they grew their fields of corn; on the margins of the streams they dug the juicy roots and gathered the tender plants; in the depths of the forests they gathered nuts and juicy berries each in its season; among the hills they sought the antlered stag, the pompous turkey cock, the clumsy bear.

They were powerful and happy. Situated, as the Ocmulgee tribes were, in the center of such a rich territory, surrounded by branches of their own tribe to guard the frontiers from invasion, they grew proud and haughty, but not vindictive nor blood-thirsty.

Beyond the seas the crowned kings continued to apportion out to their nobles and favorites the domain of their uncrowned contemporaries in the western wilds.

In 1732 King George, of England, gave to General Oglethorpe, a favorite warrior, lands on the Atlantic shores, between the great rivers, the Altamaha and the Savannah. Oglethorpe, although a warrior of renown, came as a man of peace to visit his inheritance. When he landed at the mouth of the broad Savannah the red chiefs came to meet him, and a grand council was held. So pacific and so generous appeared this stranger, that Tomochichi, a king from the highlands, greeted him with open arms and ratified the gift of his white brother beyond the great water.

The Indians rejoiced to meet a tribe of white men that came not with swords and spears and coats of mail to exterminate the bands and devastate the fair dominions of this race of heroes.

Alas! The Muscogees were destined to be driven like footballs from one side of the continent to the other, until their mighty hosts were dwindled down to a handful of broken-spirited men, settled on a little strip of land which even today the white men grudge them.

They gave away an empire and were given in return less than the domain of a German baron.

But for half a century more the band was for the most part peaceful. True, there were a few petty wars in the south which scarce disturbed the tribes by the Ocmulgee. Little by little, however, the empire of the Muscogees, then called the Creeks, was usurped by treaties. First between the Oconee and Altamaha, in 1773; then from the banks of the Ocmulgee and Oconee, to the St. Mary's in 1785, and again in 1786, a ratification of all treaties and an agreement to acquire no more land.

But the white man's aggressive greed was only matched by his farsighted cunning, and in 1802 the matchless territory reaching to the Ocmulgee was obtained.

At last, in 1805, nearly two centuries after the Ocmulgees passed away by extermination, the descendants of the Muscogees, their conquerors, passed away by treaty, and the heritage of the Creeks passed into the hands of the grandest race of men the world has ever known.

The names of the men who accomplished this treaty are embalmed in history, for the history of that time is still young. These and the incidents of that occasion deserve another chapter.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

"Never Mind the Weather, So the Wind Don't Blow!"

Come along this week in cavalcades or any other way. Our summer stock

MUST GO!

As we make it a rule never to carry anything over.

Frightful reductions in White Goods, Silks, Laces and Dress Goods generally. White Goods that cost us 40, 30, 20 and 19 cents per yard we have put down at the uniform rate of 15 and 20 cents—away under cost.

This isn't foolishness, but solid truth—whole chunks of it at that. The rain needn't scare you off. Every cloud has a silver lining. We have a big house full of big bargains in every department.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

CORTICINE.

Our own great floor covering, every yard guaranteed. Sold only by us in Atlanta. Ask for Corticine. M. Rich & Bros.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

HAMBURG-BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the Act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1879.

NAME AND LOCALITY.

Name of the Company, Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company—U. S. Branch Office. Locality Cedar street, Nos. 62 and 64, City of New York, county of New York, State of New York.

CONDITION ON JUNE 30, 1887.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Amount of capital stock..$1,500,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash..........$ 300,000 00
3. Amount in notes of the stockholders.. 1,200,000 00

II.—ASSETS IN UNITED STATES.

1. Cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company..........$ 26,815 40
2. Cash in the hands of agents, and in course of transmission.......... 57,310 52
3. Loans secured by bond and mortgage on real estate, located on the north side of East Twenty-sixth street, being No. 25, between Madison and Fifth Avenue, New York City.......... 20,000 00
4. Premium notes on hand upon which policies have been issued.......... 5,297 16
5. Bonds (par value $805,000) as per schedule "A" attached statement on file with Comptroller-General for reference.......... 981,245 00

Total assets in U. S. ....$1,090,668 08.

Actual cash market value.........$1,090,668 08

III.—LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and yet unpaid..........
2. Claims for losses resisted by the company..........
3. Losses not yet due, including those reported to company, on which no action has yet been taken.......... } $ 39,540 00
4. Money.......... 45,000 00
5. Re-insurance.......... 550,369 56
6. Surplus beyond capital, as regards policy holders.......... 455,758 52

Total liabilities, including net surplus $1,090,668 08

IV.—INCOME (During preceding six months.)

1. Cash premiums received..........
2. Notes received for premium.......... } $ 413,249 63
3. Interest money received.......... 21,498 21

Total income..........$ 434,747 84

V.—EXPENDITURES—(During the preceding six month.)

1. Losses paid..........$ 308,446 80
2. Remittances to Home Office.......... 55,415 64
3. Expenses paid, including fees and commissions to agents and officers of the company..........
4. Taxes paid..........
5. All other payments and expenditures } 144,444 49

Total expenditures..........$ 508,306 93

VI.—LARGEST RISK.

Greatest amount insured in any one risk..........$20,000.00

F. O. AFFELD, Manager,

State of Georgia, County of Fulton: Personally appeared before the undersigned, W. F. Pattillo for W. P. and W. F. Pattillo, who, being duly sworn, say they are the general agents of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance company, residing in said state, and that the foregoing statiment is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

W. F. PATTILLO,

Of and for W. P. & W. F. Pattillo, General Agents. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of July, 1887.

W. HUGH HUNTER, Notary Public, Fulton county, Georgia.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING.

SEE OUR IMMENSE DISPLAY OF

MID-SUMMER GOODS!

We Cannot Fail to Please You.

ALL SIZES! ALL KINDS!

—WE BEGIN THIS WEEK—

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE!

Immense Reductions in All Departments. Special Drives in

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits!

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

LIME, CEMENTS, ETC.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire DIAMOND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us this season, We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIAMOND EARRINGS. When you give your order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clock a. m., a little boy will unseal and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.

No. 8 Loyd st. SCIPLE SONS.

SCIPLE SONS,

Lime, Plaster Paris, Cements. Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.

Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Grate and Smith Coals.

NO. 8 LOYD STREET, NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

PEYTON H. SNOOK, T. C. F. H. I. G.

Bargains for Monday morning. Over 600 chamber and parlor suits on my floors, ranging from $12 to $100, in Antique Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Walnut. The handsomest display in the south. Don't buy an article of furniture before first getting my prices and terms.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE EXPOSITION before the rush begins. The best $35 Walnut Marble Top Toilet Suit in America. Call and see it.

P. H. SNOOK.

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.

WARRANTY VS. OPINION.

Copy of the Contract of Warranty of the Land Title Warranty and safe Deposit Company of Atlanta.

28 PEACHTREE STREET AND ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

In consideration of SIXTY DOLLARS to it paid by John Smith, the Land Title Warranty and Safe Deposit Company of Atlanta has caused the title to the following described real estate to be examined, and such title being approved, said company hereby WARRANTS said title to said John Smith and all persons claiming the estate and property hereinafter mentioned under him by descent, by will, or under the intestate laws, and all other persons to whom this certificate of warranty may be transferred with the assent of this company indorsed hereon, against all loss or damage not exceeding FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which the said John Smith shall sustain by reason of defects of the title of himself to the estate, mortgage or interest described in schedule "A" hereto annexed, or because of Liens or encumbrances charging the same at the date hereof; excepting, however, the defects, objections, liens or encumbrances enumerated in schedule "B," or by the conditions hereto annexed and hereby incorporated in this contract, the loss and the amount to be ascertained in the manner provided in the annexed conditions, and not otherwise. In witness whereof, etc.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN HAVE THEIR TITLES WARRANTED.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	6:50 pm	2:00 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	† 12:01p
Arrive Hapeville							† 12:30p
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:28 pm	3:32 pm	10:08 am	7:55 pm	* 4:49 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:02 pm	4:06 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:25 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:40 pm	5:40 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:30 pm	7:55 pm				
Arrive Eufaula	3:50 pm	4:33 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:09 pm	7:25 am					
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	10:00 pm	1:20 am				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:00 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Columbus and Union Springs	11:00 am						
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7:55 pm	12:34 pm					
Arrive at Troy, Ala	7:00 pm						
Arrive at Greenville	11:03 am	6:25 pm					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	7:40 am	7:25 pm					
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	10:15 pm					
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:05 am	1:30 am				
Leave Columbus	12:45 pm	11:00 pm	5:45 am				
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	8:50 am	5:45 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:47 am	7:20 pm	4:30 am	* 7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	5:41 am	11:23 am	7:55 pm	5:10 am	* 7:43 am	
Leave Hapeville							† 1:00 pm
Leave Montgomery via Union Springs and Columbus	3:45 pm						
Leave Goodwater, Ala	2:10 pm	6:45 am					
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am						
Leave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 am					
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:45 am	* 9:50 am	†1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berths on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. R. R., Savannah Ga.

R. SCHMIDT, Agt. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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—VIA—

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The most perfectly constructed and splendidly equipped line between

ATLANTA, GA., AND THE SOUTHWEST.

The only route operating

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS WITH THROUGH SLEEPING CARS

Atlanta to Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg and Shreveport

WITHOUT CHANGE,

Making several hours quickest time.

2 Hours Quickest Route Between Atlanta and New Orleans.

	No. 50	No. 54	No. 52
L Atlanta (Ga. Pa)	8 15 a m	6 35 p m	9 50 p m
Ar Tallapoosa "	11 08 a m	9 30 p m	12 28 a m
" Anniston "	1 10 p m		1 58 a m
"Birmingham"	3 40 p m		4 20 a m
L Birmingham (Q&C)	4 00 p m		4 30 a m
Ar Meridian	11 00 p m		10 00 a m
Ar New Orleans (Q&C)	6 15 a m		5 30 p m
Ar Jackson (Q & C)	4 10 a m		3 05 p m
" Vicksburg "	6 25 a m		5 20 p m
" Shreveport "	3 45 p m		
L Birm'ham (Ga. Pa.)	4 00 p m		
Ar Columbus "	10 00 p m		
" Artesia "			
" Starkeville "	12 40 a m		
" Corinth (M. & O.)	2 20 a m		
" Cairo "	2 00 p m		
" St. Louis "	5 30 p m		

THE NEW FAST LINE TO

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COMPLETE SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

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ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Tra. Pass. Agt. G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect July 24, 1887.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 54 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 20 p m	10 00 p m	6 50 a m
Arrive Newnan	2 47 p m	12 08 a m	8 00 a m
" LaGrange	4 00 p m	1 55 a m	8 55 a m
" West Point	4 25 p m	2 42 a m	9 18 a m
" Opelika	5 10 p m	3 48 a m	9 58 a m
Arrive Columbus	6 20 p m	11 07 a m	11 07 a m
Arrive Montgomery	7 15 p m	7 00 a m	12 10 a m
Arrive Pensacola	5 00 p m	2 00 a m	
Arrive Mobile	2 15 a m	1 50 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	7 20 a m	7 20 p m	
Arrive Houston, Tex	9 40 p m	9 20 a m	

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT VIA AKRON AND Q. & C. ROUTE.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 a m	This train connects at Selma for points on Ala. C. road, and at Akron for all points on Q. & C. road
Arrive Montgomery	12 10 p m	
" Selma	4 08 p m	
" Akron	7 20 p m	
" Meridian	11 00 p m	
" Vicksburg	6 25 a m	
" Shreveport	3 45 p m	

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.

Down		Up
4 55 p m	Leave Atlanta—Arrive.	9 15 a m
8 00 p m	Arrive LaGrange—Leave.	6 15 a m

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 55 Daily
Leave New Orleans	8 10 p m	8 05 a m	Fast Train
" Mobile	1 00 a m	1 25 p m	
" Pensacola	10 20 p m	1 05 p m	
" Selma		3 30 p m	10 14 a m
" Montgomery	7 52 a m	8 15 p m	12 30 p m
" Columbus	8 40 a m	1 25 p m	1 25 p m
" Opelika	10 05 a m	12 02 a m	2 30 p m
" West Point	10 45 a m	1 13 a m	3 10 p m
" LaGrange	11 11 a m	2 05 a m	3 34 p m
" Newnan	12 08 p m	3 58 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	1 25 p m	6 10 a m	5 45 p m

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Montgomery and Washington.

Trains 54 and 55 run solid without change between Atlanta and Columbus.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen. Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

A. J. ORME, Gen'l Agt. C. W. CHEARS, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

THE

VOL. XIX.

AUGUSTA UNDER WATE

Paddling Boats Up the Leading Stree of the City.

THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE NOTE

The Oconee Bridges Give Wa Delaying Two Roads.

OPELIKA IN THE CENTER OF WATER

The Crops are Ruined and Fence and Bridges Washed Away.

The rainfall of the last four days through the state has been unprecedented. It has resulted in a disaster in Augusta unequalled in its history. When the waters from the rive had backed up into the city, leaving but a small area dry, the alarm spread that the cana had given way. This left the city wedged in between contending volumes of water, which, meeting and intermingling, still further reduced the dry area. The people watched the growing disaster all night long; removing from their houses where possible, and doing their best to avert loss.

The country around Opelika is also submerged, and along the banks of the Tallapoosa river especially, the damage has been great.

THE CONSTITUTION will keep the people fully advised of the news. Special correspondents will collect the details, and present truthful pictures of the incidents narrated.

A Startling Rumor.

At 8:30 p. m. the following was received from Hon. J. C. C. Black:

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 31.—Editors Constitution: While writing an answer to you, the alarm bell was rung, giving notice of a threatened disastrous break in the canal.

You will have to wait for further information.

J. C. C. BLACK.

An hour later Mayor Robert H. May sent this dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION:

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—All cause for alarm has passed. The river is rapidly receding.

Our high streets and excellent sewerage facilities kept the water out of the heart of our city.

A report that the canal had given away, caused an alarm to be sounded tonight.

The loss to the city will not be over twenty-five thousand dollars.

ROBERT H. MAY, Mayor.

What the Breaking of the Canal May Mean.

Captain W. J. Pollard, of Augusta, who is in the city, on being shown the above, said:

"The bank of the canal above the Enterprise factory, where the break in the first level is said to have occurred, is about ten feet above the lower and central part of the city. The bottom of the canal there is probably as high as the greater portion of the city.

"Lake Olmstead, a body of water about a mile long and half a mile wide, is on the canal a little higher up than the point referred to, and receives the water of the canal alone, as well as Rae's creek. A break at this point mentioned would release this vast body of water, and it would burst with a resistless sweep over the entire city below, carrying nearly everything before it until it reached a level.

"The break in the lower part of the city, between the second and third levels, is a matter of slight consequence. It could only damage a very small district."

The last general freshet in Augusta was in 1865. The rise then would average about three feet over the whole city, though in some places it was very much higher. Since then the dangers have been very greatly lessened, from several causes, among them the enlargement of the canal, the raising of streets, the clearing and draining of the surrounding country, and the clearing out of the river. It has been estimated that where a rise in the river of thirty-one feet was sufficient to flood the city in 1865, thirty-eight is now required.

AUGUSTA'S BIG FRESHET.

The People See the Waters Come Up to Their Doors.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—Augusta to-day reminds one forcibly of that beautiful city, Venice.

Almost the entire place is one smooth, but pretty expanse of water, dotted with boats of every description, from a sailing yacht to the smallest canoe. Boats drawing five feet of water can be carried over three-fourths of the city without danger of running aground. People were piling in the boats pell mell from midnight last night till noon to-day, seeking places of safety from the rapid rise of the waters, and then boats were so scarce that many had to sleep in the second story of their houses. Dams were built in front of many yards, and even before the doors and windows on piazzas, but these were quickly overflowed, when those whose houses had two stories fled to the second, but those who were not so fortunate were compelled to mount chairs and beds, awaiting the arrival of boats. Many floated out on

HASTILY CONSTRUCTED RAFTS.

A number of those who own boats have acted very badly, charging as much as a dollar a piece to remove people from their houses that were rapidly filling. Of course, poor people had to pay this extortionate rate, as they feared drowning, and each and every boatman has made from one to five hundred dollars.

As was predicted, the river continued to rise all last night and today, when, at 2 o'clock, it reached its height, thirty-five feet. Since then it has been falling slightly, and at 8 o'clock tonight one inch fall is registered.

OUT IN A BOAT.

Shortly after 2 o'clock your correspondent secured a boat and first crossed the river into Hamburg. In many places there the water is fully eighteen feet deep. I noticed water up to the roof of many small dwelling houses, and there is not a house in the entire place that the first floor is not submerged. Not only all business has been suspended, but the entire populace have moved with their live stock over to Schultz hill. Many hogs and cows were drowned, and wagon bodies, tubs, chairs, and all manner of household goods may be seen floating around on the water. None but foot passengers were allowed to cross the bridge, and they were all advised not to make the attempt.

THE TRAINS DELAYED.

The South Carolina train was unable to get nearer than a mile to the bridge, 400 feet of the